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ANNALS OF THE

AMERICAN

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
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1876



MAGNA BRITANNIA

ET

*L. Henry.*

HIBERNIA,

ANTIQUA & NOVA.

OR,

A New Survey of GREAT BRITAIN, wherein to the Topographical Account given by Mr. *Cambden*, and the late Editors of his *Britannia*, is added a more large History, not only of the Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Parishes mentioned by them, but also of many other Places of Note, and Antiquities since discovered.

Together with

The CHRONOLOGY of the most remarkable Actions of the *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. The Lives and Constitutions of the Bishops of all our Sees, Founders and Benefactors to our Universities and Monasteries, the Sufferings of Martyrs, and many other Ecclesiastical Matters. The Acts and Laws of our Parliaments, with the Place of their Meeting. A Character of such eminent Statesmen and Churchmen as have signalized themselves by their wise Conduct and Writings. And the Pedigrees of all our noble Families and Gentry, both Ancient and Modern, according to the best Relations extant.

Collected and Composed by an impartial Hand.

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VOL. II.

Containing the Counties of Gloucester, Southampton, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, and Lincoln.

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MAGNA BRITANNIA

E.T.

HIBERNIA

ANALYSIS OF THE

OF

A New Survey of Great Britain and Ireland  
the Topographical Description given by Mr. Cassin, and the  
the Edition of the Survey is added a new large History  
not only of the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Town, and Parish  
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not described in the former.

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The Contents of the most valuable History of the  
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Meaning. A Chapter of the History of the Survey  
has been added to the Survey of 1790, and what  
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Collected by the  
and the History of the Survey of 1790, and what

Printed by  
in the year 1790, and what









A Table of the Hundreds and parts of other Counties.

(A) Kistegate Hund.	(Q) Slaughter Hund.
(B) Westminster Hund.	(R) Wotton Hund.
(C) Thornbury Hd.	(S) Barkley Hund.
(D) Bodow Hund.	(T) Longtree Hund.
(E) Briavels Hd.	(U) Gromboldash Hund.
(F) Westbury Hd.	(V) Pucklechurch Hund.
(G) Briedisto Hund.	(W) Swinshead & Langley Hund.
(H) Whiston Hund.	(X) Hendbury Hund.
(I) Dudston Hund.	(Y) Barton Hund.
(K) Cheltenham Hund.	(Z) Cleve Hund.
(L) Bradley Hund.	(1) Part of Worcester Shire
(M) Rapiwate Hund.	(2) Part of Berk Shire
(N) Byleigh Hund.	(3) Part of Wilt shire
(O) Crothorn Hund.	(4) Part of Monmouth
(P) Britwels Hund.	(5) Parts of Gloucester Shire



# Glocestershire.

**G**LOCESTERSHIRE, or (as it is commonly called) *Glostershire*, is an Inland County, bordering on the East on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire* and *Berkshire*; on the South on *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*; on the West on *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*; and on the North on *Worcestershire*. The Extent of it is in Length from North-East to South-West about 56 Miles, and from South-East to North-West about 22; so that the Circumference will amount to about 156 Miles, and contains in it 800000 Acres of Ground, which are divided into 30 Hundreds, in which are one City, 27 Market-Towns, 280 Parishes, one Castle, two Forests, 19 Parks, several large Rivers, as the *Severn*, the *Wye*, the *Avon*, the *Isis*, the *Leden*, the *Frome*, the *Stroud*, the *Windrush*, and several other lesser Streams, 26760 Houses, and 162568 Inhabitants, who are represented in Parliament by eight Members, chosen by the County and three Corporations.

The ancient *Britains* had no peculiar Name (as far as we can find) for this Tract of Land; but the Country hereabout was by them called *Duffen*, which signifies in their Language a Vale or low Situation; and *Dofu*, which signifies a fat Soil. It was under the Government of the *Cattiuechlani*, their near Neighbours.

The *Romans*, not long after they had got a Settlement in *Britain*, took Possession of

these Parts, and called the People *Dobuni*, (which *Dion* by Mistake terms *Bodunni*.) For *Aulus Plautius*, about A. C. 46, being sent by the Emperor *Claudius* to be Proprætor there, placed a Garrison among them, which he called *Colonia Glevi*, to keep them in Subjection, and defend them from their powerful Neighbours. When the *Romans* had subdued this Part of the Isle almost as far as *Scotland*, they divided it into *Britannia Prima* & *Secunda*. *Glocestershire*, as it happen'd, lay in both Provinces; for the Country on the South-East Side of the *Severn* lay in *Britannia Prima*, and was govern'd by the President residing at *London*, and the other Part beyond the *Severn* was in *Britannia Secunda*, and was governed by the President residing at *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*.

The *Saxons*, who succeeded the *Romans*, made further Alterations in this County, calling the Inhabitants about the *Severn*, *Wiccii*, from the Saxon Word *Wic*, which signifies the Creeks of a River, because the *Severn* near the Mouth of it is full of Nooks and Windings; but this Name continued not long; for the more inland Parts taking the Name of *Glocestershire*, from the old Latin Name *Glevum*, to which the *Saxons*, after their usual Manner, adding *Cester*, i. e. a Castle or fortified Town, called the chief City *Glocester*, or *Gleaucerter*, and from thence the Country adjoining *Gleaucerterchype*, or *Glo-*



*cestershire.* But upon this Division, as this Shire took in part of the Country of the *Silures*, viz. the Land between the *Severn* and *Wye*, so the Parts of the *Dobuni* at a farther distance were made into another Shire, which at this Day bears the Name of *Oxfordshire*.

During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, this County was a long time subject to the *West-Saxons*, but afterward included in the Kingdom of *Mercia*, whose King usually resided at *Tamworth* in *Staffordshire*. Under the *English* Monarchs, it was miserably harrassed by the *Danes*, under *Gurmon* their General, who in our Histories is commonly called *Gurmundus*.

Under the *Norman* Government, this County went down with the Current, and quietly submitted to the Conqueror, who so order'd or confirmed the ancient Settlement of the Manors, that when he took his general Survey, it was found that *Robert* Earl of *Morton* had one, *Roger de Montgomery* one, *Hugh* Earl of *Chester* four, *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland* nine, *Robert* Earl of *Mallent* one, and *Roger de Lacy* twenty of the chief Manors in this County.

In the Civil Wars that have happen'd in the Nation since the Conquest, this County hath not been unconcerned; for in those between *Qu. Maud* and *K. Stephen* for the Crown, this People join'd with the former, being influenced by their Earl, who was natural Brother to that Princess. In the Reign of *K. Henry II.* they were much troubled with the Incursions of the *Welsh*. In the Barons Wars, they were engaged in the Interest of the Barons, by the Authority of *Gilbert de Clare*, then Earl of *Glocester*; and lastly, in the late Civil Wars between *K. Charles I.* and the Parliament, they sided with the latter, being chiefly induced to it by the Zeal of their Countryman General *Massy*.

By a Statute made 17 Ed. II. c. 16. this County was indulged to continue its ancient Privilege and Custom, That Persons committing Felonies shall forfeit their Lives, but their Estates should descend to their Heirs, according to the Words of the Statute, *The Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough*. The Reason of this Grant was, because *Wales* had then newly submitted to *England*, and this County bordering upon it,

it was thought fit to humour the People with their old Custom. But it seems, that it has been so long disused, that they do not now pretend to it: Yet the Custom of *Borough-English*, whereby the Lands of certain Persons descended to the youngest Son, and are not forfeited by Felony, is still in use in many Parts of the City of *Glocester*. For the same Reason it was allowed to the Inhabitants of *Kent*, because they border'd on *France*, and might receive foreign Invasions.

Having given a brief Account of the ancient History of this County in general, I shall proceed to a more particular Survey of it, beginning with

### *The* F O R E S T of D E A N.

This is the most Western Part of the County, lying between the two Rivers *Severn* and *Wye*. It was anciently shaded with Woods quite through, and contained 30000 Acres of Land, being 20 Miles long, and 10 broad. The Soil is a wet Clay, proper for the Growth of Oaks, for which this Forest was anciently so famous, that most of our Timber for building of Ships was fetched from thence, which the *Spaniards* being sensible of, order'd their invincible Armada, when they invaded *England* in 1588, to destroy this Forest, as if by that means they should quite ruin our Navigation.

This Place of old was so thick with Trees, so very dark and terrible in its Shades, and various Cross-ways, that it render'd the Inhabitants barbarous, and embolden'd them to commit many Outrages, insomuch that in the Reign of *K. Henry VI.* the Banks of the *Severn* were so infested with Robbers, that there was an Act of Parliament made on purpose to restrain them: But since so many rich Veins of Iron have been discover'd, and Forges there establish'd by Acts of Parliament for working that useful Metal, not only the Wood is reduced into narrower Bounds, but many Towns and Villages have been built in it, as is usual where any Manufacture is carried on.

When the Name of *Dean* was given to this Forest, whether before or after it be-



came inhabited, is uncertain. If before, Mr. Camden's Conjecture may seem very probable, who fancies it to be an Abridgment of *Arden*, a Word which the *Gauls* and *Britains* us'd to signify, a Wood, which is the more probable, because there is a Wood in *Warwickshire* that bears the same Name; but if this Name was given it after it was inhabited, then 'tis most likely it was so called from the chief Town, tho' but a small one, which at this Day bears the Name of *Dean*.

The Forest, tho' not so large by much as it was of old, is now made use of for forging of Iron, yet is still upheld for the Growth and Preservation of Timber. King *Charles II.* made an Act of Parliament to authorize and empower certain Persons to inclose great Quantities for that end. There were also not long since many Cottages erected in and near the Woods, which being supposed to endamage them by cutting them carelessly for Fuel for their Fires, they are now pulled down, to further the Growth of them.

It being the peculiar Prerogative of the Crown to have and enjoy a Forest, the King hath here a Swanimote Court to preserve the Vert and Venison, which is kept at the *Speech House*, a large and strong Building, standing in the middle of the Forest. The Judges of it are the Verderors, chosen by all the Freeholders of the County.

The Iron Mines, of which the hilly Parts of this Country are very full, were at first granted out by the Kings of this Nation to divers Noblemen, as to *Roger de Lacy* & *Henry III.* and *Henry Earl of Warwick* to *Henry III.* and other Mines were rented of the Crown, as those called *Gale* and *Newland*. There are now several Furnaces for the melting of Iron, which the Workmen having render'd fluid by the Violence of Fire, beat it out into Bars of various Shapes. Some of the best Iron, it seems, is extracted out of old Cinders not fully exhausted, which therefore the Workmen are industrious to seek out and burn again.

The Miners have a Court here, which is directed by a Steward appointed by the Constable of the Forest, and by Juries of Miners returned to judge between Miner and Miner, who have their particular Laws and Customs, to prevent their incroaching

upon one another, and to encourage them to go on quietly in their Labour in digging after Coals and Iron-Ore, with which the Forest doth abound. Every Miner is sworn by touching the Bible with an holy Stick, that they may not defile Holy Writ with unclean Hands, and they wear a particular Cap when they are to give Evidence. Within the Bounds of the Forest stand several Villages and Towns, of which the most remarkable are these;

*Dean*, a Market-Town, consisting of one Street: The Market is on *Monday* weekly, and the Fairs on *Michaelmas-Day* and *Easter-Monday* yearly. The Cloathing-Trade was formerly practis'd in this Town, but now their chief Manufacture is Pin-making. The Owners of Lands here make a good Advantage by digging up Iron-Cinders, which they sell at a good Price to the Furnaces.

This Town in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign was held by *Godric*, *Edric*, and *Ervi*, and in the Conqueror's Time by *William*, the Son of *Norman*, who paid a Rent of 44 s. a Year to that Prince, till he released his Lands from all Taxes, for the Preservation of the Forest. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, was seiz'd of this Manor in the 9th, 10th, and 39th of *K. Henry VI.* and from his Family it passed to the *Bainhams*, who held it till the 20th of *Qu. Elizabeth*. It was lately in the Possession of *Sir Robert Woodruffe*; but at present *Maynard Colchester*, of *Westbury*, Esq; and *Nathaniel Rudge*, Mercer, are joint Lords of it.

The Patronage of the Church, which is dedicated to *St. Michael*, is in the last mentioned Lords. It is a good Building, and hath an handsome Spire. There are five Parcels of Land and Cottages given for the Repair of the Church, and Relief of the Poor. In the Chancel is an Inscription for *Richard Stringer*, who died in 1674, and had been Rector of this Parish 52 Years. *Mr. Richard Hall* is the present Rector of it.

*Newent*, anciently called *Noent*. It derives its Name from an Inn, called, *The New Inn*, erected there for the Conveniency of Travellers passing to and fro out of *Wales* into *England*: For other Houses being added, it first became an Hamlet, and then a Town, as it now is, and that no inconsiderable one, for it hath a weekly Market on *Fridays*, and



four Fairs yearly, viz. on the *Wednesdays* before *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, on *Lammastide*, and the *Virgin Mary's Nativity*, September 8.

The Parish is very large, being 20 Miles in Compass, and hath several Gentlemens Houses in it, with good Estates belonging to them, viz. of *John Bourn Esq*; *Mr. Thomas Stokes*, *Mr. Stephen Skinner*, *Mr. Miles Beal*, *Mr. Thomas Masters*, and *Mr. Richard Poulton*. The Lands are good, Arable and Pasture.

The Manor of this Town was in *King Edward the Confessor's* Possession, and so remained in the Crown, till *Roger Earl of Montgomery* procured it of *William the Conqueror* to be settled on the Church of *St. Mary de Corneile* in *Normandy*, to pray for the Soul of his Father. *K. Edward III.* being at War with *France*, seized this Manor into his Hands, as belonging to a Priory Alien; but *K. Henry IV.* having founded a College at *Foderinghay* in *Northamptonshire* for one Master, twelve Chaplains, eight Clerks, and thirteen Choiristers, settled this Manor upon it, as it continued to the Dissolution, when it was granted to *Sir Richard Lee*, 1 *Ed. VI.* from whom it came to the *Wintours*, and from them to the *Foleys*, of whom *Thomas Foley Esq*; is the present Lord.

This Town hath divers Hamlets belonging to it; 1. *Compton-Tything*, in which is *Compton-House*, now the Seat of *Reginald Bray Esq*; 2. *Carfwall*, the Estate of *William Pauncefort Esq*; who hath an handsome Seat here. 3. *Waters-End*, the Estate of *Mr. Dobbins*. 4. *Hays*, the Estate of *Will. Wall Esq*; who hath a Seat here. 5. *Stardens*. 6. *Malwick*, which comprehends *Okeley Clifford*, *Okeley-Pritchard*, and *Okeley-Grandison*. 7. *Cugley*, the Estate of *Thomas Woodard Esq*; whose Seat is here. 8. *Bouldeston*, a Manor long in the Possession of a Family of that Name, but now is the Estate of *Walter Nourse Esq*; who also is the Owner of the Manor of, 9. *Chilcot*, or *Kilcot*, another Hamlet in this Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; the Impropriation belongs to *Mr. Foley*, and is reckon'd worth 140 *l.* per Annum. There are divers Monuments in the Chancel with Inscriptions on them, viz. for *Walter Nourse Esq*; who gave a Rent-Charge of 50 *l.* per Ann. and other Lands in

*Longford*, which he settled on Trustees for charitable Uses; and *William Rogers* of *Okeley*, who erected two Alms-houses, and endowed them with a yearly Rent of 3 *l.*

There is also an Alms-house in this Town, with eight Dwellings and Gardens for poor People, part of them erected by *Giles Nansan*, of *Worcestershire*, Esq; and the rest by *Mr. Randal Dobbins* of this Town. Several others have also given considerable Sums in Charity to this Place.

*Newnham*, another Market-Town, and govern'd by a Mayor. The Market is on *Fridays* weekly, and the Fairs on the Feasts of *St. Barnabas* and *St. Luke*. It consists of one Street of ancient Buildings. The Parish is eight Miles in Compass, and contains rich arable Grounds, and Pasture. It has divers Hamlets in it, viz. 1. *Rudle*, anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Glocester*, but at the Dissolution given to *William Earl of Pembroke*, and now the Estate of *Mr. Jones*. 2. *Cockshoot*, which is the Mansion of *Mr. Rolls*. 3. *Blaeyths-Court*, belonging to *Mr. Pyrk*, who has a Seat here. 4. *Stairs*, which is the Possession of *Will. Marwent Esq*; and, 5. *Hill-House*, the Estate of *Mr. Trigg*, who has a good House here.

The Manor of *Newnham* was given by *King Canute* to the *Benedictine* Abbey of *Purshore* in *Worcestershire*, A. D. 1018; but the Conqueror resum'd it, and granted it to *William*, the Son of *Baderon*, from whose Family it went to the *Bokuns* Earls of *Hereford*, who held it many Generations, till being given to the Abbey of *Flaxley*, it was granted at the Dissolution to *Sir Anthony Kingston*, 36 *Henry VIII.* whose Posterity alienated it to *Henry Lord Stafford*, 2 *Mar.* in whose Successor of the same Name it now is, who is now an Earl, created 4 *Jac. II.* and keeps a Court-Leet here.

The Church here is an Impropriation, valued at 40 *l.* per Annum, belonging to the City of *Glocester*, which farms it to the Curate at 8 *l.* per Annum for his Encouragement.

These are all the Market-Towns in this Part of the County: The Villages of Note are,

*Abvington*, or *Aventon*, called by *Antoninus*, *Abone*, anciently a Roman Station in their Iter from *Isca*, now *Caerleon*, to *Caleva*, now *Wal-*



*Wallingford*, but now dwindled into a small Village, and is only a Chapel of Ease to *Wollaston*.

The Manor of this Town belonged anciently to the Priory of *Lanthony* near *Glocester*, and had a Market belonging to it. At the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, the Manor was granted to *Arthur Porter*, 32 Henry VIII. but the Tithes to Sir *William Herbert*, 1 Ed. VI. who obtained the Manor soon after, 4 Ed. VI. *William Higford*, of *Dixon*, Esq; is the present Lord of it, and has a pleasant Seat and good Estate here. Westward upon the River *Wye*, which parts this County from *Monmouthshire*, and was anciently the Boundary between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Wales*, stands

*St. Briavels*, or *Breulais Castle*, almost all in Ruins, but serves as a Prison for Offenders in the Forest. It has always been esteemed a Place of Trust and Honour, and several of our Nobility have been Governors of it. His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* is Constable of it at present. The Mine-Court is kept here.

It is famous (says *Mr. Camden*) for the Death of *Mahel*, youngest Son of *Miles Earl of Hereford*, who was here, by the just Judgment of Heaven, punished for his inhumane Cruelty and boundless Avarice, in usurping upon other Mens Rights; for being treated by Sir *Walter Clifford*, and the Castle taking Fire, he was slain by the Fall of a Stone from the highest Tower. This Castle gives Name to the Hundred, in which is

*Flaxley*, a Village of no Note, but for the Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, of which we shall speak in the Ecclesiastical History of this County. Since the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, the Manor having been granted to Sir *William Kingston*, 32 Henry VIII. continued in his Family till 1608, when, or soon after, it was passed to *Abraham Clerke* Esq; whose near Relation, *William Bovey* Esq; now enjoys it.

The Church is an Impropriation, belonging to Mrs. *Bovey*, Widow, and Lady of the Manor, valued at 40 l. per Annum, out of which 12 l. is paid annually to the Curate. The Church it self is very small, and the Chancel hath several handsome Monuments for the successive Lords of the Manor, of whom Mr. *Clerke* hath given to the Poor

60 l. and *William Bovey* Esq; 100 l. The Widow *Constance* also hath bequeathed 20 s. a Year for ever out of certain Lands.

*Lidney*, a Parish of a pretty large Extent, bordering upon the *Severn*, contains several Manors, two of which went by the Name of *Ledenie* or *Lidney*. One of them was for many Generations in the Families of the *Beauchamps* and *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick*; the other for near as long a time in the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*. How they afterward came to the Crown, is not known; but we find them granted to Sir *Thomas Seymour*, by the Name of *Warwick* and *Spencer's Land*, 1 Ed. VI. who upon his Attainder forfeiting them to the Crown, Qu. *Elizabeth* granted them to Sir *William Wintour*, Vice-Admiral of *England*, because he had with great Valour and Success defended *England* against the *Spanish Armada*.

Sir *William* began a stately House here in that remarkable Year 1588, and called it *White-Cross*, which his Posterity have inhabited ever since. Sir *John Wintour*, the Grandson of this Sir *William*, was as eminent for his Loyalty to K. *Charles I.* as his Grandfather had been for his Courage. He was engaged for his Sovereign thro' the whole Civil Wars, and as he suffer'd much in his Estate, so being put to flight once by the Rebels, he was forced to make his Escape by leaping from the Rocks of *Tydenham* into the River, by which he saved his Life, but miraculously, insomuch that the Place bears the Name of *Wintour's Leap* to this Day. His Family was lately in a flourishing Condition; for Sir *Charles Wintour*, Son of Sir *John*, was not long since High-Sheriff of this County.

Here are several Hamlets, viz. 1. *Aileburton*, anciently the Possession of the *Herpetres*, *Gourneys*, and *Berklys*, but now or late of Sir *Robert Woodruff's* Heirs. 2. *Nasse*, the Estate of the *Bainhams* for many Successions, but in the Reign of Qu. *Elizabeth* was transferred to the Family of the *Jones's*, in which it has continued ever since, *Ragion Jones* Esq; being the present Lord of it. 3. *Neweton*. 4. *Purton*, where is a Passage over the *Severn*, called *Purton-Passage*. 5. *Hurst*, the Seat of Mr. *Morgan*: And, 6. *Alison*, or *Aluredson*, where was a Castle in the Conqueror's Reign, to defend the Marches from the *Welch*. In this Hamlet lies *Sully*,  
E f f f f



or *Soilwell House*, the Seat of *Will. Jones Esq*; who hath a good Estate in this Place.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, and the Impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Church, which is a large and spacious Building, with a very handsome Spire. There are several Inscriptions in the Body of the Church, upon the Tombs of the *Dunnings*, *Morgans*, and *Jones's*. Serjeant *Pawlet* lies buried in the North Ile. He died in 1703.

There is an Alms-house of four Rooms given for the Benefit of the Poor, for whose Support and Maintenance *Mr. Dunning of Purton* has given 20 *s. per Annum*, and *Mr. Morgan of Hurst* 40 *s. per Annum*. *Christopher Willoughby Esq*; also settled 16 *l. per Annum* upon this Parish, to be given to two poor Widows, 4 *l. per Annum* each, and the rest to the other Poor of *Aileburton*, as the Parishioners think fit. It is charged on certain Lands in *Milton Abbots* in *Wiltshire*.

*Newland* is a very large Parish, and reputed to be 30 Miles in Compass, including the Hamlets. It consists of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable, and many Woods. It is situate in a pleasant Plain, and well water'd with several Brooks, which run into the River *Wye*, upon which the Parish borders. Here are divers Coal-Pits and Iron-Mines, some of them exhausted, by which means there are great hollow Places under Ground; others are digging, and some of them run to 60 or 70 Foot deep, and are as large as a considerable Church; yet here is but one Iron Furnace and two Copper-works.

The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the *Kinerdesleys*, *Harlines*, and *Bainhams*; but at length came to the Crown, and is now held by it, by which means every free Miner (and there are many of them in this Town) has Liberty to dig in any Man's Ground, paying a Duty to the Crown.

The Parish is divided into four greater Hamlets, and one lesser, viz. 1. *Newland*, in which is *Wye-Seat*, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, upon which Account it is exempted from paying Tithes. 2. *Clowerwall*, or *Clear-well*, from a clear Spring arising in it, the Seat of *Francis Wyndham Esq*; descended of the *Somersetshire* Family of that Name. 3. *Colford*, com-

monly called *Covert*. This Hamlet consist of 160 Houses, hath an handsome Market-House, and a weekly Market on *Friday*, and two Fairs yearly, the one on *June 9.* the other on *November 20.* and a neat Chapel for the Use of the Township, which the late *Qu. Anne* endowed with a yearly Rent of 15 *l.* 4. *Bream*, which hath a Chapel of its own also: And, 5. *Le Bayly*, anciently the Estate of the *Tiptots* Earls of *Worcester*, and *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*.

The Church is a Vicarage of 40 *l. a Year*, in the Possession of the Bishop of *Llandaff*, to whose See the great Tithes were appropriated *A. D.* 1399. But the Tithes of all Assart Land belong to the Vicar, by the Statute of 34. *Ed. I.* The Church it self is a large Building, adorned with an handsome Tower, and a spacious Church-yard. There are several Monuments in the Chancel, and one remarkable in the Church-yard, having the Effigies of a Man with this Inscription on it:

Here lieth Jenkin Wyrral, chief Forester in Fee;

A braver Fellow never was, nor ever will there be.  
He died in 1457.

The Charities of this Parish are considerable. *Mr. Henry*, who died in 1644, has left a Rent Charge of 40 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of *Newland* and *Stainton*, charged on his Lands in *Trepennet*. *Mr. Christopher Bond* has given 4 *l. per Annum* for ever to maintain the Poor in the old Alms-house, and 20 *s. per Annum* to the Clerk to take care of the Clock. *Mr. George Bond* has left 5 *l. a Year*, viz. 4 *l.* to eight poor People in the Alms-house, and 20 *s.* for repairing the Clock. *Mr. Bromwich* has bequeathed 24 *s. per Annum* to the Poor in the old Alms-house, and *Mr. William Hoskins* 40 *s.*

There is a large Hospital in this Parish, founded by *William Jones*, an *Hamburg* Merchant of *London*, for 16 Men and Women, who are allowed two Shillings a Week each, and a Gown at *Christmas*. They have a Chaplain, who is obliged to be Lecturer at *Newland*, for which he receives 100 Marks yearly from the Company of *Haberdashers* in *London*. *Mr. Bell* founded a School-House, and gave 10 *l. a Year* to the Master, and an Alms-house for eight poor People, on whom he settled 12 *l. a Year*, to which *Mr. John*

*Whit*.



*Whitson*, Alderman of *Bristol*, added the like Sums for both.

*Tudenham*, or *Tydenham*, a pretty large Parish, 15 Miles in Compass. It is bounded on three Sides by the *Wye* and *Severn*, and consists chiefly of Pasture and Arable Land. *Chepstow* Bridge (as it is commonly called) is half in this Parish, and maintain'd by this County, as the other half is by *Monmouthshire*. The Tide at this Bridge rises as high as any in the World, sometimes 60 Foot. *Offa's Dyke*, which was drawn by that King to part the Kingdom of *Mercia* from *Wales*, begins at *Beachley* in this Parish, and passes thro' *Flintshire* to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, retaining that Name to this Day.

This Town and *Wollaston* were taken from the *Welch* by *Walter* and *Roger*, younger Brothers of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, in the Reign of *K. Henry II. A. D. 1160*, and soon after the *Marshals* Earls of *Pembroke* were made Lords of it, and from them it passed by Marriage to the *Bigots* Earls of *Norfolk*, and from them by the *Mowbrays* to the Earls of *Worcester*, 3 Ed. VI. in which Family it still remains; but they are now advanced to be Dukes of *Beaufort*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 40 *l.* yearly. Mr. *James* is the Patron of it, having the Impropriation, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Sheen* in *Surrey*, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, but charged with 13 Bushels of Wheat, and 13 *d.* yearly to the Poor. The Church is a double Building, supported with Pillars in the Middle, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; but the Tower at the West End is but low. There are several rais'd Tombs in the Churchyard in Memory of some of the Family of the *Madockes's*.

At the utmost Point of the Parish, where the *Wye* and *Severn* divide, stood a Chapel dedicated to *St. Tecla*, (corruptly called, as it is set down in the Maps, *The Treacle*.) She was the first Female Martyr, and suffer'd *A. D. 47*. The Ruins of the Chapel are still to be seen upon the Rocks at low Water.

This Parish also has divers Hamlets belonging to it, viz. 1. *Church-End*. 2. *Bish-ton*. 3. *Sudbury*. 4. *Beachly*, where is the Passage over the *Severn* from *Bristol* into *Wales*. The Family of the *Lewis's* are Lords of this Manor. 5. *Wibden*, the Seat and

Estate of Mr. *Maddock*. 6. *Stroate*, the Possessions of Mr. *Charles James*, who resides here. 7. *Lancaught*, which has a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to *St. James*, belonging to it, in the Gift of the Duke of *Beaufort*. Mr. *Alexander James's* Seat and Estate is here.

*Westbury*, a very large Parish, reputed 23 Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable Ground. It is bounded on the South Side by the *Severn*, and a small Brook rising in *Tartleton Hill*, called *Peacocks-Brook*, runs thro' the whole Parish, and falls into the *Severn*.

The Largeness of the Parish makes room for divers Manors, which, because they are all called, of *Westbury*, often makes the Records intricate; but so far as we are able to judge, the Manor of *Westbury*, properly so called, was granted to *Ralph de Beauchamp*, 18 *John*, from whose Family it descended by the *Burghulls*, *Bokuns* Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and *Ailresfords*, to the *Bainhams*, in which Family it continued from the 20th of *K. Henry VIII.* to the 14th of *Qu. Elizabeth*. It now belongs to the Crown, and the Court Leet is kept by the Sheriff.

This large Parish contains many Hamlets, as, 1. *Westbury*. 2. *Rodley*. The Inhabitants here pay a Rent to the Lord of the Manor, called *Pridgavel*, for their Liberty of fishing for Lampreys in the *Severn*. 3. *Claxhill*. 4. *Bolloe*. 5. *Upperlaugh*. 6. *Netherlaugh*. 7. *Boseley*. 8. *Cleve*. 9. *Adset*. 10. *Norwood*. 11. *Elton*. 12. *Walmer*, which has many large Commons by the *Severn* Side. It belongs to Mr. *Kemp* of *Slindon* in *Sussex*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 40 *l. per Ann.* and the Impropriation 20 *l.* It belongs to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, who are Patrons of the Vicarage. Here are two Churches in the same Yard, the Old and New, which latter, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, is chiefly in use by the Parishioners. It has several handsome Monuments in it.

*Wollaston*, anciently called *Ulaweston*, an ancient Town, and the Parish is 12 Miles in Compass, consisting of Arable and Pasture. It is bounded by the *Severn*, and a small Brook runs quite thro' it.

The Manor hath been long in the Duke of *Beaufort*, probably ever since the Dissolution



tion of the Abbeyes, if it belonged to the Abbey of *Tintern*, as we have some Reason to believe. The present Duke of *Beaufort* is Lord of the Manor.

There are also several Hamlets in this large Parish, viz. 1. *Wollaston*. 2. *High-Wollaston*. 3. *Keinsham*. 4. *Evesend*. 5. *Gumstod*. 6. *Clasterwine*: And, 7. *Brookend*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 25 l. a Year, and the Patron is the Duke of *Beaufort*, to whom the Impropriation belongs, worth 60 l. per Annum. The Church is but mean, having a low wooden Tower in the Middle, and two cross Iles. There is an Acre in *Thornhill* given to the Repair of it.

The Charities of this Place are but few. *Richard Clayton*, 21 *Eliz.* gave 22 s. yearly to the Poor, and his Widow *Margaret*, 13 *Jac.* added 40 s. more to teach poor Children to read. There are about 120 Houses in this Town, and 460 Inhabitants. These are all the remarkable Places in this Western Part of the County, and therefore we shall now pass the *Severn*, and take a View of the middle Part of the County, which is a rich Vale, water'd on both Sides in some Places by that River, which, since we shall take it for our Guide, we shall in our Passage give a short Description of

The *Severn*, called in Latin *Sabrina*, and by the *Britains*, *Halfren*. It rises in *Plinlymon Hills* in *Montgomeryshire*, and having water'd *Shropshire* and *Worcestershire* for 70 Miles, enters this County two Miles above *Tewksbury*, and runs thro' it above 40 Miles by Land, which counting all its Windings, will make near 70 by Water. It is for a considerable distance from the Mouth two or three Miles broad, the Tides coming up to *Tewksbury*, and being navigable as high as *Shrewsbury*, which is 50 Miles by Land above this County. It is remarkable for its Tide called the *Hygre*, in Latin *Hygra*, but more commonly, *The Boar*, which swells not by degrees as in other Rivers, but rousls in with an Head, two or three, and sometimes four, Foot high, foaming and roaring as if it were enraged by the Opposition of the Banks. It is observed, that the Tides are largest one Year at the Full Moon, and the next at the Change, and one Year the Night-Tides are the largest, and another the Day-Tides. The Stream be-

ing rapid, makes the Waters muddy, and so not very fruitful in Fish; yet it is pretty well stocked with Salmon, and is particularly famous for Lampreys; but the Profit does not countervail the Damage it does by frequent Inundations. It receives the *Avon*, which parts this County from *Worcestershire*, and then comes to

*Tewksbury*, a Town large and populous, consisting of three handsome high-built Streets, besides many Lanes. The Parish is six Miles in Compass, and consists of very rich Meadow and Pasture. It is encompassed with four several Rivers, the *Avon* and *Carran* on the North, the *Severn* on the West, and the *Smilyate* on the South, which makes it very subject to the Annoyance of Floods; but the great Fertility which is produced by them makes it a sufficient Amends.

It is an ancient Borough, governed by 24 Burgesses, who have a Jurisdiction within the Borough, exclusive of the Justices of Peace for the County. Two of these are chosen Bailiffs yearly, who with two other are the ruling Magistrates. Here are two weekly Markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and five Fairs yearly, viz. on *St. Matthias's-Day*, on *May 3*, *June 11*, *August 24*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, procured by *Hugh Despencer* and *Henry Earl of Warwick*. The Parliament-Men, which have been sent from the Reign of *Qu. Elizabeth* only, are elected by all the Freeholders and Freemen of the Borough, which are in Number at this time about 500. The Members serving in this present Parliament are,

*William Dowdswell Esq;* and  
*Anthony Lechmere Esq;*

If we look into the Antiquities of this Town, the Name will help us in the Discovery, being so called from *Theocus*, an eminent Hermite, who lived a religious Life in this Place about *A. C.* 700; for the Saxons named it from him *Theocrybury*, and others *Theoci Curia*. The Manor of this Town was in the Possession of *Hailward Snow*, a Nobleman, descended from King *Edward the Elder*, and *Brietric* his Heir held it to the Conquest, when the Conqueror seiz'd this and his other great Possessions, and made them the Demesnes of the Crown; but *William Rufus*, his Son and Successor, granted



granted this Manor to Robert Fitz-Hamon, Lord of Corbeille in Normandy, by whose Daughter Mabel it came to the Earls of Gloucester and Warwick, and from them to the Crown, from which it was granted, 7 Jac. to the Corporation, in which it still continues.

This Town is not only famous for a Monastery built by two Brothers, Odo and Dodo, A. C. 715, (of which we shall speak more at large in the Ecclesiastical History of this County) but for the decisive Battel fought here by the Houses of York and Lancaster, by which that bloody Controversy had an end, K. Edward IV. giving a total Overthrow to K. Henry VI. and having taken the Queen, Prince Edward, and many Nobles of the Lancastrian Faction, Prisoners, freed himself so effectually from all Competition, by putting them to Death, (particularly the Prince, K. Henry's only Son and Heir, who was inhumanely slain in his Presence by the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester) that they were never able to make Head against him again. This Battel was fought May 4, 1471. K. Charles II. also honour'd this Town, by creating Sir Henry Capel, Knight of the Bath, Lord Capel of Tewksbury, to which <sup>the same</sup> King added the Dignity of Viscount Maldon, and Earl of Essex to his <sup>Brother</sup> Arthur, the Grandfather of William, the present Baron of Tewksbury, Viscount Maldon, and Earl of Essex. *who was the son of the great Lord Capel.*

*of Hadham headed 1649.* The Cloathing Trade thrives here, being encouraged by its Nearness to Cotswold-Hills and Stroud-Water; but the Mustard-Balls made here, so proper for clearing the Head, make it more talked of, tho' less profitable. 'Tis very biting, and therefore has occasion'd this Proverb for a sharp Fellow, *He looks as if he had lived on Tewksbury Mustard.*

The Church of this Town did anciently belong to the Convent, but is now become Parochial: It is a Curacy, and was worth but 60 l. a Year; but hath of late been so augmented by divers pious Persons, and particularly by Bapt. Hicks, Viscount Camden, and Mr. Scrimshire, who gave two Impropriations to it, that now it is worth 200 l. a Year, or more, besides an Allowance for a Reader. The Impropriation is divided among divers Persons; but the

Lord Craven hath the most considerable Part.

The Church is a large noble Structure, of great Height in the Body, with two spacious Iles on each Side, and a stately Tower and large Chancel. The Communion-Table is one entire Marble Stone, thirteen Foot and eight Inches long, and three Foot and a half broad, and stands in the middle of the Choir. The Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was consecrated anew in 1470, because it had been defiled with Blood. Many Descendants of the noble Families of the Earls of Gloucester and Warwick lie buried in it, as also the Lords Zouch, Wenlock and Obrian. Prince Edward, Son of K. Henry VI. and George Duke of Clarence, Brother of K. Edward IV. his Murtherer, lie here also intombed, with many others of inferior Note and Degree.

Here is also a Free-School, erected by Mr. William Ferrers in 1625, who gave 20 l. a Year out of his Manor of Shellenthorp in Lincolnshire (which is since given to Christ's Church Hospital in London) for the Maintenance of a Master, to which divers other Benefactors have made considerable Additions.

Qu. Mary hath granted 40 l. yearly to be paid out of the Exchequer for the Maintenance of 13 poor People and a Reader, to be disposed of by the Corporation, and divers charitable Persons have increased their Maintenance by annual Rents, and several Sums of Money given for that Use. There is an Alms-house in the Church-yard for ten poor Widows, but without any Endowments.

There are two Hamlets in this Parish; 1. Mythe, containing but 12 Houses, but divers Lands and Woods. It formerly belonged to the Abbey, but after the Dissolution was given the Lord Seymour, who forfeiting it to the Crown by his Treason, it was given to the Pertes, 7 Ed. VI. 'Tis now divided among several Proprietors. 2. Southwich, or Sudwich, which belonged also to the Abbey; but after the Dissolution was given in divers Parts to Thomas Stroud, Walter Compton, &c.

Alderton, a Parish of about five Miles in Compass, consisting of most Arable, and some Pasture, water'd with a little Brook.



The Manor did anciently belong to the *Dickletons* or *Dixtons*, who took their Name from a small Hamlet in this Parish so called, and held this Manor of the Honour of *Glocester*. From them it passed to the *Tracys*, and is now the Possession of *James Higford* or *Hugford Esq*; who is of a *Shropshire* Family of that Name.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 100 *l.* per Annum, dedicated to *St. Peter*; but the Building is little and small, and the Tower at the West End low, but strong. *Mr. Higford* is Patron, and one of his Ancestors has given 6 *l.* a Year to keep it in Repair.

*William Higford Esq*; a very ingenious Poet of this Family, lies buried in the Chancel here. He was educated at *Oxford*; but in the Troubles retired into the Country. He left behind a large MS. of Institutions to his Grandson, which were epitomized and published by *Clement Barksdale*, Minister. He died in 1657.

Near the West End of a Wood in this Parish, a great Quantity of Wood and Trees parted from the top of a Hill, and slid away out of this County into *Worcestershire* about fifty Years since, and is at this Day called the *Slip*. Keeping the Course of the River, we come next to

*Deerhurst*, so called from *Deer*, and the Saxon Word *Hepst*, which signifies a Wood. *Bede* mentions this Place. This Parish is eight Miles in Compass, and consists of rich Meadow, Pasture, and Arable; but lying very low, is subject to receive Damage by the Overflowings of the *Severn*, which runs two Miles together on the West Side of it.

Here is a Bridge, by the Neighbours called *Guildable Bridge*, because certain Tolls and Customs were anciently paid at it, and a large Common, which begins at the Church-yard, and goes round this Parish, *Upperly* and *Walton*, near four Miles in Length.

It had formerly a small but very ancient Monastery, built by *Dodo*, a great Nobleman of *Mercia*, about A. C. 715. The Danes in their IncurSIONS destroy'd it, and it continued in a low Condition for many Years, till *Edward* the Confessor caused it to be re-

built and consecrated by *Ealdred* Bishop of *Worcester* in the Year 1056, but made it a Priory Alien, subject to the Abbey of *St. Dennis* at *Paris*; yet a little after, as *Malmesbury* says, it was only an empty Monument of Antiquity.

In the Year 1675, one *Mr. Powell* dug up in his Orchard an old Stone with this Inscription:

*Odda Dux jussit hanc Aulam Regiam construi, atq; dedicari in honorem S. Trinitatis pro animâ Germani sui Elfrici, quæ de hoc loco assumpta erat. Ealdredus vero Episcopus, qui eandem dedicavit, 2 Idibus April, 14<sup>o</sup> autem anno \* S. Regni Eadwardi Regis Anglorum.*

i. e.

Duke *Odda* commanded this Royal Palace to be built, and to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity for the Soul of his Cousin *Elfrick*, which was parted from his Body in this Place. But *Ealdred* was the Bishop who consecrated it, on the II of the Ides of April, and XIV Year of the Reign of the holy King *Edward*.

The Manor of *Deerhurst* belonged to the Abbey of *Westminster* before the Norman Conquest, and after the Dissolution of the Abbeyes was granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, 38 Henry VIII. Qu. Mary, 4 Reg. resumed it, and gave it to the Convent of *Westminster*; but Qu. Elizabeth re-granted and confirmed her Father's Donation to the Church of *Westminster*, as it continueth to this Day.

The Church here is a Peculiar, comprehending seven other Parishes. It is an Impropriation belonging to one *Mr. Farmer*, and is worth 300 *l.* a Year. The Prior of *Deerhurst* was seized of the Advowson of this Church, 5 Henry III. but it is now in the above mentioned *Mr. Farmer*, who pays the Vicar 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year. The Body of the Church is a very handsome, large and lofty Building, cover'd with Lead, with Iles on each Side, and a good Chancel. The

Tower



Tower had a fine Spire Steeple; but being blown down in 1666, it is now a small one with Pinnacles. The Church-yard contains two Acres of Ground.

The ancient Priory is now the Possession of the Earl of *Coventry*, who taketh his Title of Viscount from this Town of *Deerhurst*, *Thomas Lord Coventry* being created by *K. William III.* 9 Reg. Viscount *Deerhurst*, and Earl of *Coventry*.

The Hamlets of this Parish are, 1. *Ap-perly*, of 50 Houses, where *Mr. Lane* and *Cass-y* have each of them handsome Houses and good Estates; but the Manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. 2. *Wightfield*, of which the *Casseys* were long Lords. 3. *Walton*, containing 29 Families, belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. Over against this Town *Mr. Camden* says, in the middle of the River, lies a Place called

*Alney*, and by the Saxons *Oleneag*, now the *Eight*, i. e. the Island, famous upon the Account of the single Combat fought in 1016 between *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, King of *England*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, to decide the Fate of the Kingdom, which had been long worried with bloody Wars, to the great Loss of both Sides. The Combat was dubious, but produced a Peace, the two Kings agreeing to divide the Nation between them, and enjoy their Share between them and their Heirs; but King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, dying soon after, the *Danes* seiz'd upon the whole. But the Author of the *Additions to Camden* not only corrects the *Saxon* Name, saying, That it should be written *Olanige*, but disallows this Place to be the Field of Combat; for he says, That general Tradition is against it, nor can it be justified by any Analogy between the old and new Names. But near *Glocester*, between *Over-bridge* and *Maysemore*, there is an Island, called at this Day the Isle of *Alney*, which one would not scruple to say was the Place of that Action. On the other Side of the *Severn*, a little below *Deerhurst*, stands

*Hasfield*, a Parish of seven Miles in Compass, bordering on the *Severn* on the South-

East Side, and consisting of rich Meadows and Pasture.

The Manor was given to *Richard Pauncefort*, the Son of *Grimbald*, by *K. Henry III.* Anno 39 Reg. which Family had fair Possessions here and in *Wiltshire* before. His Posterity held this Manor to the Reign of *Qu. Elizabeth*; but about that time it was alienated to the *Traceys*, who were Lords of it in 1608, and since hath been purchased by *Mr. Parker*, who is the present Lord; yet *Mr. Pauncefort*, of the Family of the ancient Lords, has an House and some Estate in this Town. The Manor was held of old of *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

The Church is within the Peculiar of *Deorhurst*, and a Rectory of 100 *l.* a Year. *Mr. Parker* is the Patron. The Building is 28 Yards long, with a strong Tower, and Battlements at the West End. In the Chancel are two Monuments, the one for *Mrs. Dorothy Pauncefort*, who died in 1568, and the other for *Mr. Henry Brown*, who died in 1620. There are a Tenement and five Acres of Land in this Parish given to charitable Uses, and an Hamlet of eight Houses, called *Micharidge*, lying three quarters of a Mile from the Church. The River leads us from hence to

*Glocester*, or *Gloster*, the chief Town of this County, from which it takes its Name. The *Britains* called it *Caer-Glow*, i. e. a fair City, and the Place deserves the Name both for its Situation and Buildings, for it is situated on a rising Ground, descending on every Side, which yields a pleasant Prospect, and makes it clean and healthful. The Buildings also are lofty and beautiful, adorned with many Towers and Spires.

When the *Romans* got it into their Possession, they changed the Name, according to their Dialect, into *Clevum* or *Glevum*, in Imitation of the *British* Name, as appears from *Antoninus's Itinerary*, and an ancient Inscription on a Stone to be seen still in the Walls of *Bath* near the North Gate.

\* DEC. COLONIAE GLEV.  
VIXIT ANN. LXXXVI.

The



The Romans being vexed with the frequent Incurſions of the Inhabitants of South Wales, called *Silures*, thought it neceſſary to plant a Colony in it, which they named *Colonia Glevum*, to curb that People; and to that end much enlarged and beautified the Buildings. It was alſo an eminent Station for their Armies, and the famous Conſular Way called *Irmin ſtreet*, which begins at *St. David's* in *Pembrokeſhire*, and reaches as far as *Southampton* in *Hampſhire*, paſſes thro' this Place. It takes its Name from *Irminsule*, i. e. a Pillar dedicated to *Hermes* or *Mercury*. The Town was govern'd by a Conſul in the Time of the Romans. The modern *Latins* call this City *Glaſtonia*, and others *Claudioceſtria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who is ſaid to have given it that Name when he married his Daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus*, a *British* King here; but this Story is fabulous, and ſhall not be farther inſiſted on.

When the Saxons, by the departure of the Romans, became Maſters of the Iſle, they again formed the Name into their Language, and called it *Gleapanceartep*, or *Gleanceſtep*, i. e. *Gleauceſter*, which we have turned into *Gloceſter*. *Cheaulin*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, firſt took this Town by force from the *Britains* about *A. C.* 570, ſoon after the Battel of *Dyrham*, wherein he ſlew three *British* Kings, *Commeaile*, *Condidan*, and *Fairmeol*; but he kept it not long before it came under the Jurisdiction of the *Mercian* Kings, under whom it long flouriſhed in great Repute, being governed by a Portgreve.

In this Time, *Oſrick* King of the *Northumbrians*, by the Permiſſion of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, founded a great and ſtately Nunnery, over which *Kineburga*, *Eadburga*, and *Eva*, all *Mercian* Queens, ſucceſſively preſided; and *Edelfteda*, a famous *Mercian* Lady, adorned it with a noble Church, in which ſhe lies buried.

After the *Saxon* Heptarchy was converted into a Kingdom, this Place was in ſome Eminency. Here it was that King *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, and King *Canute*, fought for the Kingdom in the Iſle of *Alney*, as is before mentioned; and afterwards the *Danes*, after many Turnings and Windings, as *Æthelwerd*, an ancient Writer, obſerveth,

ſet up their Tents at *Gleuceſter*. Here it was that *Edward* the Confefſor magnificently treated *Euſtace* Earl of *Bologne*, who had married his Siſter, when he came to viſit him, *A. D.* 1051, and afterward held a great Aſſembly of his Nobles in the ancient Building of the Monastery, now called the *Long Work-houſe*. In this Reign this Place paid a yearly Rent of 26 *l.* in Money, 96 Quarts of Honey, 360 Bars, and 100 Rods of Iron, and other Customs to the King's Houſhold. Many Perſons of the greateſt Quality had Houſes here, and then it was called a City, when *London* it ſelf was termed a Burgh.

A little before the Conqueſt *Briſtric* the *Saxon* was Lord of *Gloceſter*; but he having refuſed to marry *Maud*, afterwards Wife to *William* the Conqueror, when he was an Embaſſador in thoſe Parts, ſhe (out of Revenge) cauſed him to be imprifon'd, and his Eſtate ſeiz'd to the Crown. *K. William Rufus* gave this Honour of *Gloceſter* to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, Lord of *Corbeille* in *Normandy*. Several of our Kings kept their *Chriſtmas* here, and *William Fitz-Osborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, built a Caſtle here, of which there are ſtill ſome Remains, which are made a common Goal for Debtors and Felons.

King *John*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, made *Gloceſter* a Borough-Town, to be govern'd by two Bailiffs, elected by their own Burgeſſes, who were to farm the Town, and granted them a Guild and divers Liberties. King *Henry III.* who was crown'd at *Gloceſter*, made it a Corporation, and to the former Liberties added Markets and other Privileges, on Condition that they ſhould pay the old Rent of 55 *l.* per Ann. and 10 *l.* Increate-Rent, viz. to elect four of the diſcreeteſt Burgeſſes for Coroners, keep the Pleas of the Crown, and other Matters belonging to the King. In this King's Wars with the Barons, theſe laſt, under *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, beſieged it, and in four Days took it; but Prince *Edward* his Son hearing of it, march'd againſt them with all ſpeed, and took it again, but pardoned the Burgeſſes by the Perſwaſion of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, upon their Payment of 1000 Marks, and ſo having gariſon'd the Caſtle, he departed to his Father.

King



King Edward I. Reg. 6. held a Parliament in this Place, *A. D.* 1278, where were divers good Acts made concerning the Liberties and Franchises of the Nation, called at this Day, The Statute of *Glocester*; but it appears by a Return made by *Walter de Stakefly*, Sheriff of *Glocester*, of all the Cities, Towns and Villages in this Shire, that it was not a City, for it began thus; *Nulla est Civitas in Com. Glocest. i. e.* There is no City in the County of *Glocester*. King Richard II. Reg. 2. held a Parliament also here.

King Richard III. having before been Duke of *Glocester*, had such a Respect to this City, that he made it a County, and having annexed to it the two Hundreds of *Dudstone* and *King's-Barton*, established a Mayor and Aldermen to govern it. But tho' it might seem at this time to have been in a flourishing Condition, yet we find that in the Reign of K. Henry VIII. it was fallen into so great Decay, that it was thought necessary to enforce the building of the Houses in the chief Streets, by permitting the Lord of the Manor and Corporation to build them, if the Owners neglected to do it; which had so good an Effect, that the City was restored to its ancient Splendour, and that King soon after created it a City, and erected a Bishoprick in it.

This City had a great Share in the late Rebellion against K. Charles I. Most of the Gentlemen continued loyal; but the Farmers, Tradesmen and others of the meaner Sort, were generally against him, being headed by Col. *Massej*, who seized this City at the beginning of that unnatural War, and having repaired and fortified the Walls, procured great Guns from *London* and *Bristol* to maintain it against the King's Forces. *Massej*, while he was Governor, gained great Reputation in defending it against the Gentry of the County, who endeavoured to recover it for the King, and was very successful in divers other Enterprizes, viz. in taking *Sudeley-Castle* from Captain *Bridges*, and defeating Sir *John Wintour's* Designs in several Places, for which the Parliament gave him 200 *l.* in present, and voted him 1000 *l.* a Year out of Sir *John Wintour's* Estate, and a Pension of the same yearly Value.

*Glocester* being so prejudicial to the King's Affairs, and (as it were) a Guard to all the other Western Garrisons, which would soon have submitted if this had been reduced, the King thereupon resolves upon the Siege of it, and accordingly marched against it himself in Person, *August* 10, 1643. His Majesty being set down before it, sent a Summons in writing to *Massej* to surrender, (which he had indeed promised to do to Col. *Leg*;) but he returned this Answer by Major *Pudsey*, and a Citizen, That he was sworn to keep the City for his Majesty by the two Houses of Parliament, and so he would by God's Help.

This resolute and unexpected Answer so anger'd the King, that he commanded the Siege to be carried on with all Vigour. Prince *Rupert* began with an Attack upon the Suburbs; but Col. *Massej* prevented his Attempt, by burning all the Houses therein. The next thing that was done was an Assault upon the Walls; but that by Mistake being made in the strongest Place, proved of no Effect; yet by the continuance of the King's Army about it for near a Month, wherein many Sallies were made by the Besieged, with no great Loss to either Side, tho' to the King's most, the Garrison was reduced to very great Straights, insomuch that they must have surrender'd, had not the Parliament-Army under the Earl of *Essex* caused the King to withdraw, and raise the Siege; yet the City so much suffer'd by the Siege, that they petition'd the Parliament some Years after for a Reparation of their Damages, which they proved to the Grand Inquest at an Assizes to be 20000 *l.* and upwards.

The present State of this City is; it is governed by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, out of which one is chosen yearly to be Mayor. There are also 24 Common-Council Men, out of which are chosen two Sheriffs yearly. They have also an High-Steward, (who is usually a Nobleman) and a Recorder. They are allowed the highest Marks of Honour that are usually granted to Magistracy, as Scarlet Gowns, the Sword and Cap of Maintenance, and four Serjeants at Mace. Their present Charter was given them by King Charles II. and bears Date *April* 16, 1672. Reg. 24. their former Char-



ers being at that time resigned into that King's Hands.

In this City, for the better Regulation of Trade, which is very considerable several ways, there are 12 Companies associated, the Masters of which attend the Mayor upon all publick Occasions in their Gowns, with Streamers, which adds a Reputation to the City, viz. 1. Mercers, in which is included Apothecaries, Grocers, and Chandlers. 2. Weavers. 3. Tanners. 4. Butchers. 5. Bakers. 6. Smiths and Hammer-men, among whom are Goldsmiths and Ironmongers. 7. Coopers and Joyners. 8. Shoemakers. 9. Metal-men. 10. Taylors. 11. Barbers. 12. Glovers. The Brewers formerly made another Company; but now there are none of that Trade. The Pin-making Trade of this City is now very considerable.

It lies extended upon the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge, and was strongly walled to the Land-side; but at K. *Charles II.*'s Restoration the Walls of the City were razed and totally demolished, and the two Hundreds above mentioned restored to the Out-County by Act of Parliament, because it refused to submit to K. *Charles I.* and held out so long against him. Before the Siege, it was adorned with 11 Parish-Churches; but now there remain but six, five being then demolished. It contains 12 Parishes, and has two Markets weekly, viz, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and four Fairs yearly, on *March 25*, *June 24*, *Sept. 17*, and *Nov. 17*. It is a Port, and has a large Key and Wharf on the Banks of the River, very commodious for Trade, to which belongs a Custom-House, with Officers proper for it; but the Business is not great, by reason of the City of *Bristol*, which is not far distant from it, and has engrossed all the foreign Trade in this Part of the Kingdom.

Here is also a Town-Hall, called the *Booth-Hall*, for the publick Business of the City; but their Charter is made subject to the Jurisdiction of the Out-Counties also for the publick Administration of Justice. The City is well supplied with excellent Water from *Robin Hood's-Well*, the *Severn*, and other Places. The Castle, tho' much decayed, hath some Buildings yet standing,

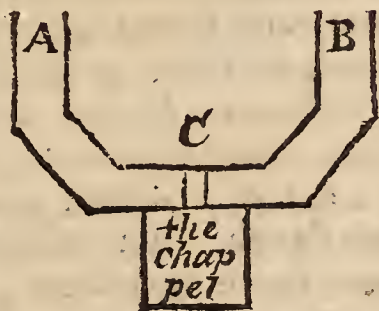
some of which are in private Hands, held by Lease from the Crown; but the greatest Part of them belongs to the County, and are settled in the Sheriff by the Statute of 19 *Henry VIII.* who makes a common Goal of it for Debtors and Malefactors, and the County so upholds it, that 'tis one of the finest Prisons of *England*.

The Cathedral Church of this City, which is a magnificent Pile, and tho' ancient, pleases all Spectators, was built and finished by *Aldred* or *Alfred*, Bishop of *Worcester* in 1047, who being afterwards made Bishop of *York*, crowned *William* the Conqueror. It received divers Additions and Ornaments by several other Benefactors in After-ages. *Richard Hanley*, Abbot of *St. Peter's* in *Glocester*, laid the Foundation of the *Virgin Mary's* Chapel, and *William Farley*, a Monk of the same Abbey, and Abbot, finished it, and made it a beautiful Building. *Nicholas Morwint* built the Western Front from the Ground very handsome. *Thomas Horton*, first Sacristan, and then Abbot, added the North Ile, and a great Hall to the Abbey, in which a Parliament was afterwards held. Abbot *Trowcestre* (or *Trowcester*) built the curious Cloysters, adorned with fine Cielings, washing, and writing Places, with other ornamental Workmanship, no where surpassed, and procured from the Pope the Grant of the Mitre; and *Thomas Seabroke*, Abbot, erected the great and stately Tower, admired for its rare Workmanship, and extraordinary Set of Bells, the greatest of which weighs 6000 Pounds. The South Ile was rebuilt by the Offerings which devout People made at the Shrine of K. *Edward II.* which were so large, that the Register of the Abbey says, if they had been all expended on the Church, they might have built it entire from the Foundation, so great a Respect was paid to the Memory of that injur'd Prince. He lies buried here in an Alabaster Tomb, as is also *Robert Curthose*, Son of *William* the Conqueror, and Duke of *Normandy*, in a Wooden one.

The Whispering place in this Church is very remarkable, and so much the more perhaps if it be purely accidental, as the Author of the Additions to *Camden* will have it. It is a long Alley from one Side of the Choir to the other, built circular, and full of



of Corners. One that was well acquainted with it, and had survey'd it very carefully, gives us this Figure of it:



The Wonder is this; If a Person stand at A, puts his Mouth to that End of the Passage, and speaks any thing with a very low Voice, and another standing at B, applies his Ear to the end of the Passage, he shall very easily and distinctly hear every Syllable spoken by the other, tho' the Passage is open in the middle, and has large Spaces for a Door and Windows, and is open in two Places at the Roof. Divers Conjectures have been made concerning this Phenomenon; some impute it to the close Cement of the Wall, which making it as one entire Stone, conveys the Voice as a Tube. Others attribute it to the Repercussion of the Voice by the several Angles. Others will have the Chapel and open Places to contribute to the Sound, as we see they do in a Viol, which is the truest: Or if neither be the Cause, what is, must be left to the ingenious and inquisitive Virtuosi to determine.

K. Henry VIII. Sept. 4. Reg. 33. after the Suppression of the Abbey of *St. Peter*, erected the Abbey Church into a Bishoprick, for a Dean and six Prebendaries, and having settled many of the Lands formerly belonging to the Abbey on them, appointed Dr. Heath, Bishop of *Worcester*; in whose Diocese this County had been, Dr. Day, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Archdeacon Cox, to compile a Set of such Statutes as were proper for the Regulation and Government of that Body. A brief Account of the Bishops of this See, from this Foundation, will be found in the Ecclesiastical History.

There are 12 Chapels dispersed in several Parts of the Cathedral, some of them over others, but all dedicated to one or other of the Apostles. In *Our Lady's Chapel* are the

Arms of divers ancient Families, as the *Cliffords*, *Whittingtons*, *Throgmortons*, *Pawx-foots*, and others, who were Benefactors to the Monastery and Church, and divers Monuments and Inscriptions for the Drs. *Goldsborough*, *Smith*, and *Nicholson*, Bishops; Dr. *Viner*, Dean; and Dr. *Washborn*, Prebendary of this Church; as also for *Arthur Brett Esq*; Groom of the Bedchamber to K. *James I.* In the Choir are the Monuments of *Osrick King of Northumberland*, *Robert Duke of Normandy* above mentioned, K. *Edward II.* his Queen *Isabel*, Abbot *Serlo*, a great Benefactor to the Monastery, and *William Jennings*, Dean of this Cathedral. In the North Ile is an handsome Monument for King *Edward II.* and divers Inscriptions for Abbot *Parker* and other Abbots; but the Words of many of them are worn out. In the South Ile there is a Burial-place for the *Nevils*, the Effigies in Stone of *Humphrey Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, lying at length, a Chapel of the Earls of *Ormond*, and an Inscription for Abbot *Seabrooke*, who died in 1367. Lastly, in the Body of the Church are Inscriptions for *Thomas Machin Esq*; who had been thrice Mayor of this City; *William Lane*, and *John Joanes*, who had been Register to eight Bishops, and Mayor also thrice. He was Member of Parliament for *Glocester* at the Time of the Gunpowder-Treason. *Richard de Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who subdued *Ireland*, lies buried in the Chapter-House.

Of the twelve Parishes which before the Siege had their several Churches, there are remaining only seven; the other, for want of Churches, being become (as it were) Hamlets to them. They are,

I. *St. John Baptist*, which hath a large Church; but the Rector is maintain'd by Contributions. The Lords *Lovel* and *Stafford* took Sanctuary here after the Battel of *Bosworth-Field*, where King *Richard III.* was slain. Here are *Magdalen-Hospital*, commonly called *St. James's*, which maintains 19 poor People, at 1 s. 6 d per Week, and *St. Margaret's* nine poor Men, at 2 s. per Week. This Parish enjoys divers other small Charities.

II. *St. Mary de Cript*, so called from a large Vault under the Body of the Church, which is a Rectory, but depends chiefly on Contributions. *St. Owen's*, formerly a distinct



Parish, is united to it, as is also *All Saints*, and the Church is converted to a Tolsey for the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, to meet in. The Monastery of *Carmelites* or *White Friars*, founded by *Eleanor*, Wife to *K. Edward I.* as also a Monastery of *Black Canons*, built by *K. Athelstan*, and another of *Grey Friars*, founded by the Lord *Berkeley*, were in this Parish. The Church is an handsome Building, in the Form of a Cathedral, and hath divers Monuments in it, chiefly for the *Tates's* and *Kerles's*. Here is a Free-School erected by *Mrs. Cooke*, who endowed the Master with 10 *l. per Ann.* if a Priest, and 9 *l.* a Year if a Layman; but later Benefactors have augmented the Master's Salary to 30 *l.* a Year, and given 16 *l.* for an Usher. *Sir Thomas Bell* built an Hospital here called *St. Kimbro's Hospital*, for six poor People, who are allowed 53 *s. 4 d.* a Year each. Here also stands the lofty and beautiful Cross, wherein are placed the Images of six Kings and two Queens.

III. *St. Mary de Load*, which is a Vicarage of about 50 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*. The Church is an handsome old Church, and 'tis said *King Lucius* was buried in it. There are divers Charities given to the Poor of this Parish.

IV. *St. Michael*, a Rectory in the King's Gift, maintain'd chiefly by Contributions. The Church of *St. Aldact* being demolished in 1645, the Parish is united to this. The Church is large, and hath two handsome Iles, a Chancel, and high Tower at the West End. Here Prayers are read twice a Day, by means of a Legacy left by *Mr. Charles Tripper* of *East-Noyle* in *Wiltshire*, who bequeathed 200 *l.* to the Chamber of this City, to be employed to such Uses as are most for God's Glory. In this Parish is the *Blue Coat-Hospital*, erected by *Sir Thomas Rich* of *Sunning* in *Berkshire*, for one Schoolmaster, who is allowed 20 *l. per Annum*, and a Governess to maintain 20 Boys for 120 *l. per Annum*, 10 Men, and 10 Women.

V. *St. Nicholas*, which is an Impropriation, and the Supply of the Cure depends wholly upon the Benevolence of the Inhabitants. The Church is a large Building, with a Chancel, and high Spire Steeple. There are several Inscriptions in it, and se-

veral small Charities are given to the Poor. The famous Hospital called *Bartholomew's*, which was founded by *King Henry III.* and then was a Religious House for a Prior, three Brethren, and several poor Men; but being dissolved, is now an Hospital for a Minister, Physician, Master and Chirurgion, 24 Men, and 30 Women, at the Allowance of 2 *s. 6 d.* a Week, and a Chamber, is in this Parish. The whole Revenues of it are about 500 *l. per Annum*.

VI. *Trinity-Church* is a Vicarage without any Revenue, in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*. He is no Incumbent, but the People join themselves to *St. Nicholas's* Parish. The Church was lately taken down to save the Charge of Repairing; but the Tower is left standing, as an Ornament to the City, yet useful for a Dial-Clock, and repositing the Engines for quenching Fires. The Church-yard is turned into a Market-place, but without any Disturbance to the Dead, among whom are divers Magistrates of the City.

After this short Account of the Parishes, it will be convenient to mention divers charitable Gifts bestowed on this City in general, viz. 1. Of *Sir Tho. White*, who gave 2000 *l.* to 24 Cities, of which *Glocester* is one, to receive 100 *l.* once in 24 Years, to be lent to four Citizens without Interest for 10 Years. *Glocester* has received 700 *l.* already. 2. *Mr. Holden* of *Tondon*, who gave 100 *l.* to be lent to two Merchants, at 50 *l.* each, for seven Years, paying only 33 *s. 4 d.* to the poor Debtors in *North-Gate Prison*. So also, 3. *Mr. Ellis* gave 50 *l.* to be lent to one without Interest. 4. *Alderman Wiltshire* also gave 100 *l.* to be so lent to five poor Tradesmen, as did also *Mr. Fettiplace* the like Sum on the same Conditions, and others smaller Sums.

### Of the E A R L S and D U K E S of G L O C E S T E R.

The most ancient Earls, who took their Title from this Town, were, before the Conquest,

*Eldol*, a brave and noble Britain, who attending his King *Vortigern* to the Congress appointed by *Hengist*, the great Saxon Commander, to be held at *Ambresbury* in *Wiltshire*,



shire, to treat of a Peace, when he saw Hengist and his Party fall upon the Britains and murder them with their Knives, which they had brought under their Cloaths, stood up manfully against them, and having slain seventy of the Saxons, escaped to Gloucester. He also took the same Hengist Prisoner in the Battle fought against the Saxons near the River Don, when Ambrosius was King of the Britains, and by the Instigation of Eldad, then Bishop of Gloucester, cut off his Head. He was Earl about A. C. 461. Some have placed William Fitz-Eustace in the Front of the Earls of Gloucester; but Mr. Camden says, he never read of him, and believes there was never any such Man, and so we shall pass to

Swaine, the Son of Godwin Earl of Kent, who (as Sir William Dugdale affirms) bore the Title of Earl of Gloucester, and (as Mr. Camden adds)

Britrick, a Saxon, who about the Time of the Norman Invasion was Lord of Gloucester. He had refused to marry Maud, the Conqueror's Queen, when she was a Virgin, which Contempt she so highly resented, that she caused the King her Husband to imprison him, and seize his Estate, which he gave to Robert Fitz-Haimon of Corbeille in Normandy, whose Daughter Mabel or Sybil being married to

Robert, the natural Son of K. Henry I. who thereupon made him Earl (or as the common Writers of that Age style him, Consul) of Gloucester. He was a Man of an undaunted Courage, which he gave wonderful Demonstrations of in vindicating the Empress Maud's Title to the Crown against K. Stephen. He being taken Prisoner when K. Stephen was in Maud's Possession, was redeemed by giving the King his Liberty. He built the Castles of Cardiff and Bristol, where he also founded a Monastery, dedicated to St. James, and lies buried in it.

William, his Son, succeeded him in his Honour. He resided at Cardiff, erected the Abbey of Heinsbam, and dying A. D. 1183, left three Daughters, who successively conveyed this Honour to so many Families, viz. Isabel (the eldest, or as others the youngest) to

John, the Son of K. Henry II. who was thereupon declared Earl of Gloucester. He came to the Crown afterwards, and then

putting away this Lady, bestowed her on (or as Mr. Camden says, sold her for 20000 Marks to) Geoffrey de Mandeville, at that time Earl of Essex, and created him the said

Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Gloucester; but he dying without Issue,

Almeric Montfort, Son of the Earl of Eu-reux, who had married Mabil, the next Daughter of Earl William above mentioned; but he also died childless, and was buried at Keinsbam-Abbey, leaving this Honour to

Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, who having married Amicia, the third Daughter of the said Earl William, took upon him, after the Death of Mabil, the Title of Earl of Gloucester. He was descended of Richard Fitz Gilbert, Grandson of Geoffrey, the natural Son of Richard I. Duke of Normandy. His Successor was

Gilbert de Clare, the Son of the said Amicia. He mightily enriched his Family by marrying one of the Coheiresses of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. He died the 14th of King Henry III. and was buried at Tewksbury, leaving for his Heir

Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. He died in the Wars against King Henry III. and was buried at Tewksbury. He was succeeded by his Son

Gilbert de Clare II. Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, called the Red, from his Hair. He powerfully and prudently swayed much in the Barons Wars, as he inclined to them or the King; but falling under the Displeasure of K. Edward I. he was forced to surrender his Lands to him, till he received them again by his Marriage with Joan de Acres, that King's Daughter, by whom he had only one Son, (but three Daughters) named

Gilbert de Clare III. He was under Age at his Father's Death, and so his Mother marrying Sir Ralph de Mortimer, (or Montehemer, gave him the Title of Earl of Gloucester till her Son came of Age. He was slain at the Battel of Sterling, A. D. 1314, and his Body being presented to K. Edward by Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, without any Ransom, was buried at Tewksbury among his Ancestors, leaving his Honour and Estate to his Sisters Eleanor, Margaret, and Elizabeth, of whom the eldest being married to



Sir *Hugh de le Spenser jun.* he was made Earl of *Glocester* in Right of his Wife. He was a great Favourite of King *Edward II.* who being deposed by his Queen, and the Lords that joined with her, this Earl was hanged, and

*Hugh de Audley* Kt. who married the second Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare* above-mentioned, named *Margaret*, was created Earl of *Glocester* in Parliament 2 *Ed. III.* He left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who was married to *Ralph Lord Stafford*, from whom are descended the Earls of *Stafford*, and Dukes of *Buckingham* of *Thornbury*, and so the Honour became extinct in this Family after his Death. Some Years after King *Richard II.* made this Town a Dukedom, and created his Uncle

*Thomas de Woodstock*, so called from the Place of his Nativity, the youngest Son of *K. Edward III.* Duke of *Glocester*. He was (as *Mr. Camden* describes him) an ambitious Man, and of an unquiet Spirit, and behaving himself arrogantly towards his Nephew, fell under his Displeasure, and being surpriz'd in his way to *London*, was hurried away to *Calais*, where he was smother'd between two Feather-Beds, *A. D.* 1397. A little before his Death he made a Confession under his Hand, (as appears from the Parliament-Rolls) that by Virtue of a Patent extorted from the King, he had exercised Regal Authority, appeared arm'd in the King's Presence, contumeliously revil'd him, renounc'd his Allegiance, and entertain'd a Design to depose him, for which he was attainted of High-Treason after his Death, and his Honour being forfeited, was bestowed by *K. Richard II.* on

*Thomas Lord de Spenser*, who was created Earl of *Glocester* by that King. He was the Great Grandson of *Hugh de le Spenser* above named, and equally unfortunate in the Royal Favour; for *K. Richard* being deposed by his Barons, this Lord was violently prosecuted by King *Henry IV.* who was raised to the Throne in his stead, and being attainted by Act of Parliament, was ignominiously degraded, and beheaded at *Bristol*. After him this Honour lay dormant, till *K. Henry V.* *Reg. 2.* created his Brother

*Humphrey* of *Lancaster*, Duke of *Glocester*. He was Protector to his Nephew King *Henry VI.* and usually styled himself the Son,

Brother and Uncle of Kings, Duke of *Glocester*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and Lord High Chamberlain of *England*. He govern'd the Kingdom twenty five Years, and was by all Men called, The Good, and Father of his Country. Nevertheless, by the Malice of Queen *Margaret*, Wife of King *Henry VI.* he was seized, imprisoned, and soon after strangled, (as was supposed) at *St. Edmondsbury* in 1446. He was buried at *St. Albans*; but common Fame reported him to lie in *St. Paul's Church*, where, because it was usual for many to walk till they lost their Dinner, it became a Proverb for such, That they dined with Duke *Humphrey*. He died without Issue, and this Dignity lay vacant, till *K. Edward IV.* 1 *Reg.* created his Brother

*Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, a Person of mean Stature and Aspect, but very bold and couragious. He commanded the Van of the Army at *Barnet Field* and *Tewksbury*, wherein the Fate of *K. Henry VI.* was determin'd, the King himself being raken, with the Prince *Edward* his Son, whom this Duke, and his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, slew in their Brother King *Edward's* Presence. From this time the House of *York*, in the Person of *K. Edward IV.* possessed the Throne; but that King not long surviving these Contests, left his Son *Edward V.* his Successor, and *Richard* Duke of *York*, in their Infancy; whereupon this Duke was declared Protector of the Kingdom, and Guardian of his two Nephews. Ambition upon this Occasion raised his Desires of the Crown; whereupon being willing to compass his Aim rather by Policy than Force, he, by his extreme Liberality, great Gravity, singular Affability, and impartial Administration of Justice, so gained the Affections of the People, that there was an humble Petition in the Name of the States of the Realm put up to him, praying him, " That for the publick Good and " Safety of the Kingdom, he would accept " of the Crown, and thereby support his " tottering Country, which had been har- " rassed and perplexed with Civil Wars, and " all sorts of Miseries, ever since his Bro- " ther *K. Edward IV.* had contracted that " unhappy Match with the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, without the Consent of the No- " bles, and contrary to the Custom of the " Church



“ Church of *England*. And which is worse,  
 “ after he had engaged in a strict Contract  
 “ of Marriage with the Lady *Eleanor Butler*,  
 “ Daughter to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*,  
 “ from whence it was apparent, that this  
 “ Marriage was undeniably unlawful, and  
 “ that the Issue proceeding from it being  
 “ illegitimate, was incapable of inheriting  
 “ the Crown.” Nor were the Children of  
*George Duke of Clarence*, his other Brother,  
 better qualified for the Throne, since their  
 Father died attainted of High-Treason;  
 whereupon since none could doubt but he  
 was the sole and undoubted Heir of the  
 Kingdom, whose Legitimacy none could  
 question, and whose Justice, Wisdom, and  
 Gallantry of Mind, they well understood,  
 they did freely, and with unanimous Con-  
 sent, elect him to be their King, and with  
 Prayers and Tears humbly besought him to  
 accept of the Kingdoms of *England*, *France*  
 and *Ireland*, as his, both by the Right of  
 Inheritance and Election; which if he would  
 do, they promis’d him all Faith, Duty and  
 Allegiance. This Petition was presented  
 to him before he accepted of the Crown,  
 and being afterwards brought to the Parlia-  
 ment, was approved of, and by them it was  
 enacted, That by the Laws of God, Nature,  
 and *England*, *Richard*, after a lawful Elec-  
 tion, Inauguration, and Coronation, was,  
 and is the true and undoubted King of *Eng-  
 land*, &c. and that the Inheritance of them  
 did rightfully belong to his Heirs lawfully  
 begotten. But all this (as our Historians  
 relate) did not secure his Title to his own  
 Satisfaction, but being jealous of his Ne-  
 phews Title, he inhumanely murther’d  
 them, and usurp’d the Throne, which he  
 lost in two Years, being slain in a pitch’d  
 Battel in *Bosworth-Field* in *Leicestershire* by  
 K. *Henry VII.* who succeeded him. From  
 this time this Honour was vacant, till King  
*Charles II.* created his Brother

*Henry Duke of Gloucester*, A. D. 1659. He  
 was a Prince of great Expectation, having  
 a sprightly Wit, and a Genius inclining to  
 Business, which made his untimely Death  
 to be much lamented, being but 20 Years  
 old, when he died in 1660. He had no  
 Successor, till K. *William III.* in 1689 was  
 pleased to create

*William*, the only Son of the Princess *Anne*  
 by Prince *George of Denmark*, Duke of *Glo-*

*cester*; but he died in 1700, to the unspeak-  
 able Loss and Grief not only of his Royal  
 Parents, but of the whole Nation, and can  
 hardly be still mentioned without Tears.  
 The Title hath lain dormant ever since,  
 and having been so unfortunate to many  
 that have enjoy’d it, especially of the Royal  
 Family, ’tis not convenient (perhaps) that  
 it ever be revived.

Having thus largely accounted for *Glo-*  
*cester*, we shall now take our Leave of it,  
 but with the *Severn* in our Company, which  
 invites us to take Notice of

*Lanthony*, one of the South-Hamlets of  
 this City, famous for the Monastery which  
 once stood there, and of which there still  
 remain great Ruins. We must reserve a  
 more large Relation of it to our Ecclesiasti-  
 cal History, contenting our selves to give  
 the best Account we can of it since the  
 Suppression in this place. The Scite of the  
 Monastery, and Lands adjoining, were  
 granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 38. to  
 Sir *Arthur Porter*, whose only Daughter  
 marrying to Sir *John Scudamore*, this Estate  
 came into that Family, and the present  
*James Lord Viscount Scudamore*, of *Ham-  
 lacy* in *Herefordshire*, is now the Proprietor  
 of them. He has a handsome beautiful  
 House at *Newarke* in this Hamlet, which  
 hath a delicious Prospect over *Glocester* it  
 self, the *Severn*, and the neighbouring Vale.  
 It was anciently the House of the Priory  
 of *Lanthony*.

This Hamlet at the Dissolution was ex-  
 empted from the Payment of Tithes, be-  
 cause it belonged to the Priory; but *John*  
*Lord Scudamore*, in 1662, generously an-  
 nexed all the Tithes of *Lanthony* to the  
 Rectory of *Hempsted*, and caused it to be  
 confirmed by Act of Parliament, by which  
 means it was improved above 50*l.* yearly.  
 This Hamlet is five Miles in compass, and  
 consists chiefly of rich Meadow and Pasture.  
 The *Severn* having passed this Hamlet, and  
 united its Stream near *Newark House*, lately  
 rebuilt by the Lord *Scudamore*, comes soon  
 to

*Hempsted*, a Parish of about six Miles in  
 compass. *Edrick the Long handed*, a Thane  
 of Earl *Harold*, held this Town at the Time  
 of the Conqueror’s general Survey, from  
 whom it passed to *Milo Earl of Hereford*, who  
 gave



gave this Manor to the Priory of *Lanthony* abovesaid, in whose Possession it continued till the Dissolution, when it was given to *Thomas Atkyns*, and *Margaret* his Wife, 57 *Henry VIII.* and continues still in his Family, *Sir Robert Atkyns* of *Saperton* being the present Lord.

The Tithes of this Parish, with certain Lands, and a Liberty of fishing in the *Severn*, were given by *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. to *Arthur Porter* Esq; and the small Tithes to *Sir Christopher Hatton*, 24 *Eliz.* The Church is in the Patronage of the Lord *Scudamore*, who has not only improved the Rectory, by the Addition of the Tithes of *Lanthony*, worth 50 *l.* per *Ann.* but built a strong, handsome Parsonage-House, which cost him 700 *l.*

The Church here stands upon an Hill, and hath a Tower between the Body of it and the Chancel, in which is an Effigies of a Judge in his Robes, lying at length on a Monument, for *Richard Atkyns* Esq; Chief Justice of *South-Wales*, who died in 1610. There is also an Inscription for *Eleanor Atkyns*, his Wife, and several others for the Family of the *Porters*. There is an Hamlet in this Parish called *Rea*, about half a Mile from the Church.

*Elmore*, so called from the Plenty of Eels taken in the Moors belonging to this Parish. *John de Burg*, eldest Son of *Hugh de Burg*, Earl of *Kent*, held the Manor here 44 *Henry III.* and from him it descended to *Nicholas de Guise*, by the Marriage of a near Relation of the *Burges*, 46 *Henry III.* This Family of the *Guises* have enjoyed this Manor ever since, and have a large House here. *Sir John Guise* of *Rendcomb* is now the Lord, and so this Manor has been in the Family of the *Guises* 448 Years.

The Church is an Impropriation, belonging to *Sir John Guise*, who allows the Curate the small Tithes, worth 20 *l.* per *Ann.* The Building is double, supported by Pillars. It has a North-Ile, and a Tower with Battlements. It is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. There are two Monuments, the one of Alabaster, the other of black and white Marble, for *Sir William Guise* and *Mr. John Guise*. This Parish is six Miles in compass, and consists of rich Pasture and Arable.

From this Place we have a Prospect of *Prinknersh*, a pleasant Seat on the Side of an Hill, belonging to *John Bridgman* Esq; It belonged anciently to the Abbot of *Glocester*, who had a Mansion-House here, and was on that Account made Extra-Parochial; but at the Dissolution it being given to *Edward Bridges* and *Dorothy Pray*, 36 *Hen. VIII.* and the Reversion settled on *Sir William Sandys* and *Tho. Spencer*, 4 *Jac.* *Sir John Bridgman*, Chief Justice of *Chester*, who was descended of an ancient Family dwelling at *Little-Dean* in this County, purchased it, and his Posterity have enjoy'd it ever since. The House is old, but is render'd very pleasant by its fine Gardens, and a large Park. It is in the Parish of *Upton St. Leonard*. A little lower, on the same Side of the *Severn*, the *Stroud*, a pretty River, which rises in *Coteswold Hills*, slides into it. The Water of it is said to have a peculiar Quality to dye Reds. On it

*Brimpsfield* stands; near the Rise, once a Place of some Repute for its Castle and Priory, which was a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Stephen de Fonteney* in *Normandy*, and being dissolved by *K. Henry V.* was given by *King Edward IV.* among other Lands, to the Dean and Canons of *St. George's Chapel at Windsor*.

The Manor of this Town was at the Norman Conquest held by one *Duns*, a *Saxon*; but he taking part with *King Harold*, the Conqueror seiz'd on it, and gave it, with other Lands, to *Osborn Giffard*, one of his Captains, whose Posterity held it to the 15th of *K. Edward II.* when it was granted to *Hugh de Spencer*, and upon his Forfeiture, to *Maurice*, the Son of the Lord *Berkeley*, for Life, and upon his Death to *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, who purchased a Charter for a weekly Market on *Tuesdays* here, and a Fair on the Eve of the Feast of *Corpus Christi*; but both have been long disused. From this Royal Family this Manor, by the Marriage of the Heiress, passed first to the Earl of *March*, *Edmond Mortimer*, next to the Earl of *Cambridge*, then to the Lord *Chandois*, and lastly to *Miles Sandys* of *Latimers* in *Buckinghamshire*, younger Brother of *Edwin Sandys*, Archbishop of *York*, in whose Posterity it still remains. They have here a pleasant Seat, with a large Park to it, and keep a Court yearly.



The Church is a Rectory of 50 *l. per Ann.* in the Patronage of Mr. Sandys. The Building of it is small, having a low Tower in the middle, with Battlements. The Parish is six Miles in compass, and has two Hamlets belonging to it, *viz. Caudle-Green* and *Manles-Town*. Part of *Bardlip-Town*, containing nine Houses, is in this Parish.

*Edgworth*, so called because it is situated on the Side of an Hill, a Parish six Miles in compass, consisting chiefly of arable Ground, thro' which there is a Brook that runs into the River *Stroud*. Part of *Pinbury-Park* lies in this Parish.

One *Elwin* held this Manor in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor; but *Roger de Lacy* obtain'd it of the Conqueror. *Adomer de Valencia*, Son of *William de Valencia* Earl of *Pembroke*, was seiz'd of *Edgworth* 17 Ed. II. 1322; but soon after *Walter Helvin* held it, from whom it pass'd thro' divers Hands to the *Raleghs*, who held it above 200 Years. It is now the Estate of *Nathaniel Ridler Esq;* who was High-Sheriff of this County in 1694, and has a new-built House in this Parish.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 60 *l. per Annum*. Mr. *Ridler* is Patron. The Building is but small, but has a Tower at the West End.

*Saperton*, a Parish eight Miles in compass, consisting most of Arable. A Brook which runs into the *Stroud* parts this Parish from *Bisley*.

One *Ulfe*, a Saxon, held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign. He was the third Son of King *Harold*, whom the Conqueror having slain, he was deprived of this Manor, and it was given to *Robert Toden*, who gave a Plough-Land in this Parish to the Priory of *Belvoir*, which he had founded, to pray for the Soul of *Adela* his Wife. It continued not long in the Family of *Todeni*, but passing to the *Flemmings*, *Liffes*, and *Nottingham*s, came at length by Marriage to the *Pools*, 7 Henry VII. in whose Family it continued till 1660, when Sir *Henry Pool* sold it to Sir *Robert Atkyns*, whose Son of the same Name is the present Lord, and has a large Stone-House near the Church.

It is remarkable of this Family of the *Atkyns*'s, that there has been always one of them presiding in some of the Courts of

Judicature of this Kingdom above 300 Years.

The Church is a Rectory of 120 *l. per Annum*. Sir *Robert Atkyns* is Patron of it. It is built in the Form of a Cross, with a Spire in the middle, and is dedicated to St. *Kenelm*. In the North-Ile there is an handsome Monument of Alabaster, with two Statues kneeling, in Memory of Sir *Henry Pool* and *Ann* his Wife, and another for Sir *Devereux Pool*, with divers Inscriptions, of which the chief is for *Henry Wentworth*, Son of the Earl of *Cleveland*, and Major-General to K. *Charles I.* who died in 1644.

There are two Hamlets belonging to this Parish, *viz. 1. Fraampton Mansel*, so called because it anciently belonged to the Family of the *Mansels*. 2. *Hayly*. Both of them lie about a Mile from the Church. From hence the River passes, and gives Name to

*Stroud*, a little Market-Town, famous for Cloathing, and particularly for dying of Scarlet, which perhaps may be imputed to the Clearness of the Water. It stands upon an Hill, and is the chief Residence of the Clothiers of these Parts, whose Trade, 'tis said, amounts to 50000 *l. per Ann.* some making 1000 Cloaths a Year for their own Share. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and two Fairs, on *May 1.* and *Aug. 10.* Sir *Robert Atkyns* has the Profits of them. The Manor was anciently in the *Whittingtons*, but now is divided amongst many considerable Freeholders.

The Church was anciently a Chapel of Ease to *Bisley*. It is now an Impropriation, vested in the Earl of *Coventry*, who pays 10 *l.* a Year to the Curate, who is otherwise maintained by the Contributions of the Parishioners, being licensed after their Nomination by the Bishop. The Building is 90 Foot long, and 40 broad, with an high Spire Steeple at the West End, and a Tower in the Middle. There are three handsome Monuments in the South-Ile. The Chancel is 33 Foot long, and 16 wide, having in it an handsome Monument for Mr. *Fream* at *Lypiat-Hall*, who died in the Year of our Lord 1664.

Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has given 30 *l.* a Year to this Parish for the Maintenance of a School-master, who is to have 10 *l.* a Year of it, and the other 20 *l.* a Year is to put out poor

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Children Apprentices, and other charitable Uses mentioned in the Deed of Gift. Here is also 17 l. a Year given for the Repair of the Church; and if there be any Overplus, it is to be bestowed on the Poor, who are also endowed with several other lesser Charities.

To this Parish belong four Hamlets; 1. *Upper-Lypiat*, anciently the Lordship of the *Mansels*, but now of Mr. *Stephens*, whose Ancestors purchas'd it in the Reign of King *James I.* He has a large Seat here, with a Chapel adjoining. 2. *Lower-Lypiat*, the ancient Seat of the *Freams*, but now or late of *Charles Cox Esq;* one of the Judges of *Wales*, and not long since a Member of Parliament for *Cirencester*. 3. *Pakenhill*, the Manor of the *Warners*, who have been Lords of it ever since 17 *Car. I.* and have a good House here, as also hath Mr. *Field*, whose Family have long resided here. 4. *Stain Bridge*. There was anciently another *Lypiat*, which belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and was at the Suppression, 38 *Henry VIII.* given to *John Pope*. A little below this Place the *Stroud* receives a little Rill, which comes from

*Painswick*, a Market-Town, thought to be the wholesomest Air in this County. It takes its Name from the *Pains*, an ancient Family, who were Lords of it for some time; but at length it passed by the Marriage of a Coheiress to the *Moncdensy's*, and from them to *Audomar de Valencia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who purchased a Charter for a weekly Market to be kept on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on the Eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, *Sept. 8.* as they still continue, with another Fair on *Whitsun-Tuesday*. The *Journingshams* are now Lords of it, who have a good House and Park.

The Church is a Vicarage of 120 l. a Year. The Advowson of it belonged formerly to the Priory of *Lanthony*, as did also the Impropriation. But after the Dissolution, the former was granted first to *Thomas Lord Seymour*, and after his Attainder to *Sir Christopher Hatton*, whose Nephew sold it to *Sir Henry Winslon*, of whom it was purchased in the Name of Trustees for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, who are now the Patrons. The latter is vested in divers Proprietors.

The Building is large and handsome, and hath a North-Ile and neat Spire at the West End. There are two Chancels, the biggest of which belongs to the Impropiator, and hath in it an handsome Monument for *Dr. Seaman*, Chancellor of the Diocese: The least was a Chantry-Chapel, and has in it a Marble Monument for *Sir William Kingston*, Lord of the Manor.

The Parish is 12 Miles in compass, consisting of good Arable and Pasture, thro' which a Brook runs into the *Stroud*. It has four Hamlets belonging to it, viz. 1. *Edge-Tything*. 2. *Spondbed-Tything*, granted by the Crown to *Sir William Kingston*, 32 *Hen. VIII.* and now is in the *Journingshams*. 3. *Sheepscumb*, where is a Gallows kept up in Memory of its ancient Privileges. 4. *Stroud-End*, where Mr. *Webb* of the *Hill* has a good House and Estate.

The Manor of *Ebworth* in this Parish belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Glocester*, 17 *Ed. III.* but now is the Estate of Mr. *Wood*, the Heir of the *Woods of Brookrup*.

*Kinsborow-Hill*, called also *Castle Godwin*, is an ancient Fortification on a very steep Hill in this Parish, from whence there is a large Prospect on the *Severn*, and Vale beneath. It is surrounded by double deep Trenches. The Name is deriv'd from *Kynemares-Barrow*, which in the *Saxon* Language signifies, The King's eminent Hill.

*Minching-Hampton*, i. e. the Monastery of *Hampton*, so called because it belonged to the Monastery of Nuns called *Minchings* at *Caen* in *Normandy*. *Aldred* Bishop of *Worcester* gave it to the Monks of *Worcester* before the Conquest, *A. D.* 1061; but when the *Norman* prevail'd, and got the Throne, *Roger de Ivory* begged it of him, and took it from the Monastery; which Sacrilege, (says *Heming*, a Monk of *Worcester*) God soon punish'd him for; for he fell into Disgrace with the Conqueror, who seiz'd all his Lands, and gave this Manor to the Nuns of *Caen* in *Normandy*, in whose Possession it continued, till *K. Henry V.* suppressed the Alien-Monasteries, and settled it upon his stately Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middlesex*; of which in that County.

One of the Abbesses of *Caen* purchased a Grant of a Market and Fairs 53 *Henry III.* which are still continued, the Market being kept



kept weekly on *Tuesdays*, and the Fairs on *October 18*, and the *Monday* after *Trinity*.

After the Suppression of Abbeyes, this Manor was granted to *Andrews Lord Windsor*, in Exchange for certain Lands of that Lord's near *Hampton-Court*, in whose Family it continued, till *Thomas Lord Windsor* sold it to *Mr. Samuel Shepherd*, whose Son *Philip* is the present Lord, and has a large House here, with a Park, near the Church, and a good Estate in this and the neighbouring Parishes.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 200 *l.* a Year. The Advowson was anciently in the Abbess of *Caen* and *Sion*; but was given at the Dissolution to *Henry Earl of Northampton* and others, 10 *Jac.* but now is in *Mr. Shepherd*. The Parish of *Rodborough* is annexed to this Rectory. The Building is large, in the Form of a Cross. It hath Iles on each Side, and a Tower with Battlements in the Middle. In the North-Ile are divers Inscriptions; the chief are for *Mr. Hampton*, a great Benefactor to this Church and Parish, and *Mr. George Small*. In the South-Ile is a Statue of one *Mr. Ansoe*, lying cross-legged, with a Sword and Shield by him, and his Wife at his Feet.

In the Chancel are two handsome Monuments for *Mr. Philip Radpath*, a *Scotchman*, and *Mr. Jeremiah Buck*, with several Inscriptions for Men and Women.

The Parish is pretty large, consisting most of Arable, and bounded on the North by the *Stroud*, and on the South by the *Brook Avening*. It hath 12 Hamlets belonging to it, and a large Common called *Amberly*. There are very large Camps, with deep Trenches, near this Town. On the Brook is

*Woodchester*, a small Parish of six Miles in compass, about two Miles distant from *Minching-Hampton*. *Briestrit*, a *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Reigns of *Edward the Confessor* and *K. William I.* but how it was disposed of afterwards, we know not. We find that, 24 *Ed. I.* *John Maltravers* held this Manor of *William Earl Marshal*, and in his Family it continued, till by the Marriage with the Coheiress it came to the Earls of *Arundel*, who held it a long time; but 6 *Eliz.* it was granted from them to the *Huntleys*, who sold it to *Sir Robert Ducey*,

whose Daughter's Son *Matthew-Ducey Moreton* now enjoys it.

If we may believe Tradition, *Gueta*, Earl *Godwin's* Lady, to make Restitution for her Husband's Fraud at *Berkley*, built a Religious House here, the Ornaments of which are yet in part to be seen in the Tesseraick-work of painted Beasts and Flowers, which appears in the Church-yard two or three Foot under Ground in making the Graves; but the Learned scruple not to contradict this Story, supposing it to be the Floor of the Habitation of some *Roman* General, who gave Name to the Castle. The Dimensions of this Pavement are found to be of a considerable Breadth and Length, tho' they are not yet fully discover'd.

The Church is a Rectory of 70 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of *Mr. Moreton*: The Building is but small, and Tower at the West End low. There are two handsome Monuments in the Chancel, the one for *Sir George Huntley*, and his Wife and ten Children, and the other for *Mr. Robert Bridges* and his Wife.

Here is a Free-School, erected at the Cost and Charge of *Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge*, who gave 1200 *l.* for that purpose to this Parish; but it stands at *Seintly-Farm* in *Hampton* Parish. One *Mrs. Seys* also has given 400 *l.* to endow and erect a School to teach the poor Girls of this Village to write and read. Near this Place Westward stands

*Stanley St. Leonard*, so called from the Priory dedicated to that Saint, to distinguish it from the other *Stanley* adjoining, called *Stanley-Kings*, because a *Mercian* King had anciently a Palace there. There are still remaining some Ruins of the Priory; of which more afterwards. It is a small Market-Town; the Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs (which were granted by *K. Edward II.* and renewed in 1620,) are kept on *Nov. 6.* and the *Saturday* after *St. Swithin's-Day*, *July 15.*

*Godric* and *Wifnod* held this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, and *Radulph de Berchelai* in the Conqueror's Time, whose Descendants possessed it for many Successions, as low as the Reign of King *Richard II.* The Family of the *Wekys* are found to be Lords of it, 4 *Reg. Ed. IV.* and continued long so; but at present



*William Whitmore*, of *Staffordshire*, Esq; is the Lord of it.

*Roger Lord Berkly* founded a Monastery for *Benedictine* Monks in this Place in 1146, and having endowed it well, gave it, with all its Rights, to the Abbey of *Glocester*, to which it was a Cell till the Dissolution, when it was given to *Sir Anthony Kingston*, who soon after conveyed it to *Mr. Sandford* of *Stonehouse*, whose Posterity now enjoys it, and hath his Seat in the old Priory, which is near the Church.

The Church is an Impropriation, worth 60 *l.* a Year, and pays only 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly to the Curate. *Mr. Sandford* is the Impropriator, who by leasing his Tithes to the Curate, makes the Benefice now worth 40 *l.* per Ann. The Building is in the Form of a Cross, with a Tower in the middle, and dedicated to *St. Swithin*. From hence the *Stroud* leads us to

*Eastington*, or *Easington*, a Parish 9 Miles in compass, consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture and Arable, because it lies upon the *Stroud*, which grows wide at this Place, where it empties it self into the *Severn* near the *Framelode Passage*.

*Winebold de Balon*, Son of *Dru* or *Drago de Balon*, or *Baladon*, who came into England with the Conqueror, obtained this Manor, and gave the Tithes to the Monks of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, and a Mill in *Framelode* to the Abbey of *Glocester*. His Posterity enjoy'd it for above 200 Years, till for want of Male Issue it passed by the Marriage of the Heiresses to the *Audleys*, Earls of *Glocester* by their Right, and Earls of *Stafford*, in which last Family it remained to 13 *Eliz.* when it was sold to *Edward Stephens*, in whose Family it still remains, *Mr. Nathaniel Stephens* being the present Lord. He hath a beautiful Stone-House near the Church here.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 140 *l.* a Year. The Advowson did anciently belong to the *Benedictine* Nunnery at *Clerkenwell*, *London*, and after the Dissolution was granted to *Sir William Herbert*; but now it belongs to *Mr. Stephens*. The Building hath a South-Ile, and a low Tower and Battlements. It is dedicated to *St. Michael*. There was a Chantry in this Church, dedicated to *Tho. Becket* and *St. Catherine*, to which the Prior of *St. Leonard Stanley* presented. In

the West Window are the Arms of the Earls of *Glocester*, and in the Chancel several Inscriptions, but most of them for the Family of the *Stephens's*.

*Mr. Richard Capel*, Rector of this Parish, a Person eminent for Piety and Learning, resign'd his Parsonage in 1633, and practis'd Physick at *Pitchcomb* near *Stroud*, because he would not read the Book of Sports on the Lord's Day. He published several Books of Devotion, and was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, but would not sit. While he was Rector here, *Mr. William Pemble*, a Person sufficiently known by his Writings, but a rigid Calvinist, retired to his House, and dying there in 1623, lies buried in the Church-yard.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish, viz. 1. *Alkerton*, possessed by *Chetel*, a *Saxon*, who not taking part with *K. Harold*, was suffer'd to enjoy it by the Conqueror, and leave it to his Posterity. The Manor is now *Mr. Stephens's*. 2. *Nup-End*. 3. *West-End*. 4. *Mill-End*. 5. *Church End*. 6. *Nas-End*. The *Severn* now grows wider and deeper, and after some Windings leads to

*Frampton*, a Parish eight Miles in compass, consisting chiefly of Meadow and Pasture. It is bounded with three Rivers, viz. on the West with the *Severn*, on the South with *Berkley-River*, and on the North with the *Stroud*.

It is no Market-Town, but has a Fair on February 3, called *Frying-Pan-Fair*, yearly.

One *Ernest* held *Frantone* in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor. *Drogo de Pons*, who attended *William* the Norman into England, obtained this Manor for his Reward. After the Conquest was made, he left it to his Brother *Richard*, whose Posterity settling at *Clifford* in *Herefordshire*, took the Surname of *Clifford* from thence. They long enjoyed this Manor, which had a Right to Markets and Fairs; but at length it came by the Heiresses to *Robert Fitz-Pain*, who being Steward of the King's Household, had a Confirmation of Markets and Fairs in *Frampton*, 4 *Ed. II.* then to the *Cludioks*, and lastly to the *Arundels*, who sold it to *Humphrey Hooke*, Alderman of *Bristol*, whose Descendant *Sir Heel Hooke* is the present Lord of it.

But tho' the Manor of *Frampton* went out of the Name of the *Cliffords* some Ages since,



since, yet the Capital Messuage or Seat remained in a younger Branch of the same Family till this present Age, when *John Clifford* died, leaving only three Daughters.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 10 *l. per Annum*. *Edmond Clifford Esq;* is Patron. The Impropriation is worth 50 *l. per Ann.* and belongs to Mr. *Clifford*, who has two Parts of the Tithes of the Parish, and the Vicar has the third. The Building hath two Iles, and a Chapel on each Side the Chancel, and a Tower and Pinnacles at the West End. The middle Chancel belongs to the Vicar, and the two Chapels to the Impropriator.

In the Chancel is a very handsome Tomb, but the Inscription is worn out, as are also some other ancient ones. In the Wall are the Effigies of a Man cross-legged, and a Woman lying along, for some of the *Cliffords*. There is a raised Tomb in the South-Ile for *Henry Clifford Esq;* and *Mabel* his Wife, with many Inscriptions for others of the same Family, as there are also in the North-Chapel.

A Mill in this Parish, and a Meadow adjoining to it, called *Leetow*, was given by *Walter*, who first took the Name of *Clifford*, to the Nuns of *Godstow* in *Oxfordshire*, to pray for the Souls of *Margaret* his Wife, and *Rosamund* his Daughter, who had been Concubine to *K. Henry II.* and lies buried in the Choir of the Nunnery at *Godstow*. The Knights-Templers also were seized of some Lands in *Frampton* upon *Severn*, 2 *Henry I.*

Mr. *Jasper Selwin*, Mr. *William Clutterbuck*, and Mr. *Joseph Hains*, have each of them an handsome House and Estate in this Parish. The *Severn* a little lower receives the River *Gam*, upon which stands

*Cambridge*, a small Country Village or Hamlet to *Slimbridge*, memorable for nothing but what *Æthelard*, an old Monk, writeth of it, viz. That at the Bridge here, when the *Danes* had passed over it laden with Spoils, the *West-Saxons* and *Mercians* received them with a bloody Encounter in *Woodnesfield*, in which *Healfden*, *Cinuil*, and *Inguar*, three of their Princes, were slain. This Manor afterwards belonged to *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and some Lands in it were given to a Chantry in this Place,

which were granted to Sir *Oliver Cromwell*, 5 *Jac.*

*Slymbridge* lies over against it, a Parish 10 Miles in compass, consisting of rich Meadow, good Pasture and Arable, being bounded with the *Severn* and *Gam*. The Ancestors of the Earl of *Berkeley*, who is the present Lord of the Manor of *Slymbridge*, have been the Owners of it almost ever since the Conquest, saving some little Interval in King *Henry VII.* and *VIII.*'s Reigns, when it was in the Crown, but reverted to them again 4 *Ed. VI.* and has ever since continued in that Family. It has a Fair on *St. Catharine's-Day*, Nov. 25.

Many Hundreds of Acres of very rich Meadow, called the *New-Grounds*, have lately been gained from the *Severn*, which belong to the Earl of *Berkeley*, because his Manor extends to the middle of the River. The Attorney-General in King *Charles I.*'s Reign began a Suit in the Exchequer to entitle the Crown to them, but dropt it when it came to Trial. There is a Common in this Parish called the *Wash*, consisting of very rich Ground, sometimes overflowed by the *Severn*, which, if it were inclosed, would be worth 1000 *l.* a Year.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 150 *l. per Ann.* The Patronage was anciently in the *Berkeley* Family, but now 'tis in *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, to which the Rector pays 10 *l. per Ann.* for Choir-Musick on the top of the College-Tower on *May-Day*. Several of the Rectors of this Parish have been Men of Note, and made Bishops, as Dr. *Berkeley*, Dr. *Stokesley*, and Dr. *Oglethorpe*. The Building is large and high, adorned with Battlements, and having an handsome Spire-Steeple at the West End, and an Ile on each Side. To the Chancel also is joined an handsome Vestry. At the West End of it, where there is an Inscription in Memory of the dreadful Tempest which happen'd Nov. 27, 1703. is an handsome Monument for Mrs. *Mary Davis*, who died in 1630, and in the Chancel there are several Inscriptions for the Rectors of the Parish.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish, viz. 1. *Hurst*. 2. *Sages*. 3. *Church-End*. 4. *Mora*. 5. *Gossington*, of which the Hall is the Seat of *William Essington Esq;* 6. *Kings*



6. *Kingston*. 7. *Slymbridge Street*, where the Wharf belonged to the Abbey of *St. Austin's* in *Bristol*, given by one of the *Berkeley* Family, and after the Dissolution granted to that See. 8. *Cambridge*, before mentioned.

There is a Family in this Parish named *Knights*, who have dwelt here for many Generations, and are distinguished for having five Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand. Something higher up the River *Cam* is situate

*Dursley*, a Market-Town, whose Inhabitants were in old Times such sharp Traders, that when any Man over-reached his Neighbour, or was worse than his Word, 'twas reply'd Proverbially, *He is a Man of Dursley*. 'Tis now a noted Cloathing-Town. The Town is a Corporation, tho' it sends no Members to Parliament, being govern'd by a Bailiff and four Constables. The Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and Fairs on *St. Mark's-Day*, *April 25*, and *St. Clement's-Day*, *November 23*. There was of old a Castle in this Town, and a Field adjoining keeps up the Memory of it, tho' the Castle is quite gone, being called *Castle-Field*.

The Manor and Castle of this Town was given to *Roger de Berkeley* in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, and continued without Interruption in that Family to the Reign of *Edward IV.* when it descended to the *Wekys's*, the Posterity of an Heiress of the *Berkeleys*. *Robert Wekys* sold it to the *Escourts*, 9 *Eliz.* and *Walter Escourt* of *Lashborough* is the present Lord; but the Earl of *Berkeley* is Viscount of it, and it gives Title to his eldest Son, hence called Lord *Dursley*. The present Rt. Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Berkeley*, who signalized himself so much by Sea in the late War, does this Town a great Honour to take his Title from it.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 70 *l.* a Year. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Glocester*, but was in 1475 annexed to the Archdeaconry, as it now continues. The Building hath two Iles on each Side, and an handsome Spire at the West End. 'Tis dedicated to the Holy Trinity. One *Mr. Tanner* erected a Chantry in the South Ile, and dedicated it to *St. James*, whence it was called *Tanner's Chapel*. There is an Effigies of a Man lying in the Nich of the

Wall in it, supposed to be *Mr. Tanner's*, the Founder.

*Mr. Throgmorton Trotman* hath given to this Church 15 *l.* a Year for a weekly Lecture, which is duly paid by the Haberdashers Company in *London*. There are also some lesser Charities given by pious Christians for the Repair of the Church, maintaining the Poor, and teaching poor Children to read.

There is a large Hamlet of 100 Houses in this Parish, called *Woodmancot*, the Manor of which Place belonged for many Years to the *Berkeleys*; but now *Mr. John Arundel* is Lord of it, and has a good House and Estate there. Returning to the *Severn*,

*Berkeley* is the first Town of Note in our way. It is so called from *Berk*, a Birch-Tree, and *Leas*, which signifies a Pasture. The Parish is the largest in the County; for taking in the Tythings, and several Appendices, it is 24 Miles in compass. It consists of much rich Meadowing, the *Severn* running by its Side for near six Miles, good Pasture and Arable, which makes it famous for good Cheese.

The Town is an ancient Borough, tho' it sends no Members to Parliament, and has a Mayor, who is sworn at the Court-Leet of the Lord *Berkeley*, and his Brethren the Aldermen, among whom the Mayor always is one, when he is out of his Office. Here is a Market weekly on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *May 3*. The Castle adjoins to it, and is a strong Building.

The Manor did anciently belong to the famous Nunnery of this Town, till *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* cast his Eye upon this fruitful Place, and contrived to debauch the Nuns, by sending a beautiful Youth, his Nephew, among them, that if he could effect his Design, he might beg their Possessions upon the Account of their Wickedness. The Trick proved successful, the young Man grew intimate with many of the Nuns, yea with the Abbess her self, who proved with Child. Earl *Godwin* acquaints the devout King *Edward* with their Wickedness, who finding it true, upon a legal Inquisition, seizes their Lands, and gives them to Earl *Godwin*. But as he met with a Check from his Lady immediately, who would not eat of the Bread that came from such ill gotten Lands,



Lands, so he enjoyed not the Fruits of his Wickedness long; for part of the Possessions, which were then a large fruitful Isle, was soon after irrecoverably swallow'd up by the Sea, and since retain the Name of *Godwin-Sands*, and he and his whole Family not long after were rooted out of the Land.

*William* the Conqueror about this time obtained the Crown, and gave this Manor to *Roger* a Norman, who had assisted him, and thereupon took upon him the Name of *Roger de Berkeley*. He was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Stanley St. Leonards*, and in his latter time became a shorn Monk there. He had no Children, and so this Manor descended to *William de Berkeley*, his Nephew. His Son *Roger* was violently ejected out of his Castle and Honour; but his Grandson of the same Name was restored to his Barony of *Dursley* by King *Henry II.* but the Manor of *Berkeley* was given to *Robert Fitz-Harding*, whose Posterity have enjoyed it ever since, having changed their Name to *Berkeley* when they came to reside here. The present Earl is lineally descended from them, and is Lord of this Manor and Castle, termed in ancient Records, The Honour of *Berkeley*.

This Manor is one of the largest in Extent in *England*, most of the Towns in the Hundred, and many in other Places of the County, depending on it, in all near 30 Parishes. *Roger* Lord *Dursley* paid a Fee-farm Rent to the King of 500 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* which shews the Greatness of the Estate. The Lands at this Day held of this Manor are esteemed to be worth 30000 *l.* a Year. *Robert II.* Lord *Berkeley*, purchased a Charter of Fairs to be kept on this his Manor so early as the first of *K. John*.

Historians tell us, that *K. Edward II.* being deprived of his Kingdom, by the Artifice of his Queen, was imprison'd in the Castle here, and put under the Custody of *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, who was allowed 100 *s.* a Day for the King's Maintenance. He was thought to treat the King too kindly, and thereupon was commanded to deliver up the Castle and his Royal Prisoner to *John* Lord *Maltravers*, and *Thomas* *Gourney*, who murder'd him, being induced to it by the subtle Answer of *Adam* Bishop of *Hereford*, whom they consulted about it, and he

gave them this enigmatical Reply, capable of two contrary Senses.

*Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.*

*i. e.*

*To seek to shed King Edward's Blood,  
Be not afraid, I think it good.*

This Sense the Bishop desired his Words might be understood in, as indeed they were, and so they inhumanely slew him, by running a red-hot Spit up his Fundament. This the Bishop did out of Revenge, because he had been before fined for his Crimes by that King. But that he might secure himself from Blame, if this Order should be after looked into, he left it uncomma'd, and so it might be as well understood in this Sense;

*Don't dare to shed King Edward's Blood,  
To be afraid, I think it good.*

The Room where this bloody Fact was committed, is still to be seen at *Berkeley-Castle*, tho' that Fortrefs is not so large by much as it has formerly been.

The Church here is a Vicarage, worth 120 *l.* per Ann. in the Patronage of the Earl of *Berkeley*. The Building is very large and handsome, with an Ile on each Side, a spacious Chancel, to which is joined a Chapel, now made the Burial place of the Earl of *Berkeley's* Family, and an handsome Vestry, and a strong Tower. The Impropriation belongs to the Earl of *Berkeley*, and is worth 300 *l.* per Annum, but is at present vested in *Mr. North* and *Mr. Head*. It was anciently the Possession of the Abbey of *St. Austin* in *Bristol*, and at the Dissolution was granted by *K. Henry VIII.* to the Dean and Chapter there, and is now become the Estate of the Earl of *Berkeley* by Exchange.

In the Church is a very handsome Monument for *Thomas* Lord *Berkeley*, of white Marble, the Effigies of himself and his Lady lying on it. He died in 1385. In the Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel there is also a stately Monument of white Marble for *James* Lord *Berkeley*, whose Effigies, with his Sons, lies upon it at length. He died in 1463. Here is also another stately Monument of white Marble for *Henry* Lord



Lord Berkeley, who died in 1613. His Effigies and his Lady's lie at length upon it. There are also some Inscriptions.

There are divers small Benefactions given to the Poor of this Parish, and in 1697 Mr. Samuel Thamer, a Physician, gave certain Lands in Olveston and Rockhampton, worth 18 l. per Annum, for a Free-School in this Place.

There are seven considerable Hamlets or Tithings in this Parish, viz. 1. The Borough of Berkeley, where Mr. Raymond has an handsome House. 2. Ham, in which are Clapton, Barrington, Whitley-Park, Peddington, and New-Park. 3. Hinton, which contains Sanager, anciently called Seven-Hanger, and part of Halmore. 4. Alkington, which contains Swanley, Woodford, Rugbaggie, Micklewood-Chase, Wike, and Newport, where was formerly a Fair. 5. Stone, which has a Chapel dedicated to All Saints. 6. Hamfallow, in which are Mansel, and part of Halmore. 7. Bradstone, which gave Name to a Family who were the ancient Lords of it. 8. Longbrige, formerly a Rectory, but now swallowed up in the Impropriation. Here was also a Priory founded by Maurice Lord Berkeley in the Reign of King Henry II.

But the greatest Honour done this Town is, that the noble Family of the Berkeleys take both their Name and Title from it; a Family whose Nobility can hardly be equalled by any other in England, if by any in Europe, for they are descended of the Blood-Royal of Denmark by Harding, their first Ancestor; from the Dukes of Normandy by Eve, Wife of the first Robert; from the ancient Saxons by Alice, the Daughter of the Lord Dursley, by Elizabeth, the Wife of George Lord Berkeley; and from the Blood-Royal of France and England by Isabel, Wife of the first James Lord Berkeley; as also from the House of Saxony in Germany; from Patrick, King of Lemster in Ireland; and from some chief Families in Spain. They quarter in their Arms the Coats of twenty noble Families.

They have been Barons ever since the Reign of K. Henry II. who took this Manor of Berkeley from Roger de Berkeley, because he had assisted K. Stephen with great Supplies of Money, and gave it to Robert Fitz-Harding, the Original of this Family, whom

he also called to Parliament as a Peer, 1 Reg. They continued Barons for many Successions; but at length obtained an higher Degree of Honour,

William Lord Berkeley being created Viscount Berkeley, 21 Ed. IV. and two Years after made a Privy-Counsellor. He was in the like Favour with K. Richard III. who made him Earl of Nottingham; but he entering into the Interest of the Lancastrians, and joining with the Duke of Buckingham in endeavouring to dethrone K. Richard, he was forced to fly into Britanny to Henry Duke of Richmond, with whom he stay'd till the Duke was made King, by the Name of Henry VII. In this Reign he was much in favour, was constituted Earl-Marshal of England, with a Limitation of that Office to the Heirs Male of his Body, 1 Henry VII. and a little after created Marquess of Berkeley, 4 Henry VII. He had three Wives, but no Heir survived him; wherefore

Maurice, his Brother, third Son of James Lord Berkeley, and fifth of that Name, succeeded him, but inherited little or nothing of the ancient Estate, because his Brother William, the last Lord, being angry at his Match with a Person of mean Parentage, (viz, Isabella, Daughter of Philip Mead, an Alderman of Bristol) had given all his Lands from him, and particularly settled the Castle and Honour of Berkeley upon King Henry and his Heirs; but this Gentleman being a diligent and prudent Man, recover'd a great part of the ancient Estate again, by looking into his Brother's Grants, which were very defective, and discreetly managing Suits of Law with the Occupiers of them. He had three Sons and a Daughter by his Lady, viz. Maurice, Thomas, and James, and Ann.

Maurice succeeded him in his Estate, and being a Commander in Gascony, and after Governor of Calais, K. Henry VIII. Reg. 14. made him a Baron by Writ; for the Barony, which belonged to the Castle of Berkeley, was in the King's Hands. He left no Heirs, so

Thomas V. his Brother, was his Heir. He was made Constable of Berkeley-Castle, tho' it was still in the Crown. He married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable, by whom he had Issue two Sons, Thomas and



and *Maurice*, and two Daughters, named *Maribel*, married to Sir *Robert Throgmorton*, and *Joan*, married to Sir *Nicholas Pointz*.

*Thomas*, his eldest Son, succeeded him, and was the VIth of that Name. He had above 20 Abbeyes and Priories in his Gift, which held of him more than eighty Knights-Fees, and paid Reliefs and Escuage for them, besides Contributions towards making his Sons Knights, and marrying his Daughters; all which Privileges were lost by the Dissolution. He left only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to the Earl of *Ormond*, but had a Son born after his Death, named

*Henry*, who was Heir to his Lands and Honour. *Maurice*, his Uncle, was so angry at his Mother's being with Child, that he sought to destroy her, by firing her House; but Providence disappointed his Design. This Lord, by the Death of K. *Edward VI.* without Male Issue, came into Possession of *Berkeley Castle*, and the Lands thereunto appertaining, which *Thomas Lord Berkeley* had settled on the Crown above sixty Years before. Whereupon, 5 Mar. he was summoned to Parliament in Right of his ancient Barony. He lived to a great Age, and having survived his Son and Heir *Thomas*, left his Grandson

*George* to succeed him, who marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Michael Stanhope* of *Sudburn* in *Suffolk*, by her had two Sons, *Charles*, who was drown'd at Sea, and

*George*, who being his only Son remaining, succeeded him. He was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to K. *Charles II.* who made him Viscount *Dursley*, and Earl of *Berkeley*. He had two Sons, *Charles*, who was made a Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of K. *Charles II.* and afterward Lord *Dursley* in his Father's Life-time. He was employed in several foreign Embassies; and *George*, one of the Prebends of *Westminster*.

*Charles* succeeded his Father in 1698. He was one of the Lords-Justices and General Governor of *Ireland* in 1699 and 1700, a Lord of the Privy-Council to King *William III.* and Qu. *Anne*. He died in 1710, and left his second Son

*James* Heir to his Honour and Estate. He applied himself to Maritime Affairs, and became one of the Admirals of the Fleet,

and was summoned to Parliament under the Name and Title of the Lord *Berkeley* in his Father's Life-time, and since his Father's Death continues in the same Post. He married *Lorvisa*, the Daughter of the Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, by whom he hath only one Daughter living, the Lady *Elizabeth*.

Below this Place the little River *Avon* runs into the *Severn*, at the Head of which, scarce nine Miles up the Country, stands a little Village called

*Boxwell*, a Parish of about seven Miles in compass. The great Road from *Glocester* to *Bath* passeth thro' it. It takes its Name from a large high Box-Wood, where is a Well, that sends out its Streams into the *Avon*.

The Manor of this Place was held by *St. Peter's-Abbey* in *Glocester* in the Conqueror's Reign, and so continued to the Dissolution. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, that famous Scholar and Seaman, had part of it afterward; but is now, and hath been for near 100 Years, in the Family of the *Huntleys*, descended of *John Huntley* of *Hadnock* in *Monmouthshire*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 80 *l.* per Ann. The Advowson did anciently belong to the Priory of *Walsingham* in *Norfolk*, and after to the Abbey of *Glocester*; but now is in the Donation of *Richard Huntley Esq;* who has a pleasant Seat in this Parish. The Building is small, and hath a little low Spire, and narrow Ile. Several of the *Huntleys* lie buried in the Chancel. It is said, that here was anciently a Monastery for Nuns, destroyed by the *Danes*.

*Leiterton* is an Hamlet belonging to this Parish. It has a small Chapel of Ease belonging to it, which has a Tower at the West End, with Battlements. There are three Acres of Land given to repair it. About 20 Years ago a Barrow was open'd, in which were three Vaults with Urns of Ashes. From hence the River moves on in its Course to

*Alderly*, a small Parish of five Miles in compass, consisting chiefly of Arable and Pasture. It is seated upon the Side of an Hill, and bounded on the North and South with two small Brooks, which uniting, empty themselves into the *Avon*. In some of the Hills in this Parish are found some Quantities of Cockle and Oyster-Shells,



cast up here, as we may reasonably suppose, in the universal Deluge, tho' some will have them rather the Sport of Nature.

The Manor of this Place was held by one *Wigot* in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor; but *Milo Crispin* was in Possession of it in the Conqueror's Time. It belonged for some Ages after to the *Stanshaws* of *Yate*; but in the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* the *Pointz* had it, but sold it to one *Mr. Rogers*, who passing it to *Mr. Barker*, *Sir Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, obtained it of him in Exchange for the Manor of *Meysey-Hampton*, whose Son now or late did enjoy it.

The Church is a Rectory of 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Mr. Hale*: The Building is small, but hath a Tower with Pinnacles at the West End, and an Ile on the North Side both of the Church and Chancel. In a Wall on the South Side there is a small Effigies of a King with a Crown on his Head, and a Bishop with his Mitre on, who are supposed to have been the Founders of it. In the Chancel there is an Inscription for *Mrs. Winfred Pointz*, the Wife of *Mr. Matthew Pointz*, Lord of this Manor, who died in 1618.

In the Church-yard there are several Tombs for the Family of the *Crews*, (descended of the *Cheshire* Family of *Crews*, who settled in this Parish about 300 Years ago) *Pointz*, and *Hales*; but the most remarkable is that for the fore-mentioned *Sir Matthew Hale*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*. His Tomb is of black and white Marble, neat, but plain, and stands in the Church-yard. He died *Dec. 5. 1676*, in the 67th Year of his Age. We must not pass by this great Man, without some Notice of his Excellencies, which may be a Patern to all future Generations.

He was as eminent in his Knowledge of the Law, as he was in the Execution, which was in the very highest Post, which he managed with such Impartiality, that his Friends and the Great Ones, tho' they could not forbear to admire him, they could hardly love him, because on the Bench he had no Regard to the one, nor Respect to the other; but knowing that he sat there to do Justice only, he held the Balance so even, that tho' others might complain unjustly,

his Conscience should not accuse him of wronging any, the meanest Man.

He was as eminent for his Knowledge of Divinity, as of the Law, and set it off with such a pious Practice, that he deserved as high a Station in the Church as State, and 'tis no doubt but he has one in the Church Triumphant. The Holiness of his Soul is sufficiently demonstrated in his Contemplations, Moral and Divine, his Poems on the Festivals; and his religious Practice, by his constant Attendance on God's Worship on *Sundays*, from whence he was not once absent in 36 Years. In a Word, this County has enough to boast of, that *Sir Matthew Hale* was born in it, settled his Family in it, and lies buried in it. Near this Place, and upon the same Stream, lies

*Kingswood*, a Parish belonging to *Wiltshire*, but encompassed round by *Glocestershire*, and in the same Diocese, having no Place in *Wiltshire* nearer than seven Miles to it. The Houses stand compact together, like a Market-Town, and it is a very considerable Place for the Cloathing-Trade, which makes it pretty large and populous.

This Town in ancient Times gave Name to the Forest adjoining, which is of great Extent; but now it is drawn within the Bounds of 5000 Acres, consisting chiefly of Coal-Mines. The Constablewick of this Forest was by *K. Edward IV.* granted to *Humphrey Stafford* of *Hooke*, a Branch of the Family of the Earls of *Stafford*; but at the Restoration, *A. D. 1660*, the Office of Keeper of *Kingswood* Forest, and that of *Filwood*, was granted to *Col. Humphrey Cooke*.

Within this Forest are two fine Seats, viz. *Barrs-Court* in *Bitton* Parish, belonging to *Sir John Newton* Bar. and *Siston-House*, the Seat of *Samuel Trotman* Esq;

The Manor in ancient Times was in the Family of the *Berkeleys*, till *William de Berkeley* in 1139 founded an Abbey of *Cisterians* in this Place, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and settled it upon it. After the Suppression, it was granted to *Sir John Thynn*, in whose Family it continued awhile, till it was passed to the *Smiths* of *Nibley*. *Mr. Thomas Witchel* is the present Lord of it; but the whole Parish is Tithe free upon the Account of a Grant to the Abbey.

The



The Church is a Curacy, paid by the Parishioners, who are obliged by a Decree in the Exchequer to pay the Curate, (whom they have Power to chuse) 26 l. 16 s. a Year. They have only a Chapel for Divine Service, which is a small Building, with a little Spire at the West End, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are divers Inscriptions in it.

Dr. Nathaniel Holms, who has written and published divers Books of Enthusiastical Divinity, was Minister of this Parish. He died in 1678. Somewhat North-East of this Place, on the other Side of the same River, is

*Wotton Under-Edge*, a pretty Market-Town. The Parish is 12 Miles in compass, and consists of good Pasture and Arable. It is seated on a rising Ground, and hath for a long time been famous for the Cloathing Trade.

It is govern'd by a Person who bears the Title of a Mayor, who is yearly chosen at the Court-Leet of the Earl of Berkeley, and every one that has borne that Office is reputed an Alderman for the future. There is a weekly Market kept here on Friday, and a Fair yearly on the Feast of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14. This Town formerly gave Name to the Hundred, as appears by two Grants of it to the Earl of Northumberland, 1 Mar. I. and to Robert Earl of Leicester, 15 Eliz. but now Berkeley has gain'd the Preference, and the Hundred is called Berkeley Hundred.

This Manor, called in *Domesday-Book*, *Untune*, was held of the Manor of Berkeley in the Reign of William the Conqueror, Roger de Berkeley being then Lord of it, from whom the present Lord Berkeley by inter-marriage, is descended. Many Contests were maintained between James Lord Berkeley, the Heir Male of that Family, and Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, who married Elizabeth, the only Daughter and Heir of Thomas Lord Berkeley, his Predecessor; but at length the quiet Possession was yielded to the Berkeley Family, and the Earl of Berkeley is the present Lord of this Manor.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 43 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum, paid yearly out of the Impropriation by Christ-Church College in Oxford, who are Patrons of the Vicarage, and receive all manner of Tithes, which makes their Impropriation worth 200 l. per

*Ann.* The Rectory did anciently belong to the Abbey of *Tewksbury*, but at the Dissolution was given by K. Henry VIII. Reg 38. to Christ Church College in Oxford, as it still remains. The Building is very large, and hath two large Iles on each Side, cover'd with Lead, and an handsome high Tower on the West End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and stands in the Tything of *Sinwell*.

In the Church, at the East End of the South Ile, are the Arms of the K. of Denmark, viz. three Crowns Or, in a Field Azure, and the Lord Berkeley's Arms in several Windows. There are in it divers raised Tombs, Monuments and Inscriptions; for Thomas Lord Berkeley and his Lady, several Vicars of this Parish, Gentlemen and Women.

Many great Charities have been given to this Town by Persons who were born here, or have had Estates in this Parish, the chief of which are, the Lady Katherine, Widow of Thomas Lord Berkeley, who erected a Free School in this Town, A. D. 1385, and endowed it with 40 Marks yearly; which Revenue is since increased by Virtue of a Licence obtained at the same time to purchase Lands for the better Maintenance of it.

Hugh Perry, Alderman of London in 1632, brought Water to this Town at his own Charge, and gave 1000 l. to buy Lands to erect and endow an Alms-house for six poor Men and as many poor Women, and establish a Weekly-Lecture in the Parish-Church. The Family of the Daws's have been great Benefactors to this Town, and particularly Sir Jonathan Daws, late Sheriff of London, gave 1000 l. for the Relief of the Poor, and putting out their Children Apprentices; and his Sister's Sons, William and Robert Hyet, gave 600 l. for the same charitable Uses.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Town, viz. 1. *Sinwell*, adjoining to the Town. Mr. Webb has a good House here. 2. *Bradley*, anciently the Possession of Hugh de Bradley, but now belonging to Mr. Daws, who has a large ancient Seat here. Several Lands in this Place were given by Thomas Lord Berkeley to the Abbey of Bristol, of which the chief Messuage still retains the Name of *Canons-Court*; but since



the Dissolution they are settled on the Dean and Chapter of *Bristol*. 3. *Comb*, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Burdesley* in *Worcestershire*; but at the Suppression was granted to *Thomas Smith*, 7 Ed. VI. from whom it hath since passed to the *Davis's*, whose Female Heirs have translated it to other Families. 4. *Rudge*, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Kingswood*, but at the Dissolution was given to Sir *Nicholas Pointz*, in whose Family it continued some time. 5. *Symondshall*, which has continued in the Family of the *Berkeleys* ever since the Conquest, but under Lease to *Tho. Veel Esq*; whose Family came into *England* with the Conqueror. 6. *Huntingford*, anciently in the Family of the *Veels*, who held it of the King as of the Manor of *Grumbalds-Ash*. 7. *Wortley*, belonging of old to the *Engaines*, but now to Mrs. *Hale* of *Alderley*. Here was anciently a Chapel dedicated to St. *John*, and a Chantry in it. South of *Kingswood* lies

*Wickwar*, a small Market-Town, but a very ancient Corporation. It is governed by a Mayor, who is an Alderman ever after his Office is out. It has a weekly Market on *Monday*, and two Fairs, viz. on *Lady-Day*, and *July 2*. the Profits of both which belong to the Mayor. The Parish is ten Miles in compass, and consists chiefly of Pasture. It is well water'd by two Brooks, over one of which is an handsome Stone Bridge, and the Wastes of it afford Plenty of Coal.

Three Freemen belonging to *Brietric*, the Son of *Algar* the Saxon, held this Manor in the Confessor's Days, but lost it at the Conquest, the Conqueror giving it to *Maud* his Queen, who bestow'd it upon *Humphrid* her Chamberlain. *K. John* gave it afterward to *John de la Warr*, in whose Family it continued many Ages, till it was purchased of them by Sir *Robert Duncy*, whose Grandson Sir *William Duncy*, created Viscount *Down*, leaving no Child, his Sister and Heir being married to one Mr. *Moreton*, her Son *Matthew-Duncy Moreton Esq*; became Heir of this Manor, and is at present the Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Moreton*. The Edifice is large, adorned with Battlements, having an Ile on the South Side, and two Chancels, the one belonging to the Mini-

ster, and the other to the Parish. The Tower at the West End is high, and adorned with Pinnacles. There are in the Church an Inscription for *Robert Spurt Esq*; and a Tomb in the Chancel for Mr. *John Hickes*.

There are several smaller Gifts to the Poor of this Parish; but one given by *Alexander Hosea* deserves our Observation. He was a poor Boy, and ran away from his Parents, but met with such Fortune in the World, that he grew wealthy, and gave 600 *l.* to this Parish to build a School-House, endowing it with a very good House in *Grays-Inn-Lane, Holborn, London*, for the Maintenance of the Schoolmaster; which Gift is settled by a Decree of Chancery.

There are two Hamlets belonging to this Parish, viz. 1. *Bagstone*, which anciently gave Name to the Hundred. It belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Kingswood*, but now is the Possession of Mr. *Hale*. 2. *Barbers-Court*, once a considerable Place, but now a Farm-House belonging to Mr. *Richard Osborn*, of *Wortley* in the Parish of *Wotton Under-Edge*. 3. *Wicks-End*, where Mr. *Hicks* has a good House and Estate: And, 4. *Wicks-Odbury*, where was once a Chapel; but it is now quite demolished. From hence the *Avon* passes to

*Tortworth*, which stands on the South Side of it, a Parish of eight Miles in compass, consisting of Pasture, Arable, Wood-Grounds, and large Commons.

One *Aldwold* held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign, and *Turstin*, the Son of *Rolfe*, in the Conqueror's. Sir *Nicholas Kingston* was Lord of it in the Reign of King *Edward I*. He purchased Fairs, Markets, and Free-warren, in the Manor of *Tortworth*; but they are long since disused. From his Family this Manor passed by Marriage to the *Veels*, who held it above 200 Years. From them it went by Marriage to the *Matthews's*, and after to the *Throgmortons*, who sold it to Mr. *Webb*, of whom Sir *Robert Duncy* above-mentioned bought it, whose Grandson by the Female Line, Mr. *Matthew Duncy-Moreton*, is at this time Lord of it, and has an handsome Seat here.

The Church is a Rectory of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the said Mr. *Moreton*. The Building is large, and hath an Ile on



on the South Side belonging to the Lord of the Manor, with a lofty Tower, adorned with Pinnacles. In the Ile are two handsome Monuments for Sir *Thomas Throgmorton*, and his Son of the same Name and Title, and a Vault wherein Sir *Richard* and Sir *William Duce* lie buried. There are five Hamlets in this Parish; 1. *Tavern*. 2. *Bath*, held by *John Galafri*, 9 K. Ed. III. 3. *Avensgreen*. 4. *Damery*. 5. *Crockley*.

In the Garden belonging to the Manor-House here, is a remarkable Chesnut-Tree now growing, which is nineteen Yards in compass; a Bigness so great, (if it be but one Tree, for to some it seems divers Trees incorporated together) that it may be thought to justify the Tradition about the Age of it, that it has been growing ever since the Reign of King *John*, 1216. Over against this Place, on the other Side of the *Avon*, is *Micklewood-Chase*, by which, when the River has passed a good way, it falls into the *Severn*, which leads us, after it has washed some inconsiderable Villages, to

*Oldbury*, a Parish of eight Miles in compass, consisting chiefly of rich Pasture-Ground, and bounded by the River *Severn*, and a little Brook that comes from *Thornbury*. This was a Roman Station in their Journey from *Isca*, i. e. *Carleon* in *Monmouthshire*, to *Calleva*, i. e. *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*; and *Antoninus* says, here was the *Trajectus* or Passage over the *Severn*, as the Name, which signifies an old Borough, may import.

There are in this Parish two Military Camps, the one called *Campus Major*, because it is a large Roman Fortification, and another called *Campus Minor*, where the Church now stands. There are several such in the County.

The *Despencers*, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* were seized of this Manor; but after their Fall it was given to the Knights Templars; which Order being dissolved, it was granted to the *Veels*, from whom it passed to the *Kemys's*, *Overtons*, and *Harringtons*; but is at present the Possession of the Earl of *Stafford*, who is Lord of it. *Cowell* is an Hamlet belonging to it.

The Church had two Iles, and a Spire-Steeple; but being blown down in the great Storm in 1703, it is now annexed to the neighbouring Town,

*Thornbury*, a large Parish, 20 Miles in compass, consisting of very rich Meadow, Pasture and Arable, two Miles from the *Severn*, and water'd with a small Brook that runs into it.

The Town hath a Customary Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and two Constables. The Aldermen are such Persons as have been Mayors. It hath a Market every Saturday, and three Fairs, viz. on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, August 15. Easter-Monday, and the Monday before St. Thomas's-Day, December 21.

*Brietric*, the Son of *Algar*, held this Manor in the Reign of K. *Edward* the Confessor, and *Maud*, the Conqueror's Queen, possessed it in her Husband's Reign. After her Death, King *William Rufus* granted it to *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, by whose Female Issue it came first to the *Clares*, Earls of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, then to the Lords *Audley*, and lastly to the Lords *Stafford*, whose Heiress *Mary Stafford* being married to *William Howard*, a younger Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, his Son *Henry Stafford Howard*, created Earl of *Stafford* by K. *James II.* is the present Lord of it. In ancient Times there were great Dependencies upon this Manor, and the most considerable Gentry of the Country were obliged to pay an annual Attendance at this Court, and the Abbot of *Wexbury* was at that time engaged to say Mass. Actions of a considerable Value were try'd at this Court.

Here are to be seen the Foundations of a magnificent Castle, which *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* designed to erect Anno 1511, as appears from this Inscription over the Gate:

" This Gate was begun by me *Edward* Duke  
" of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Stafford*, and *Northampton*, in 1511, 2 Henry VIII.

But being beheaded before he had perfected his Design, he left it unfinished. This Town in the grand Rebellion was fortified for the King by Sir *William St. Leger*, to curb the Garrison at *Glocester*.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 100 l. per Annum, in the Patronage of *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, to whom the Impropriation, formerly belonging to the Abbey of *Wexbury*.



*Temksbury*, was granted at the Dissolution by King Henry VIII. Reg. 38. It is worth about 50 l. per Ann. There are three Chapels belonging to this Church, *Oldbury*, *Rangworthy*, and *Falsfield*. The Building is large, and in the Form of a Cathedral, with spacious Iles on each Side, and a Cross. It has three Chancels, the biggest belongs to *Christ Church*, that on the North to *Mr. Wyes*, and the other to the Parishioners. The Tower at the West End is high and beautiful. In the Chancel is one raised Monument, cover'd with black Marble, for *Mr. Tindal*, and divers Inscriptions for the Family of the *Staffords*; and one in the North Ile for *Mr. Raymund*. *Mr. Jehn Sprint*, Minister of this Parish, having been sometimes disaffected with the Ceremonies of this Church, but convinced by *M. Button*, Archdeacon of *Glocester*, not only conformed himself, but by writing a Book, called *Cassander Anglicus*, induced many others to do the like. *Athen. Oxon.*

They have four small Alms-houses for the Maintenance of 15 poor People; but two of them have little or no Endowment: The other two, built by *Mr. Slimbridge* and *Sir John Stafford*, have Lands settled on them for an Allowance of a Shilling per Week, their Coals being to be provided by another Endowment, given by *Mr. Edwards*, who also built the Free-School, which is since endowed by *Mr. White* of this Place with 12 l. per Annum.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish, viz. 1. *Oldbury* and *Cowel*, late the Estate of the *Campeys*. 2. *Falsfield*, belonging to the *Berkeleys*. 3. *Kington*, and *Marlewood*, anciently the Possessions of the Lords *Stafford*; but now *Mr. Knight* is Lord of it. 4. *Moreton cum Eastwood Park*, formerly the Estate of the Duke of *Buckingham*, now of *Sir Robert Jenkinson*. Leaving this Place, our Guide the *Severn* brings us to

*Aust*, formerly called *Aust-Clive*, from its Situation upon a very high craggy Cliff. Here the Ferry over the *Severn*, that was formerly at *Oldbury*, is now settled at the Place called *Aust-Passage*. 'Tis an Hamlet of *Henbury*, eight Miles from the Church.

This Manor in the Conqueror's Days was in *Turstin*, the Son of *Rolfe*. After him it passed thro' many Hands, till it settled for some time in the *Capels*, who at length sold

it to *Sir Samuel Asty*, by whose Daughter it passed to the *Randols*. 'Tis now in the *Veels*.

There is a neat Chapel in this Place, with an high Tower at the West End, adorned with Pinnacles. It is lately endowed by *Mr. Harcourt* and his Wife the Lady *Asty* with 20 l. per Ann.

*Mr. Camden* thinks this Place peculiarly memorable for this Accident: "King Edward the Elder lying at *Aust-Clive*, invited *Leolin* Prince of *Wales*, then at *Bethersly*, (probably the same as *Beachly* that lies over against it) to a Conference about Matters in Dispute between them; but *Leolin* refused, and thereupon *Edward* passed over to him, which so affected *Leolin*, that he leaped into the Water, and embraced the Boat King *Edward* was in, saying, Most wise King, your Humility has conquer'd my Pride, and your Willom triumph'd over my Folly. Mount on my Neck, which I have foolishly exalted against you, and enter into that Country, which your Goodness has this Day made your own; and taking him on his Shoulders, made him sit on his Robes, and did him Homage." Below this we meet with nothing worth observing, till we come to

*Weston upon Avon*, called *King's-Weston*, because it was anciently the Demesne of the Crown. In this Place King *William* landed when he returned from his Expedition into *Ireland* in 1690. This Town at and before the Conquest was part of the Manor of *Berkeley*, tho' it be distant 12 Miles from it. 'Tis now the Estate of *Sir Robert Southwell*, who purchas'd it in 1678; or his Heirs. A few Miles from hence the River *Avon*, which parts this County from *Somersetshire*, empties it self into the *Severn*. This River, at its first Entrance into the County, receives the *Boyd*, a small Brook, which hath its Rise near *another Weston upon Avon*, near *Shropshire*.

*Pucklechurch*, a Parish 10 Miles in compass, consisting most of Pasture, and some Woods. The *Boyd* runs by it, and great Store of Coal is dug up in this Parish. It takes its Name from the Latin *Pulcher*, Fair, and so signifies a fair Church.

This Place was anciently a Royal Vill, tho' now 'tis but a small Village, and a Residence of some of the *Saxon* Kings. The Ruins



Ruins of the great Buildings are still to be seen. *Edmund*, King of the *West-Saxons*, was slain in his Palace here with a Dagger, as he was endeavouring to part the Sewer of his Household and *Leof*, a notorious Outlaw, who were quarrelling, *A. D.* 946.

The Manor was afterwards given to the Abbey of *Glastonbury* in *Somersetshire*, the oldest and richest Monastery in *England*; and when *K. Richard I.* took from the Monks the Power of electing their own Abbot, and annexed that Privilege to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, the Monks made over this Manor to the Bishop there, to recover their old Custom of chusing their Abbot. While it was in this Bishop's Hands, one of them procured the Forest of *Kingswood*, in which part of it stands, to be disafforested, and another procured a Charter of Free-warren in it, 41 *Henry IV.* but *King Edward VI.* *Reg.* 6. seized this Manor into his Hands, and gave it to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, *Reg.* 7.

A great part of the Manor doth still remain in the Bishoprick of *Bath*; but the rest of it hath for some time been in the Hands of the *Dennis's*, a very considerable Family in these Parts, which hath afforded Sheriffs for the County eighteen times. They have a large Seat here, called, *The Court-House*, and a good Estate thereto belonging.

The Church is a Vicarage, worth 80 *l.* per Ann. and the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* are the Patrons, being the Impropriators ever since *Anno* 1388, when *Ralph* Ergam, Bishop of *Bath*, gave the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage to the Chapter of *Wells*. The Building is large, and hath on the North Side an Ile, where is the Burial-place of the *Dennis's*, and by it several good Monuments, Statues and Inscriptions, for that Family, and an high Tower with Pinnacles at the West End.

The Bishop of *Bath* had anciently a large Park in this Parish, which being granted to *Sir William Herbert*, 4 *Ed. VI.* is now the Possession of *Richard Whitmore*, of *Slaught*, Esq; There is a Wake kept in this Parish upon the Sunday after the Feast of *Thomas Becket*, July 1.

*Abston*, or *Abbotston*, called also *Wyke*, from the winding Brook that runs by it.

The Manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Glastonbury*; but when *King Richard I.* was Prisoner at *Vienna*, the Emperor *Leopold* obliged him to annex that Abbey to the See of *Bath* and *Wells*, and bestow it on *Savaricus* his Kinsman; but *Joceline*, his Successor, being importuned by the Monks to grant them the Election of their Abbot, and yielding to their Desire, obtained a Right to this Manor and some others, with divers Patronages, for his See.

*King Henry VIII.* *Reg.* 37. purchased this Manor of *William* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and gave it the same Year to *Mr. John Winter*, whose Grandson *Sir John Winter* assign'd it to *Mr. Thomas Haynes*, whose Son *Richard Haynes* Esq; is the present Lord of it, and has an handsome Seat here.

The Church is annexed to *Puckle-Church*, and the Building hath an handsome Tower at the West End, adorned with Pinnacles. It is dedicated to *St. James*.

Divers Lands in this Parish, to the Value of 200 or 300 *l.* a Year, were lately given by *Mr. Thomas Stevens*, an Alderman of *Bristol*, to erect and endow two Hospitals in that City, which the Trustees by him appointed have faithfully executed.

Other Lands there are in this Parish, of the yearly Value of 20 *l.* which were purchased for the Use of the Poor of *Dyrham* and *Deynton*, out of the Money given to *Mr. Langton Clerke* for the Uses above mentioned.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish, as, 1. *Berdwick* 2. *Holy Brook*, where is a Fountain dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. 3. *Church-Eight*, where was a Chapel dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, but is now quite ruin'd. 4. *Bridgyate*. 5. *Toghill*, where *Sir Ralph Hopton*, General of the King's Army, drew up his Forces to engage the Parliament Army drawn up at *Landsdown*, under the Command of *Sir William Waller*, July 5. 1643. The Fight lasted near twelve Hours; but at length the Parliament Forces quitted the Field. *Sir Bevil Greenvill*, whom the Lord *Clarendon* calls one of them who were the Life of the King's Cause in the Western Parts, lost his Life in this Battel, which, as it was much lamented by *King Charles I.* so the Memory of it was preserved in his Son's Titles, who was created by



by King *Charles II.* Earl of *Bath*, and Lord *Landsdown*. On the other Side of the *Boyd* stands

*Derham*, so called from *Dwr*, which signifies Water, and *Ham* a Town, this Place being full of Springs, which supply the *Boyd*. 'Tis but a small Village, but is famous for certain huge Rampires and Trenches, which shew that it has anciently been the Scene of divers military Actions. History gives us a particular Account of one, viz. That *Ceaulin*, King of the *West-Saxons*, engaging with the *Britains* in the neighbouring Fields, obtained a great Victory over them, and slew *Cammeail*, *Condidan*, and *Fariemoiol*, three of their Kings; whereupon the Cities of *Bath*, *Glocester* and *Cirencester*, were surrender'd to him.

This Manor was in the Confessor's Days held by *Aluric* the *Saxon*, whom the Conqueror depriv'd of it, and gave it to *Widen* for his Service in the Expedition into *England*; but it continued not long in his Family, for we find that *Henry de Newmarch*, (or *de Novo Mercatu*) descended from *Bernard de Newmarch*, who came in with the Conqueror, was seized thereof in the beginning of the Reign of that King, and left it to his Brother *James*, who died 17 K. *John*, leaving only two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Hawise*; the eldest of whom being married to *Ralph Russel*, he became Lord of *Derham*, and his Posterity continued a long time so, till by the Female Issue it came first to the *Dennis's*, then to the *Winters*, and lastly to *William Blathwait* Esq; who is the present Lord, and hath a pleasant new-built Seat on it near the Church, with curious Gardens, Water-works, and Walks; as also a large Park and Warren adjoining.

He is a Person famous for his Skill in modern Languages, and Dexterity in Business, which has advanced him to several publick and profitable Employments, as Secretary of War and State during K. *William's* Abode in *Flanders* and *Holland*, one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and Clerk of the Privy-Council to three Kings, *Charles II.* *James II.* *William III.* and Qu. *Anne*.

The Church is a Rectory, worth 120 l. per Ann. in the Patronage of Mr. *Blathwait*. The Building hath an Ile on both Sides, and at the West End a Tower with Battlements.

It is dedicated to St. *Peter*. Sir *Maurice Russel* lies buried in the South Ile, as doth also Mr. *George Winter* and his Wife, under a very handsome Monument, with many others of that Family. Sir *Gilbert Dennis* also lies buried in the Chancel, as doth also Mr. *Langton*, who died in 1668, and gave 400 l. to charitable Uses in this Parish, and the Parish of *Deynton*.

Sir *William Dennis* and others founded a Guild in this Parish in 1620, of which, if any be desirous to know the Method of founding it, and the Statutes to be observed by the Brethren and Sisters of it, let him consult Sir *Robert Atkins's* History of this Shire. The Account is too long to be inserted in this Work. See P. 415 in *Dyrham*.

*Hinton* is an Hamlet in this Parish, anciently belonging to the Family of the *Rivers's*, (or *de Ripariis*) but being after divided, one Part was sold to Mr. *Thomas White* of *Coventry*, who being Mayor of *Bristol*, and charitably inclin'd, gave it to that Corporation for publick Uses, 32 *Henry VIII.* for which it is still carefully employed. From hence the *Boyd* passing on, shews us nothing worth Notice before it falls into the *Avon*, which having got thro' *Kanesham Bridge*, soon reaches *Bristol*, a City for People, Trade, Building, and all Conveniencies of Life, yields Pre-eminence to none but *London* and *York*. It is indeed a County by it self, and so can't rightly be reckon'd a Part either of *Glocestershire* or *Somersetshire*; but being by Mr. *Camden* placed in the latter, and by Sir *Robert Atkins* omitted in his History of *Glocestershire*, I shall refer it to that County, and follow the *Avon*, which, as soon as it has passed thro' this City, receives the River.

*Frome*, which runs calmly into it, making a quiet Harbour for Ships, and a Creek convenient to load and unload Wares, commonly called, *The Key*. Near the Confluence of these two Rivers is a champion Ground, called, *The Marsh*, lately beautified with fine Buildings. Upon the *Frome* stand these remarkable Towns;

*Chipping-Sodbury*, an ancient Borough, made into a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and twelve Burgeses, by King *Charles II.* in 1681. Sir *Robert Atkins* has given us a Copy of the Charter at large,



*Hist. Gloc. p. 662.* The Town consists of several Streets besides Lanes; it is a great Thorough-fare, and hath many large Inns, which have a great Trade by the Carriage of Lime and Coal into *Coteswold*: The Market is on Thursday weekly, and the Fairs on Ascension-day and June 24. The Parish is but three Miles in compass, consisting of good Meadow and Pasture, watered on the North-side with a small Brook that runs into the *Frome*.

The Manor of this Town was given by the Conqueror to his near Kinsman *Odo*, Earl of *Champagne*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it some Time: His Grandson *Stephen* granted the Burghers of this Place the same Liberties with the Burghers of *Bristol*, allowing every Burgher to have Common for one Heifer in the Place called the *Ridings*. He left only one Daughter *Hawise* to be Heir to his great Possessions; she married *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, by whom she had a Son of the same Name, who confirmed to the Burghers of *Sodbury*, the Grant of a Borough-Court. After him it fell into divers Hands, as the Lords *De Spencer*, the *Stanshaws* and *Walshes*, who sold it in the Reign of *K. James I.* to *Thomas Stephens Esq;* Attorney-General to Prince *Henry*, in whose Family it still remains, *Thomas Stephens Esq;* being the present Lord. His Seat is at *Little Sodbury*.

About the Reign of King *Henry III.* *William Green* of *Sodbury*, by Deed gave *Gauntfields* to the Burghers of *Sodbury*, and *Jordan Bishop*, Lord of *Little Sodbury*, near the same Time, did grant to them Common of Pasture for Cattle in *Dimershed* and *Normood*, so that the Burghers and Bailiffs have at this Time a Power to distribute 88 Cow-pastures, to as many Inhabitants of their Borough, but none have more than one. They have also a Power to distribute, as they think fit, 80 Acres of Meadow to the Inhabitants of the Town, to hold for their and their Widows Lives; and as they fall, to grant them again in the like Manner.

The Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Old Sodbury*, the Building is large, and hath an handsome spacious Ile on both Sides, with an high Tower at the West End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles: In the North Ile is a Coat of Arms belonging to the *Walshes*, but the Inscription is worn out.

Here is a Free-School, on which there is 30 *l.* a Year settled for the Salary of the School-master, besides other Gifts for the Repairing of the Church and Highways, putting out Apprentices, and other charitable Uses. From hence the *Frome* winds about to,

*Acton*, a Parish, eight Miles in compass, consisting of good Pasture and arable Ground; it is called sometimes *Iron-Acton*, because much Iron Ore has been formerly digged up in this Place, and many Iron-works, and great Heaps of Cinders are still to be seen. The Brooks *Stower* coming from *Doddington*, and *Laden* coming from *Titherington*, join in this Place, and make up the River, which is after that called the *Frome*.

This Manor, in the Reigns of the Confessor and Conqueror, was held by the Church of *St. Peter* at *Bath*, but soon after the Conquest it came to the *Actons*, who took their Name from it, and held it till the Reign of King *Richard II.* 1377, when *Sir John de Acton* dying without Issue, his Cousin and Heiress *Maud*, by marrying with *Sir John Pointz*, brought it into his Family, wherein it continued near four hundred Years, being sold by *Sir John Pointz's* Widow to *Mr. Player*, from whom it has passed to *Simon Harcourt Esq;* who hath here a very great House and Park belonging to it, the ancient Seat of the *Pointz's*.

The Church is a Rectory worth 120 *l. per Annum*, the Building hath a South Ile and two Chancels, that on the South Side belonging to the Manor-house, where there is an Inscription for the *Pointz's*, and two old Statues of Stone. In the Church-yard there is a large Cross with Arches on the North Side of the Church. A little below this Town, a Brook from

*Cromhall* runs into the *Frome*. This Parish is ten Miles in compass, consisting of Pasture chiefly, being well watered by the Brook aforesaid.

The Manor of this Town is called *Cromhall-Ligons*, from the Family of the *Ligons*, who were long the Lords of it, but is now in the Possession of *Matthew Ducey Moreton Esq;* who hath a large Park in this Place. There is one lesser Manor in this Parish, called *Cromhall-Abbots*, because it belonged anciently to the Abbot of *St. Austin* in *Bristol*, given to his House, by the Lord *Berkeley*, in 1148.



On an Hill in this Place, called *Anchorite-Hill*, are the Ruins of a Cell still visible. 'Tis said the Monks of *Bangor* consulted the *Anchorite*, that dwelt in it, when they went to meet *Austin* the Monk, who was sent to convert the *Saxons*.

The Church is a Rectory worth 80 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of Mr. *Moreton*. The Building hath a South Ile, and a Tower on the North Side. The Feast of the Dedication is still kept on *Trinity Thursday*. A Piece of Land, called *Didnam's Place*, worth 5 *l.* a Year, is settled for the Repairs of the Church.

Here has lately been discovered a chequered Pavement, about fifteen Foot and an half in breadth, and eighteen and an half in length, composed of white, red, blue, and dark-coloured cubical Stones, alternately varied, set together with a strong Cement, and by the Skill of the Workman, formed into a very curious Order and Regularity. From this Place the *Frome* leads us by some small inconsiderable Villages to,

*Stoke*, commonly called *Stoke Giffard*, because it anciently belonged to the *Giffards* of *Brimesfield*. The Parish is fourteen Miles in compass, and consists of some Arable and Pasture Lands, but most of Woods: The *Frome* runs thro' it.

*Duns*, a *Saxon*, held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign, but the Conqueror gave it to *Osburn Giffard*, for his Service in the Invasion: It continued in his Family to *K. Edward II.*'s Reign, when *John Giffard* being attainted and executed for Treason, his Estate was seized into the King's Hands, and given to *Maurice de Berkeley*, whose Posterity now enjoy it, *John Berkeley Esq;* being the present Lord of it: He is one of the present Members of Parliament for the County, and has a large and pleasant House in this Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 20 *l.* per Ann. in the Patronage of Mr. *Berkeley*; the Building is small, yet hath a North Ile and low Tower at the West End: One part of the Parish bury at *Winterbourn*, the other at *Almondsbury*: In the Chancel are two handsome Monuments, the one for Mr. *Hen. Berkeley*, who died in 1607, and the other for Mr. *Giffard* before mentioned, who was the last of his Family.

There are three Hamlets belonging to this Parish, viz. 1. *Great-Stoke*. 2. *Little-*

*Stoke*. 3. *Harris Stoke*. From hence the *Frome* passes by *Stapleton* into the *Avon*, which hereabouts furnishes *Bristol* with a Dish, perhaps no where else to be met with, called *Elvers*, which are little Eels, scarce so big as a Goose-quill, appearing in such Multitudes in the River, in the Spring, that the Water seems black with them, and being caught with small Nets, are made into little Cakes, fried, and eaten. The *Frome* passing on, receives the River *Trin*, now dwindled into a small Brook, on which stands,

*Henbury*, a large Parish, of twenty-five Miles in compass, consisting of Pasture and Wood Lands chiefly, but the Grounds by the *Severn* are marshy.

The Manor is of great Extent and Jurisdiction, divers Lands in eleven adjoining Parishes holding of it, and divers Fishings in the *Severn* belonging to it. The Conqueror himself held it as a Member of his Manor of *Huesbury*, at the Time of his Survey; but it was not long after granted to the Bishop of *Worcester*, in whose See it continued till it was surrendered to the Crown, 1 *Edw. VI.* and given the same Year to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, after which it came to the Family of *Morse*, who were Owners of this Manor for several Generations, until *George Morse*, the last Possessor thereof, left it to his only Daughter and Heiress, first married to Sir *Samuel Astrey* Knt. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and afterwards to *Simon Harcourt Esq;* Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and died possessed thereof, since whose Decease the said Manor is come to *Arabella*, Lady *Walden*, her youngest Daughter by the said Sir *Samuel Astrey*, now Wife of the Right Honourable *Henry Lord Walden*, eldest Son, and Heir apparent of *Henry Earl of Suffolk* and *Bindon*, who in her Right enjoys the same at this present.

Near this Place is an Hill, called *Blaise-Hill*, because there stood anciently a Chapel dedicated to *S. Blaise*, but long ago demolished. In the Year 1707, some Foundation-Stones of this Chapel being dug up, many ancient *Roman* Coins and other Antiquities were found; and in a Vault, supposed to have been in a Church, were many whole and parts of humane Bodies seen. The Hill is round, and affirmed by Tradition to have been a *Roman* or *British* Fortification,



fication, there being three Rampires of a great Height and Thickness, and Trenches still visible.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 50 *l.* per *Ann.* It was given to Sir *Ralph Sadler* by *K. Henry VIII.* but is now in the Patronage of the Lord *Walden*, but the Impropriation belongs to Mr. *Fane*, and is worth 200 *l.* a Year. The Building is large, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and hath 60 *l.* per *Ann.* in Lands belonging to it, to keep up Repairs. In the Chancel is an handsome Monument in Memory of Sir *Robert Southwell*, who died in 1702, and had been eminent for many publick Employments, and an Envoy Extraordinary to several Courts: His Lady lies in another Monument by him.

Here is a Free-School erected by one Mr. *Anthony Edwards* of *Kings-Weston*, who having built two convenient Houses for the Master and Usher, settled 80 *l.* a Year upon it, allotting 30 Marks for the Master, and 20 for the Usher's Stipend, the rest to be employed in the Schooling of the poor Children, who are to wear blue Coats, and be taught by the said Master and Usher.

*Westbury*, a Parish fourteen Miles in compass, consisting of rich Pasture, being well watered by the River *Trin*, which runs thro' it, and the *Avon*, which is the West Boundary.

The Church of *Worcester* held this Manor, then called *Huesbury*, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the Confessor, and King *William* the Conqueror.

Here was anciently a College consisting of a Dean and five Prebendaries, founded by *Richard*, Duke of *York*, Son of *Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edward III.* and his Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Rutland*, near the River *Trin*. King *Edward* gave them the Hospital of *St. Laurence*, near *Bristol*, for their Maintenance. *William Cannings*, a Merchant, who had been five Times Mayor of *Bristol*, retiring hither, and becoming at length Dean, built it anew, and became a great Benefactor it: He also built here an Alms-house for poor Men and Women in this Parish, and allowed the Mayor of *Bristol* to put in one of the Men, and his Wife one of the Women. King *Edward IV.* gave the Manor of *Elmes-Tree*, in the Parish of *Fetbury*, to this College, to pray for his Father, Mother, and Brothers Souls, and his own Welfare.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 10 *l.* per *Ann.* The Impropriation is worth 100 *l.* per *Ann.* and is in Mr. *Fane*. The Building is large and handsome, and there are several Monuments and Inscriptions in it, and the Chancel for Sir *Richard Hill*, Sir *Richard Elsworth*, &c.

There are several Hamlets in this Parish, viz. 1. *Stoke-Bishop*, so called, because it was held in the Reign of King *William*, by the Bishop of *Constance*, in *Normandy*. 2. *Redland*, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Tewkesbury*. 3. *Shirehampton*, given to the Abbey of *Cormelle*, in *Normandy*, by the Conqueror. In this Tithing lie *King road* and *Hung road*, two eminent Stations for Shipping. Having viewed the West and South Parts of this County, we will now pass towards the Eastern, and here we first meet with

*Marshfield*, a small Market-Town, governed by a Bailiff, who has Power to punish Offenders within its Precincts: It consists of one Street of old Buildings near a Mile long. The Market is on Tuesdays weekly, and the Fair on the Translation of *St. Edward*, Octob. 13. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Malting, and are of Note for their Cakes. The Parish is sixteen Miles in compass, and consists of arable Ground and Woods

Queen *Ealdid* held this Manor in the Confessor's Reign, but soon after the Conquest, it was given to the Bishoprick of *Wells*, and a little after alienated by *John de Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, and settled on the Monastery of *Bath*; it afterwards came to the Earl of *Glocester*, who gave it to the Abbey of *Keinsbam* in *Somersetshire*, in which it continued till the Dissolution, when it was given to Sir *Anthony Kingstone*, from whom it has passed thro' many Hands to *John Herrington* of *Kelson* in *Somersetshire*, who is the present Lord.

The Church is a Vicarage of 50 *l.* per *Ann.* in the Patronage of *New-College* in *Oxford*, to whom the Impropriation, worth 200 *l.* per *Ann.* belongs. The Building is large, and dedicated to *St. Mary*. It had anciently two Chantries belonging to it, and has several Monuments and Inscriptions in the Isles and Chancel: In the South Isle the *Webbs* have a peculiar burying Place.

Mr. *Elias Crisp*, Alderman of *London*, hath founded an handsome Alms-house for eight



poor People, and a Chapel to it, endowing it with 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Year for their Maintenance: He also gave 4 *l.* a Year for eight Sermons, to be paid by the Salters Company. His Descendants have been also Benefactors to the Alms-house. Next with

*Badminton*, a Parish six Miles in compass, consisting of Arable and Pasture Land.

The Manor was held in the Confessor's Days by *Edrick*, a Saxon, and in the Conqueror's Days, by *Ernulf de Hesdin*, but not long after came into the Hands of the *Botelers*, who held it, and had their Seat there for near 400 Years, but at length *Nicholas Boteler* sold it to ----- *Somerfet*, Earl of *Worcester*, whose Posterity, now Dukes of *Beaufort*, now enjoy it: *Henry*, Duke of *Beaufort*, is the present Lord, and hath a noble Seat here, adorned with such stately Parks, pleasant Gardens, and fine Walks, that it may justly be esteemed one of the most compleat Seats in the Kingdom.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 13 *l.* *per Annum*, it formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Pershore*, but now the Duke of *Beaufort* is Patron and Impropiator. The Building hath an He on each Side, and joins to the Duke of *Beaufort*'s House. In it are divers Inscriptions in memory of the *Botelers*, who were so long Lords of this Manor.

*Little Badminton* has long had the same Lord, Patron and Impropiator, as *Great-Badminton*, viz. the *Botelers* and *Somerfets*. From hence we come to

*Didmerton*, a small Parish, bordering on *Wiltshire*. The Road from *Cirencester* to *Bristol* and *Bath*, lies thro' this Place.

This Manor was held of Earl *Harold*, by *Lewin*, and by *Durand* of *Glocester* in the Conqueror's Reign. *Otnel de Symard* obtained it soon after the Conquest, and it continued in his Name for several Generations; but in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign it came to the *Codringtons*, by the Marriage of an Heiress of the *Seacoles*. *Robert Codrington* is the present Lord of this Place, and has a large House with pleasant Gardens in it, near the Church.

*Robert Codrington*, a younger Brother of this Family, and Master of Arts, of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, wrote the Life and Death of *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, who was beheaded at the latter End of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and several other ingenious Treasures.

The Church is a Rectory worth 50 *l.* *per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Codrington*. The Building, which is dedicated to St. *Laurence*, is small, but erected in the Form of an L, because that Saint's Name begins with that Letter. There are several Inscriptions in the Chancel for the Children of Mr. *Robert Codrington*. Our Way leads us on to

*Leighterton*, an Hamlet, and Chapel of Ease to *Boxwell*. It was held of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and of *Joan* his Wife, 46 *Edw* III. but it was in the Hands of the *Stanshaws* 12 *Edw*. IV. The Chapel is but small.

About thirty Years since, a Barrow was here opened, wherein were three Vaults with Urns of Ashes. It is probable that it was an honorary Tomb, thrown up immediately after the Battle of *Sherston*, fought between King *Edmund* and the *Danes*, A. D. 1016. Here the Borders wind to

*Skipton*, called *Skipton-moigne* and *Dovel*, to distinguish it from two other Places of the same Name, viz. *Skipton-Olive*, from the Family of the *Olives*, who were long Lords of it, and *Skipton-Solers*, from a Family of that Name, who were long Owners of it.

The Name is taken from the Sheep kept here, and the Families of *Le Moigne* and *Dovel*, who were two famous Warriours, supposed to lie buried in the Church, the first of which was Lord of this Manor, and the other of a considerable Hamlet adjoining.

*Wulvi* held this Manor in the Confessor's Days, and *Radulph de Lymes* and *William de Owe*, in the Conqueror's. The Family of the *Le Moignes* came early into it, for *William le Moigne* held it 5 *Hen*. III. by the Service of keeping the King's Larder, and it was in his Family near two hundred Years, and then by an Heiress it passed to the *Stourtons*, afterwards created Barons of this Realm; and from them to the *Hodges* and *Escourts*. *Walter Escourt Esq;* is the present Lord, and hath a large House here, with a handsome Gate-house to it, and a pleasant Park by it.

The Church is a Rectory of 100 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of Mr. *Tho. Hodges*. The Building is handsome, and hath several Effigies in it, and in the Chancel. The Burial-place of the *Escourts* is in the South-He, where is a stately Stone Monument for  
Judge



Judge *Escourt* and his Lady; more North, upon the very Edge of the County, stands,

*Tetbury*, a considerable Market-Town, pleasantly seated on a rising Ground, and in an healthy Air, but Water is scarce in a dry Summer, which puts the Inhabitants to a great Charge to procure it. The Town is handsomely built, and well frequented, and there is a very considerable weekly Market on Wednesdays, for which they have a large Market-house in the midst of the Town, which is a very great Conveniency for the Yarn-trade, for which the Market is most famous, tho' there are also good Quantities of Cheese, Bacon, and other Commodities sold here, for which there is a lesser Market-house. The Fairs are on *Ashtwednesdays* and *Mary Magdalen's Day*, July 22. They choose a Bailiff yearly, for the better Management of their publick Revenues. At the End of the Town is a very high long Bridge, which is therefore called, *The Long-Bridge*, half of it in *Wiltshire*.

This Parish is ten Miles in compass, and consists most of Arable. The Head of the River *Avon* rises in it, and runs thro' *Bristol* into the *Severn*.

This Manor was held by *Liward* in the Reign of the Confessor, and *Roger de Lueri* held it in the Conqueror's Reign. Soon after the Conquest, it came into the Possession of the Family of *S. Walerick*, in which it continued, till by the Marriage of *Maud de S. Walerick*, to the great *William de Braose*, it was vested in his Descendants, by whom it was translated to the *Berkeleys*, who held it 400 Years, until *George Lord Berkeley* sold the Manor, Borough and Tolls, Advowson, and Commonage to the Inhabitants, who now enjoy them.

This Purchase was made after this Manner; Sir *William Rumney* gave a Lease for Years, for the Benefit of the Town, which the Townsmen having sold, bought the Borough, &c. with the Money, and out of the Profits allow yearly to a School-master 20*l.* To the Poor for their Cloathing 10*l.* For a weekly Lecture 10*l.* To bind out Apprentices 5*l.* and to a School to teach Children to read 4*l.* All yearly.

The Church is a Vicarage of 120*l.* a Year. The Trustees for the Town are Patrons, and the Impropriation belongs to *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, who formerly had the Advowson of the Vicarage, but by Act

of Parliament conveyed it to the Lord *Berkeley*, whose Descendant sold it to the Town. The Building is very large and handsome, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and in it are divers Monuments, Effigies and Inscriptions for the *Braoses*, *Savages* and *Gastrils*.

The Free-School is kept over the Church, and tho' it has but a small Endowment, *Dr. Tully*, Principal of *Edmund Hall*, *Oxford*, a Person so famous for his Learning and Discipline, was Master of it, while *Oxford* was a Garrison. Here is also an Alms house for eight poor People, built by Sir *Thomas Rumney*, but the Endowment is but small.

This Town was once fortified by a Castle, said to have been built by *Dunwallo Mubmutius*, King of the *Britains*, about 2000 Years ago, but 'tis now so entirely demolished, that the Ruins of it are scarce visible. Within a Mile North-West of this Town, lies

*Beverton-Castle*, called anciently *Burestan*, from the blue Stones which were found in this Place. The Castle is very ancient and strong, being built square, and moated on all Sides, having a Tower at each Corner, one of which is still remaining. It was made a Garrison in the late Rebellion, sometimes for the King, and sometimes against him.

The Manor and Castle were anciently in the *Berkeleys*, and after them came to the *Gourneys*, *Ap-adams* and *Fleetwoods*, from whom they passed to the *Hicks's*, of which Family, Sir *Henry Hicks*, the present Lord of the Manor is descended.

The Church is a Rectory of 180*l.* per Annum, having a large Glebe of near 200 Acres. The Presentation is in the Crown. The Building is small, but has a South and Cross-Ile, the last of which belongs to the Lord of the Manor.

This Place had a Market and Fair granted to them 21 *Edw. I.* but they have been long disused. Westward of this Place lies *Kingscot*, a Parish, consisting of most arable Grounds and Woods.

The Manor belonged in the Conqueror's Days to the Honour of *Berkeley*, but the *Kingscots* obtained it above 500 Years ago, by the Marriage of *Aldena*, Daughter of the Lord *Berkeley* of *Berkeley-Castle*, and it has continued in the Possession, and has been the Seat of that ancient Family ever since,



*William Kingscot* Esq; being the present Lord of it.

Here was probably a *Roman Station*; for, some Years ago, in a Field adjoining, were thrown up with the Plough, a Multitude of *Roman Coins*, a large Statue of Stone, and a *Fibula Vestiaria* of Silver, chequered and enamelled. From *Torbury* the Borders wind to

*Cylkerton*, an Hamlet, belonging to *Rodmorton*: *Scirewolde* held it in the Reign of the Confessor, and *William de Owe* in the Reign of the Conqueror. The Manor afterward did belong to the Knights Templars, but being taken from them, was given to *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, from whose Family it has passed by the *Monex's* and *Webbs* to the *Cox's*, *Charles Cox* of *Lower-Lypiate*, being the present Lord of it. And so to

*Rodmorton*, a Parish, eight Miles in compass. The Name is taken from the Road, and Meer, a Boundary, and Town, i. e. A Town bordering on the Road.

*Lewin* held the Manor in the Confessor's Reign, and *Gislebert*, Bishop of *Lisieux* in *Normandy*, held it of the Conqueror, but leased it out to *Hugh Marminot*. It was afterwards held of the Honour of *Glocester*, by one Knights-Fee, 47 *Hen. III.* and since has been in divers Families. *Sir Walter Long* is the present Lord.

The Church is a Rectory worth 120 *l.* a Year: It formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Osney* in *Oxfordshire*, but now is in the Patronage of *Sir Walter Long*. *Mr. Yate* of this Place in 1641, proving *Torleton* to be a Member of this Town, 14 *Edw. III.* recovered the Tithes, and annexed them to this Church. The Building is pretty large, having two Iles, supposed to be built, the North Ile by the *Wyes*, because their Arms are there, and the South by the *Allens*. From this Town the Borders lead us to the River, which having crossed at *Sarney*, we see

*Dryffield*, a Parish seven Miles in compass, consisting of good Meadow by the Church-side, Pasture and Arable. The Name is thought to be derived from *Dwr Water*, because the most part of the Parish is low and watery.

*Eluff* held *Driffle*, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, and *Renbald* the Priest, in the Conqueror's, who soon after granted the Manor and Advowson to the College of

*Cirencester*, in which it continued to the Dissolution. After the Suppression of the Abbeys, it was given to *Humphrey* and *George Brown*, in Exchange for Lands in *Waltham*, in *Essex*, whose Family enjoyed it some Time, but it is now the Possession of *Sir George Hanger*, who has a large House and pleasant Gardens near the Church. He was High Sheriff of this County in 1695.

The Church is a Vicarage endowed with all the Tithes, and so is worth 60 *l.* yearly, in the Patronage of *Mr. Griffin*. The Building is strong. *John Blake*, the last Abbot of *Cirencester*, who surrendered his House to *K. Henry VIII.* lies buried here. And go on to *Kempsford*, a Parish, consisting of good Meadow, Pasture, and Arable Ground, the River *Coln* running thro' the midst of it into the *Ifis*, which divides it from *Wiltshire*.

Earl *Harold*, afterwards King of *England*, was seized of this Manor, then called *Chenemesford* in the Confessor's Reign, and *Osgod*, a Saxon, held it under him; but the Conqueror granted it to *Ernulf de Hesding*, who had assisted him in the Invasion, but he soon after conveyed it to *Patrick de Cadurcis* (or *de Chaworth*) whose Family held it till *Maud*, the Heiress of that Family, marrying *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster*, Nephew to King *Edward I.* it came into the Royal Line, and was by his Son *Henry*, created Duke of *Lancaster*, given to the Dean and Collegiate Church of *Leicester*, for the Maintenance of an Hospital, called *New-work* in *Leicester*, founded by him, as it continued till the Dissolution.

After the Suppression, King *Edward VI.* granted this Manor to *Sir John Thynn*, a Person much in favour with the Duke of *Somerset*, for his great Parts and good Education, of whom he obtained some great Estates. He was knighted at *Muscleboroughfield*, for his valiant Behaviour against the *Scots*. It continues in his Family to this Day, and is the Possession of the Right Honourable *Thomas*, the present Viscount *Weymouth*, great Nephew to *Sir Thomas Thynn*, created by King *Charles II.* Reg. 34. Baron *Thynn* of *Warmisthor*, and Viscount *Weymouth*, a Person truly honourable for Virtue, Loyalty and Charity, who had a Seat here.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 100 *l.* a Year: The Bishop of *Glocester* is Patron, and the Impropriation belongs to the Lord

*Wey-*



*Weymouth.* The Building is large and handsome, and the Tower, which stands in the Middle, hath four Coats of Arms at the four Corners. 1. The Earl of Gloucester's. 2. King *Afred's*. 3. The Duke of *Lancaster's*. 4. A Pantlet in a Border. In the Chancel are several Inscriptions for Sir *Hen. Fred. Thynn*, &c. and an Effigies of a Monk without any Inscription. The *Isis* or *Thames* passes from this place to

*Lechelade*, a small Market Town, standing on the Confines of *Berkshire* and *Oxfordshire*. It is so called from the River *Leche*, which runs thro' it, and unlades it self into the River *Thames*. The Monkish Writers have changed the Name into *Latin-lade* to support their fabulous Story, that it was of old a *Latin* University, and *Creeklade* on the other Side of the River, a *Greek* University.

*Seward*, a Baron, held *Leacheland* in the Confessor's Reign, and *Henry de Ferrariis* in the Reign of the Conqueror, in whose Posterity this Manor remained, till *Isabel*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Ferrariis*, 9 *Joh.* marrying to *Roger Mortimer*, translated it into that Family. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* it was in the Crown.

Here is a small Market on Tuesdays weekly, and a Fair yearly on *St. Lawrence's Day*, Aug. 10. to which Saint the Church is consecrated. *Isabel de Ferrariis* above mentioned, built a Nunnery in this Town, and the Duke of *Clerance* a Priory of black Canons.

Having thus viewed the Western and middle Parts of the County, we shall now pass to the more Easterly Parts, which being hilly, are called *Coteswold*, from the Sheep-cotes made there for the large Flocks of Sheep with fine Fleeces there fed, and *Wold* or *would*, which in the *Saxon* Language signifies an Hill. Among these Hills, as it were in a Neighbourhood together, lie several Villages and Towns, of which the following are most worthy of our Notice,

*Randcomb*, a Parish seven Miles in compass, consisting most of arable Land. The River *Churn*, which rises in *Birdlip Hills*, running thro' it to *Cirencester*. It is so called from its being encompassed with Valleys, for *Run* is *Saxon* for a Circle, or round Thing, and *Comb* for a Valley.

This Manor, in the Confessor's Reign, belonged to *Aluric*, a *Saxon*, but the Conqueror made it a Reward for the Labour of one *Tuold*, a *Norman*, who left it divided between his Sons *Gislbert* and *Walter*; but *Gislbert* taking part with *Robert Curthose* against King *William Rufus*, his Estate was all seized by that King, and this Manor, with other Parts of his Estate, given to *Robert-Fitz-Hamon*, from whom it hath passed by the Female Branches to the *Clares*, *Audleys*, *Staffords* and *Berkeleys*, who sold it to Sir *Christopher Guise*, whose Family had been Men of Estates in this County long before. Sir *John Guise*, his Grandson, is Lord of this Manor at this present, and has a large well built House with pleasant Gardens, and a Park adjoining in this Parish.

The Church is a Rectory worth an 120 *l.* a Year, in the Patronage of the present Incumbent Mr. *Broad*. The Building is large and beautiful, erected by Sir *Giles James*, who was at that Time Lord of the Manor, and Patron, viz. in K *Henry VIII.* Reign.

*Cirencester*, so called from the River *Churn*, which runs thro' it, and the Word *Cestre*, which is derived from *Castrum*, a Castle. This Town is the largest and oldest in the County, called by *Ptolemy*, *Corinium*, by *Antonine* *Durocornoviu*, i. e. the *Water-Cornorium*, which he says is just fifteen Miles from *Glocester*, which he calls *Glewum*, by the *Britains*, *Cair-cori*, and *Cair-cery*, by the *Saxons*, *Cyrencester*, or *Cypen-cear-ten*, now in common Speech, usually *Ciceter*.

It was an ancient fortified City among the *Britains*, and the *Metropolis* of the large Province of the *Dobuni*, and was therefore called by the *Romans*, *Corinium Dobunorum*.

It was an eminent Station for the *Roman* Armies, and according to *Antoninus's Itinerary*, was made one of the Stations in the 13th *Iter* from *Isca*, now *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, to *Caleva*, now *Henly*, or as some think, *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*. It is said, that the Emperor *Constantine* was crowned King of the *Britains* in this City, but however that be, that this was a considerable Place, and strongly fortified with Walls and a Castle in the Times of the *Romans*, the Ruins of the Walls and Streets, which are yet to be seen in the adjoining Meadows, the many *Roman* Coins, chequered Pavements,



ments, and Inscriptions in Marble, which are often found in digging the neighbouring Fields, are sufficient Evidences of.

After the *Romans* had left this Isle, the *Britains* did along Time defend themselves against the *West Saxons* in this City, till in the Year 577, *Cuthwin* and *Ceaulin*, having in a great Battel near *Deorham*, as is above mentioned, obtained a signal Victory over the *Britains*, had this Town, with the Cities of *Glocester* and *Bath*, yielded up to them, who soon after made it a Garrison against the Kingdom of *Mercia*; but this Defence proved not sufficient, for *Penda*, the first Christian King of *Mercia*, took it from the *West-Saxons*, A. D. 656.

The *Danes* in 879, took it from the *Mericians*, under the Conduct of *Germond* their General, who built a Tower here, called at this Day, by Corruption, *Grismund's Tower*. The *British Annals*, as *Mr. Camden* tells us, say, this *Gurmundus* was an *African Tyrant*, and that he took this Town by a Stratagem, setting it on fire by Sparrows, whence *Gyraldus* calls it, *The City of Sparrows*; but this Account seems fabulous, King *Canute*, A. D. 1020. held a general Council of the Kingdom here at *Easter*, and *Ethelwold* was outlawed by it.

Since the *Norman Conquest*, this City has been concerned in many great Affairs of State. In King *Stephen's* Reign, *Robert*, Earl of *Glocester*, mustered all his Forces near this Town, and garrisoned it, when he attempted to restore *Maud*, the Empress, to the Throne, whose Father *Henry I.* built the Hospital of *St. John's* here, and her Son, King *Henry II.* repaired the Abbey, then much decayed. In this last King's Reign, *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, upon some discontent, seized the Castle here, and held it out against the King, but his Constable, *William de Dive*, surrendered it to procure his Master the better Terms on his Submission.

In the *Barons Wars* against *K. Henry III.* this Castle was garrison'd by them, but that King soon recovered it, and immediately caused it to be demolished, and granted the Castle and Honour of *Berkhamsted*, to *Thomas de Cirencester*, A. D. 1224.

King *Edward II.* Reg. 14. 1321. did rendezvous his Army in the *Christmas* at *Ciren-*

*cester*, which he had raised against the *Barons*, who being headed by the Earl of *Lancaster*, stirred up a Rebellion against the King, to procure the *Spencers* to be banished out of the Kingdom.

In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* when *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*, *John Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and other Noble-men, who took up Arms for King *Richard*, lately deposed, retreated to *Cirencester*, and were lodged in an Inn, their Army being quartered in the neighbouring Fields, the Bailiff of the Town and Townsmen, assaulted the Inn, and having slain the aforesaid Earls, and sent their Heads to *London*, and such Prisoners as they had taken, to the King at *Oxford*, King *Henry*, for this Service, not only gave the Men of the Town of *Cirencester* all the Goods of the said Noble-men, and their Adherents, found in the Town, except their Money, Plate, and Jewels, but granted to the Men four Does in their Season, and to the Women six Bucks, out of his Forest of *Bradon*, and one Hoghead of Wine out of his Port of *Bristol*, to be delivered in each Season to them, as also to the Town, a Court of Staple for Merchandize, whereby there was a Corporation erected for a Mayor, and two Constables, and other Commonalty, for the Encouragement of Trade, but this Charter was cancelled in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, after a long Suit of Law in the Exchequer.

In this Town was the first forcible Opposition in the great Rebellion in 1641, made upon the Lord *Chandos*, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, who was at that Time executing the Commission of Array for King *Charles I.* by the Rabble. And in 1642, it was made a Garrison by Colonel *Fettiplace*, who was the Governour, but it was taken by Prince *Rupert* at the first Approach; but the King's Friends kept it not long, for the Earl of *Essex* beat up the King's Quarters, and drove Sir *Nicholas Crisp* and Colonel *Spencer*, with their Regiments out of the Town.

Here was also the first Bloodshed in the late Revolution in 1688; for the Lord *Love-lace* being on his March to join the Prince of *Orange* with a Party of Horse, was attacked by a bold Militia Captain ----- animated by the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was a  
zealous



zealous Man for King *James's* Cause, and tho' the Captain lost his Life, his Men overpowered the Lord *Lovelace*, took him Prisoner, and carried him to *Glocester* Gaol, having slain some unfortunate Gentlemen at the same Time.

Most of the Lands in this Parish belonged to the Abbey, paying a certain Rent to the Kings, *Edward* the Confessor, *William* the Conqueror, and their Successors. K. *John* Reg. 1. granted to the Abbey, the Manor and seven Hundreds adjoining, whereupon the Abbot and Convent paid an annual Rent of 30 *l.* into the Exchequer. It was afterwards granted to *Edmund de Woodstocke*, Brother of King *Edward* II. by that King, from whom it came to the Earls of *Kent* and *Danby*, (one of which last, viz. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, built the famous Physick-Garden at *Oxford*) the *Seymours* and *Peels*, who sold it to Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, whose Son, the present Lord *Bathurst*, who hath a large House here, built by the last mentioned Earl, enjoys it.

The Town is governed by two High Constables and fourteen Wards-men over seven distinct Wards, appointed yearly at the Court-Leet. The Borough, which is confined within the Town, sends two Members to the Parliament (who are at this Time, *Thomas Master* Esq; and *Benjamin Bathurst* Esq;) and every House-keeper, not receiving Alms, hath a Voice, so that the Number of Electors is about six or seven Hundred; but this was not used till the Reign of King *James* I. for upon the Contest about an Election made by the free Burghers, who before this Time were the only Electors, it was adjudged, That all House-keepers should have Votes for the Future.

This Borough sent no Burgeſſes to Parliament till 13 *Eliz.* who added this and twelve other Boroughs to the Parliament in her Reign, as King *James* I. did the two Universities, and three Boroughs, King *Charles* I. four, and King *Charles* II. *Newark*, at his Restoration.

It hath two weekly Markets, viz. on Monday for Corn, Cattle and Provisions; and on Friday, which is chiefly for Wool, for which Commodity it is the greatest Market in *England*. It hath five Fairs, three for all sorts of Commodities, and two for Cloth only. The first are on *Easter-Monday*,

the Feast of *Thomas Becket*, July 7. and *Simon and Jude*, Octob. 28. The other are in the Week before *Palm-Sunday*, and in the Week before *St. Bartholemew*.

This is a Post-Town, and hath a Stage-Coach, which goes to *London*. Two of the Roman Consular Ways, cross each other at this Town: The Fosse-way, which coming from *Scotland*, enters this County at *Stow*, goes out at *Tisbury*, and passes on to *Totness* in *Devonshire*. This Road divided the Kingdoms of *Mercia* and the *West Saxons* from each other; and the Roman Consular Way, called *Irminstreet*, which comes from *Glocester*, and passes to *Cricklade* in *Wiltshire*, and goes on to *Southampton*. *Akemanstreet*, so called, because it was the Road by which the sick and lame People, full of Aches, went to the Bath, having passed thro' *Oxfordshire*, joins the Fosse-way near this Town on the North-east Side.

There was not many Years ago discovered by digging in a Meadow near the Town an ancient Building under Ground, fifty Foot long, forty broad, and four high, supported with an hundred brick Pillars, inlaid curiously with Stones of divers Colours of *Tesseraick* Work, supposed to have been a Roman Bath. Several other Vaults have at Times been discovered in and about this Town, but not so large as the former, thought to be for the same Use.

This Town has also been very remarkable for Church Affairs. Here was an ancient College in the Time of the Saxons, *Rumbold*, Chancellor of *England*, was Dean of it in the Reign of *Edward* the Confessor: K. *Henry* I. repaired this College, and built a Monastery of black Canons of *St. Augustine*, dedicating it to *St. Mary* and *St. James*, endowing them with such large Revenues as were never after much augmented. K. *Richard* I. Reg. 9. annexed the Jurisdiction of seven Hundreds to this Monastery, which is now vested in Sir *Robert Atkyns* of *Saperton*. This Abbey obtained a Mitre, A. D. 1416. when *William Best* was Abbot, who was then admitted to sit among the Barons in Parliament, as his Successors continued to do, till the Dissolution, when *John Blake* surrendered it to King *Henry* VIII. and had a Pension of 200 *l.* a Year allowed him for his Life. The Scite of this famous Abbey was in the Crown for some Time, but at length



was 6 *Eliz.* granted to *Richard Master*, Physician to *Queen Elizabeth*, whose Descendant *Thomas Master* is the present Owner, who hath a pleasant large House in this Town near the Church, in the Place where the Abbey stood, with beautiful Gardens, and a large Inclosure of rich Pasture by it.

The Church is an Impropriation, but the Curacy, with some Augmentations made by *Dr. Clarke*, the late Dean of *Winchester's* Charity, and others, is worth 150 *l. per Ann.* The Building is great and beautiful, with two large Iles, supported by handsome Pillars; the Chancel is well adorned, and the Tower neat and lofty, having an excellent Ring of Bells. It is dedicated to *St. John*, and has five Chapels adjoining to it, still retaining the Names of. 1. *Jesus* Chapel. 2. *St. John's* Chapel. 3. *St. Catherine's*. 4. *St. Mary's*; and, 5. *Trinity* Chapel.

In most of the Windows of this Church, and the Chapels, there are valuable Remains of very fine painted Glass, viz. All the Orders of the Church of *Rome*, from the Pope to the Mendicant; near the South Door, the Figure of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, Earl of *Cambridge*, &c. in his paternal Coat-Armour, as large as the Life, in the East Window of the North Ile, and the Arms of *Thomas Ruthal*, Bishop of *Durham*, who thro' Mistake is said to be the Founder of this Church, impaled with those of his See. He was a Native of this Place, and intended to have been a great Benefactor to it, but was prevented by Death.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden*, tells us, that there were anciently two other Churches in this Town, dedicated to *St. Cecilia* and *St. Laurence*, but gives us no account of them; but *Sir Robert Atkyns* tells us, That they stood in two Streets, which at this Day bear their Names, and that the one is a private Dwelling-house, and the other converted into an Hospital, by *Edith*, Lady of *Wigold*, an Hamlet in this Parish, for a Master, and two poor Women; but she not taking out a Licence from the Crown for the Erection, it was seized by *K. Edward III.* and is still disposed of by the King.

There are divers other Hospitals and Alms-houses in this Parish; as, 1. *St. John's* Hospital, founded by *King Henry I.* for three poor Men and as many Women.

2. *St. Thomas's*, erected for the Benefit of four decayed Weavers, by *Sir William Nottingham*, who died in 1427, and lies buried in *St. John's* Church, where are also the Tombs of many Noblemen and Gentlemen, as the *Monox's*, *Masters*, &c. *Humphrey Bridges* and his Wife gave six Dwellings to six poor Widows, *John Mosse* two, and *William Georges* six, who also gave two other Tenements for the Repair of his Alms-house, and to cloath the Women.

The School was founded by Bishop *Ruthal* before mentioned, but endowed by a Decree in Chancery, with 8 *l. per Annum*, out of 67 *l.* a Year, anciently given for the Repairs of the Church, and by *Q. Mary I.* who settled 20 *l.* a Year upon it, to be paid duly out of the Exchequer, which *Q. Elizabeth* confirmed.

There are five considerable Hamlets belonging to this Town, viz. 1. *Spiringate*, which anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Cirencester*, but now is *Mr. Master's*. 2. *Wigold*, held of old by *John Bisset*, chief Forester of *England*, but now by *Mr. Talbot*, and *Mr. Grey*. The Tithes of this Hamlet belonged to the Abbey, but after the Dissolution were granted to *Thomas Erskin*, Viscount *Fenton*, 5 *Jac.* 3. *Chesterton*, belonging anciently to the *Arundels*, and the Tithes to the Abbey of *Glocester*. 4. *Barton*, held by the Abbey of this Town, and granted to *William Berners* at the Dissolution, but now vested in the Lord *Onslow*. 5. *Oakeley*, consisting chiefly of Woods, which anciently belonged to the same Abbey, and since the Suppression to the *Parry's*, *Danvers's* and *Pools*, but now are the Estate of *Sir Robert Atkyns* of *Saperton*. Having thus surveyed the Churn, we shall pass to the *Coln*, a River rising among the Hills about *Whittington*, a small Village, from whence it glides to

*Compton-Abdale*, so-called to distinguish it from an Hamlet adjoining to it, called *Cassay Compton*, and two Villages near it, called *Compton-Greenfield* and *Compton-Little*. It is a small Parish consisting of Arable and Woods; the *Coln* runs thro' it. — — — *Stigand* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, held it in the Confessor's Reign, but *Thomas* Archbishop of *York* had it in the Conqueror's Time, and it remained in that See till *K. Edw. VI.*



gave it to Sir Thomas Chamberlain, whose Heirs selling it to Sir Richard Grubham of *Wishford* in *Wiltshire*, it came to Sir John How, his Nephew, whose Grandson, Sir Richard How, is the present Lord of it, who has a very pleasant new built Seat here, and delightful Gardens, the River *Coln* running thro' them, and large Woods, and a great Park adjoining.

The Church is a Rectory, anciently belonging to the Priory of St. Oswald in *Glocester*, but since the Dissolution annexed to the See of *Bristol*. The Building is small. From hence the *Coln* leads us by some little Villages to

*Stowell*, a small Parish, consisting most of arable Ground. The River *Coln* runs thro' it. It is called *Stanewels* in *Domesday-Book* from *Stane*, a Stone, and *Well*, a Spring.

It anciently belonged to the Family of the *Martells*, and continued long in it, but in K. Edward the IV.'s Reign, it was in the *Horn's*, whose Heiress marrying *Anthony Bourn*, it passed by them to the *Atkinsons*, whose Heiress married Sir William Wentworth, who gave it to William, Earl of *Strafford*, of whom the present Lord, John How Esq; Son of John, and Brother to the Lord How of *Langar*, of *Nottinghamshire*, purchased it. He was Pay master of the Guards and Garrisons, and one of her late Majesty's Privy Council, which Preferments he obtained by his freedom of Speech, in opposing a Standing Army, and advancing of what he conceived for the good of his Country. He has a pleasant Seat and Park here, and is a Person much beloved in his Country.

The Church is annexed to *Hampnet* by the Consent of the Bishop and Patron. The Building is in the Form of a Cross, small, but handsome. In the Chancel are several Monuments for the *Atkinsons*, but that for Mrs. How, Mother of the present Lord, is the finest. The *Coln* passing this Place by *Bibury*, touches next upon the Lands belonging to

*Queniton*, or *Queinton*, so called from the Nunnery of *Polesworth*, lying in this Place for *Epen*, in *Saxon* signifies a Woman.— They were Ladies of the Manor till the Dissolution, when it was given to Mag-

*dales* College in *Oxford*, who are the present Lords.

The Church, which is a Vicarage worth 70*l.* per Annum, and the Impropriation, belonged to the Nunnery of *Polesworth*, but at the Suppression, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*, who are the present Patrons. The Church is large, and dedicated to *All Saints*.

Here was once a Preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded by *Agnes Lacy*, *William of Poitou*, and the Countess *Cecilia*. The next Place is

*Fairford*, a small Market-Town, so called from the fair large River *Coln*, which runs thro' it, and was anciently fordable, tho' now for the more easy Passage of Travelers, there are two fair Bridges built over it. It hath weekly a Market on Thursdays, and three Fairs yearly on the *Invention of the Cross*, May 3. July 28. and *All-Saints*, November 1. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass, consisting of rich Arable, Pasture and Meadow, and distinguished by the Borough *East-End*, and *Mill-Town-End*.

There must have been many considerable warlike Actions in this Place, tho' our Histories do not mention them, because many Medals and Urns are often dug up, and there are several Barrows, supposed to be raised over the Slain, in the adjoining Fields.

The Manor of *Fairford* was held by *Brietric* the Saxon, in King Edward the Confessor's Reign, but William the Conqueror gave it to *Maud* his Queen. How it was alienated from the Crown, is not known, but we find that *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, held it in the Reign of King Henry III. and that it passed from his Family to the *Despencers*, Earls of *Glocester*, *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick*, and King Henry VII. by the Female Heirs. John Tame, a Merchant of *London*, purchased it of that King; having taken a Prize-Ship bound for *Rome*, wherein he found a great Quantity of fine painted Glass, he brought both the Glass and Workmen into *England*, and built this Church for the sake of the Glass, which he placed in it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*. The Manor continued some Time in his Family, but was sold by the Coheiresses of *Edmund Tame*, the last Heir



Male, to Sir *Henry Unton* and *John Crake*, who alienated it again to the *Tracy's*, of whom *Andrew Barker Esq*; purchased it, in whose Posterity it still remains, viz. in two Infant Co-heiresses.

Mr *Robert*, and Mr. *Charles, Morgan*, have each of them a good House and Estate in this Parish; they are descended of the *Morgans* of *Monmouthshire*, and purchased Lands to settle in this Place, because their Sister married to Sir *Edmond Tame*, whose Christian Name they have ever since continued in their Family.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 70 *l. per Annum*, in the Presentation of the Dean and Chapter of *Glocester*, who since the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Tewksbury*, are also the Impropriators, and lease out the Tithes to Mr. *Oldisworth*. The Building is large and spacious, being 125 Foot long, and 55 Foot broad, with a very handsome Tower in the Middle, well adorned with Pinacles. It hath three Chancels, which belong, the Northern to the Lord of the Manor, the Middle to the Impropriator, and Southern to the Vicar; and a good Vestry.

The Windows of this Church are much admired for the painted Glass, which notwithstanding the great Havock made of such Ornaments of Churches, by Men of an imprudent Zeal, in the late rebellious Times, were preserved by the Care of Mr. *Oldisworth* the Impropriator, and others, not by turning them upside down, as some suppose, (for their heady Zeal never minded which end was upwards, if they were but Images and Painting) but by securing them in some private Place, till the Church again began to flourish at King *Charles the II.*'s Restoration.

There are twenty-eight large Windows curiously painted, with the Stories of the *Old and New Testament*: The Painting was designed by *Albert Durel*, an *Italian* Master, and the Colours are so lively, especially in the Drapery, and some of the Figures are so well drawn, that Sir *Anthony Vandyke* affirmed, that the Pencil could not exceed them.

A Gentleman, who inhabits in or near this Town, has sent us a Description of most of these Windows particularly, but too large to be here inserted at length, and

therefore we shall only give the Sum of what we have received from him and others.

The Story of the *Old Testament* is represented in several of them, viz. In one, the Serpent tempting *Eve*; GOD appearing to *Moses* in a Flame of Fire in the Bush, when he kept *Jethro* his Father-in-law's Sheep; the Angel conducting *Joshua* to War; *Gideon's* Fleece, and the Queen of *Sheba*, come to try *Solomon's* Wisdom: In another, King *David* sitting in Judgment upon the *Amalakit*, who cut off *Saul's* Head. In a third, *Sampson* slaying the *Philistines* with the Jaw-bone of an Ass, killing the Lion that assaulted him, and *Dalilah* cutting off his Hair to betray him to the *Philistines*; as also *Solomon* sitting in Judgment between the two Harlots, concerning the live and dead Child; and in three others, the Figures of the twelve major Prophets.

The Story of the *New Testament* takes up the greatest Part of them: The first contains the History of the Angel's appearing to *Zacharias*, *Joseph* and *Mary* contracted, the Angel visiting *Mary*, who having conceived, went to her Cousin *Elizabeth*. The second represents the Birth of Christ in a Stable; the Shepherds and Wise-men visiting him there; *Herod* expecting the Return of the later; Christ circumcised; the Virgin *Mary* purifying, and *Simeon* taking Christ in his Arms. In a third, *Joseph* is flying into *Aegypt*; *Herod* slaying the Male Children of *Bethlehem*; the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*, and *Joseph* and she seeking *Jesus* at the Feast. In a fourth is portrayed Christ's Transfiguration, *Mary* anointing his Head with a precious Ointment; his Disciples carrying Ointments and Spices to embalm his dead Body; the Angels telling them he was risen; and his Appearance to *Mary Magdalen*. In a fifth, Christ riding to *Jerusalem* on an Ass, *Zacchaeus* and the People strewing Palm-branches in the Way, the Children crying *Hosanna*; Christ praying his Father in the Garden to remove the Cup of his Passion; *Judas* coming to betray him; *Pilate* sitting in Judgment, and washing his Hands; Christ crucified between the Thieves; the Women standing by, and *Roman* Soldiers watching him. In the sixth, *Joseph of Arimathaea* begging Christ's Body, and receiving



ceiving it; *Nicodemus* and others, lay it in the Sepulchre; the Darkneſs at Chriſt's Paſſion, and *Michael* fighting with the Devil.

In ſome other Windows are repreſented. 1. Chriſt's travelling to *Emmaus*, and his appearing to the two Diſciples in the Way; his Appearance to the Eleven, when *Thomas* was abſent; and to *Thomas*, who then believed. 2. The Diſciples going a Fiſhing, and catching nothing; Chriſt's Appearance to them, and directing them to caſt their Net on the right Side of the Ship, where they catch'd ſo many, that their Net broke; the Fire, Gridiron, and Fiſh broiling are painted; as alſo Chriſt's Aſcenſion, the Diſciples gazing up to Heaven, and the Holy Ghoſt ſent in the Shape of fiery Tongues.

In the Weſt Window our Saviour is repreſented ſitting in Judgment, all the Cherubins and Hoſt of Heaven ſitting round about him, and St. *Michael* holding the Balance of Juſtice; the Dead are riſing out of the Graves, and the Angels aſſiſting them; St. *Peter* ſtands ready to let the righteous into Heaven, having his Keys in his Hand, and when they depart from the Judgment-Seat, they are cloathed with White, and have Crowns on their Heads. On the other Side, Hell is repreſented, in which is the great Devil with large red and white Teeth, and the damned are falling; ſome headlong into it, and others are carried on the Devil's Back, and *Dives* is ſeen crying to *Lazarus*, who appears at a Diſtance in *Abraham's* Boſom.

In the reſt of the Windows are many Things which happened after Chriſt's Aſcenſion. 1. The twelve Apoſtles drawn at large, with their Names, and the Articles of the Creed, ſaid to be made by each of them ſeverally. 2. The four Evangeliſts at large, viz. *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*, who are writing their Goſpels. 3. Four of the principal ancient Fathers of the Church, viz. St. *Jerome*, St. *Gregory*, St. *Ambroſe* and St. *Auſtin*. 4. In the four upper Windows of the middle Ile on the South Side, are the Worthies, who have preſerved the Church, and in the four oppoſite, the Perſecutors who have ſought to deſtroy it.

There are divers Monuments in this Church, moſt of them for the Family of the *Tames*. *John Tame* Eſq; who died in 1500, and was the Founder of the Church, lies

buried on the North Side in a Marble raiſed Monument, on which his Effigies is engraved, and on the Pavement near it are theſe Lines:

*For Jeſus's Love, pray for me,  
I may not pray, now pray ye  
With a Pater-Noſter, and an Ave,  
That my Sins released may be.*

Sir *Walter Buckle*, Roger *Ligon* Eſq; who both ſucceſſively married the laſt Mr. *Tame's* Widow, Mrs. *Tracy*, Mr. *Somervill*, Mr. *Oldſworth*, &c. have alſo Monuments in it and the Chancel.

Divers Charities are alſo given to this Church and Pariſh, of which the moſt conſiderable were by the Lady *Mico*, who gave 400 l. to bind out four Boys Apprentices yearly. Mrs. *Farmer*, Daughter of the Lord *Lemſter*, gave 1000 l. to be laid out in Land to maintain a Lecture every Sunday in the Afternoon, and to pay 10 l. a Year to a School maſter, who ſhould teach twenty poor Children to read and write; both to be nominated by Mr. *Barker*: She alſo gave 200 l. to be laid out in mending and wiring the Windows of the Church. A little below this Town the *Coln* joins the *Thames*, which brings us ſoon to the

*Leche*, a ſmall River riſing near *Hampnet*, and after a ſhort Courſe falling into the *Thames* near *Lechelade*, where this laſt River begins to be navigable. On this River there are only theſe Places worthy our Notice, viz. Near its Head

*Northleche*, a Market-Town, governed by a Bailiff and two Conſtables; the Market is on Wednesday weekly, and the Fair on St. *Peter's* Day, June 29. The Pariſh is nine Miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable Land. The River *Leche* runs thro' it.

The famous Roman Highway, called the *Foſſe*, which coming out of *Warwickſhire*, enters this County at *Lemington*, goes thro' this Town.

The Church of St. *Peter* in *Gloceſter* held this Manor in the Conqueror's Reign; and tho' *Eldred*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who was Patron of the Abbey, obtained it in conſideration of his Charges in re-building the Abbey, and annexed it to the See of *York*, *Thomas* his Succeſſor reſtored it, and it continued with the Rectory and Advowſon of the Vicarage in that Abbey, till the Diſſolution,



lution, when the Manor was granted to a Layman, and is now in Sir *Ralph Dutton* of *Sherburn*; but the Rectory and Advowson were given to the Bishoprick of *Glocester*, 33 *Hen. VIII.* and confirmed by *K. Edw. VI.* Reg. 6.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 50 *l. per Annum*. The Building is large and spacious having Iles on each Side, a large Tower, and handsome Windows.

There are several Alms-houses in this Parish, but only one of Note, built by *Thomas Dutton Esq;* for six poor Women, who are allowed 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per Week each, for their Maintenance. He gave 100 *l.* more for charitable Uses in his last Will. *William Dutton Esq;* gave also a great House in this Town for the Use of the Poor, and 200 *l.* in Money.

But the Grammar-School established in this Town by *Hugh Westwood Esq;* is the most considerable. He gave the Impropriation of *Chedworth*, worth 80 *l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of it, that all the Children of the Town should be taught free. 'Tis commonly reported, that this charitable Gentleman fell afterwards into a poor Condition, and desired that he might be Master of his own School, but could not obtain that favour of the Trustees. By a Decree in Chancery, 4 *Jac. I.* the School was settled on *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. Opposite almost to this Town, on the other Side of the *Leche*, is

*Farmington*, anciently called *Thormarton*, a Parish of seven Miles in Compass, consisting most of Arable. A small Brook rises here, and runs into the *Windrush*.

This Manor did anciently belong to the Priory of *Eddington* in *Wiltshire*, given to it by the Founder, *William de Eddington*, Bishop of *Winchester*. At the Dissolution of this Priory, it was granted to Sir *Michael Ashfield*, whose Posterity sold it to Sir *Rice Jones*, whose Descendant, Sir *Henry*, leaving only one Daughter, married to the Earl of *Scarborough*, that Lord is in her Right, Owner of this Manor.

The Church is a Rectory worth 120 *l. per Annum*, and the Earl of *Scarborough* is Patron. The Building is small, but hath a little Tower at the West End: There are two Inscriptions in the Chancel for *Thomas Cox*,

Barrister of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and *Humphrey Smith*, who was Rector forty-six Years.

In this Parish is an exceeding large Roman Camp, called *Norbury*, 850 Paces long, and 473 Paces broad, now a Corn-Field; and not far from it Westward is a Barrow. Adjoining to this Place is

*Sherborn*, a Parish of small Extent, but consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture and Arable: The River *Windrush* running on the North Side, and a small Brook thro' the Middle of it. In it there are found many excellent Quarries of Free-Stone.

The Manor belonged in the Conqueror's Reign to the Abbey of *Winchcomb*, which held it to the Dissolution, when it was given to *Christopher Allen*, who sold it 6 *Ed. VI.* to *Thomas Dutton*, whose Descendant Sir *Ralph Dutton* is now Lord of it, and has a large stately House by the Church, with large Parks about it.

The Church is a Vicarage of 40 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Sir *Ralph Dutton*, who is the Impropriator, and hath all the Tithes, except half the Hay, worth 140 *l. per Annum*. The Building is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and has an Ile as large as the Church, with a large Spire Steeple at the West End. Ascending Northward, and keeping to the Bounds of this County East, we come to the River *Windrush*, which rising near *Guiting*, receives two little Brooks near *Slaughter*, on which stands

*Stow on the Would*, called generally in all Records *Stow St. Edward*, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Thursdays, and Fairs on the first of *May*, and *Octob. 13.* being the Translation of *St. Edward*. The Parish is twelve Miles in Compass, consisting of Meadow, Arable and Pasture. The Fairs are famous for Hops, Cheese and Sheep, of which 'tis said 20000 have been sold at the last; and the Toll of them and the Markets is computed at 80 *l. per Ann.*

This Manor belonged anciently to the Abbey of *Evesham* in *Worcestershire*, which held it to the Dissolution, when it was granted to *Thomas Lord Seymour*; but upon his Attainder reverting to the Crown, was granted 4 *Eliz.* to the Chamberlains, of which Family, *Edmond Chamberlain* of *Maugersbury Esq;* is, and is the present Lord. He was High Sheriff of this County in 1705.

The



The Church is a Rectory worth 150 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. Calloe. The Building is large, and stands on an Hill, and the Tower being high, is seen at a great Distance. It stands on the South Side of the Church. *Ailmere*, Earl of Cornwall and Devonshire, built this Church on a Spot of Ground, called *St. Edwards Close*, whence we may suppose 'twas called, *Stow St. Edward*.

There is an handsome Marble Monument in this Church for *John Chamberlain Esq*; who died in 1668, and divers Inscriptions for others of the same Family. In the Chancel also there is a Monument for *Hastings Kyte*, a Captain in the Army of King *Charles I.* who was slain near this Place in 1645, and an Inscription for *Mr. Wild*, Rector of this Town, who died in 1673.

*Ailmere*, Earl of Cornwall before mentioned, erected an Hospital here, valued at 25 *l. 4s. 8d.* and *Sir William Martin* gave the *Glean-Alley* in *St. Olave's Parish* in *Southwark*; worth then but 18 *l.* a Year, now it pays 40 *l. per Annum*, and at the improved Rents is worth 300 *l. per Annum*; to the use of a Free-School and Alms-house for nine poor People. Here are also other lesser Charities.

The Roman Fosse-way passes by this Town. Northward of this Place, upon the *Evanlode*, not far from its Rise, stands

*Moreton-Hendmarsh*, a small Market-Town, and Parish consisting most of Pasture, the *Evanlode* running on the Borders of it. It had a Market in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* but has long been disused. It lies in the great Road from London to Worcester, and the Roman Fosse-way passeth thro' it. About a Mile from hence in the London Road, are four Shire Stones, where the four Counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester and Warwick meet and join.

*Ansfred* of *Cormeille* held this Manor in the Conqueror's Reign, and it continued some Time in his Family; but it came to the Abbey of *Westminster* in King *Henry III.*'s Reign, in which it continued till the Dissolution, and then was given to the Dean and Chapter, who now enjoy it, but have leased it out to *Mr. Batson* of *Bourton on the Hill*, who is the present Lord of it.

The Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Bourton*, and is supplied by the same Minister,

dedicated to *St. David*, the Patron of the Welsh Nation, who is said to have lived 147 Years, and done many Miracles; but has a Right of Burial granted to it by Pope *Julius* in 1512. The Building is small, but has a North Ile, and a Tower at the West End, with Battlements.

There are several Inscriptions in it for the *Creswick's* Family, and besides some small Gifts to the Poor, they have a Stock of 60 *l.* to set the Poor on Work, given by several Persons. More Northward, not far from *Lemington*, lies

*Camden*, or *Camden*, under the Side of the Hills, so called from a Camp near it, where a Battel has been formerly fought. It is a Borough and Market-Town. They received their Charter in the 3d Year of *K. James I.* and so the Town is governed by two Bailiffs and twelve Burgeses, and a Steward, who have Authority to choose twelve other inferiour Burgeses. They have Power to try Actions not exceeding the Sum of 6 *l. 13 s. 4 d.*

It hath a weekly Market on Wednesday, and four Fairs yearly, (*viz.*) on *St. Andrew's Day*, on *AshWednesday*, on *St. George's Day*, and *St. James's Day*; the Benefit of the two former belong to the Corporation, but of the two last to the Lord of the Manor. The Market is famous for Stockins. The Parish is ten Miles in compass, consisting of most Pasture and Arable, and a small Brook runs thro' it into the *Stour*, and so into the *Avon*.

The Saxon Kings, in the Heptarchy, met in this Town, *A. D.* 689. to consult about making War and Peace with the *Britains*.

Earl *Harold* held this Manor before the Conquest, but *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Chester*, obtained it of King *William the Conqueror*, and from his Family it passed thro' divers Hands, *viz.* First to *Nicholas de Albeniaco*, or *Albany*, then to the *Somery's*, and at length to the *Clares*, who were Earls of *Gloucester* and *Hertford*, and from them to the Crown, from which it was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Sir Thomas Smith*, whose Posterity sold it to *Sir Baptist Hicks*, who was created Baronet. 4 *Jan.* 1. and afterwards Viscount *Camden*. He left no Heirs Male, whereupon this Manor passed to *Juliana* his eldest Daughter, who marrying to  
Edward



*Edward Lord Noel*, he became Lord of it, and dying in 1643, left it to

*Baptist Lord Noel*, his Son and Heir, who in right of his Mother was made Viscount *Camden*; and by his 3d Wife *Elizabeth*, one of the Co-heiresses of *Thomas Lord Wotton*, left for the Heir of his Honour and Estate

*Edward Noel*, Viscount *Camden*, his eldest Son, who was created Earl of *Gainsborough* in 1682. He had issue by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Earl of Southampton*,

*Wriothesly-Baptist*, his only Son and Successor, who had only Daughters, and so the Honour devolved upon his Cousin-German

*Baptist*, the Son of *Baptist*, younger Brother to *Edward Noel*, created Earl of *Gainsborough*, who now enjoys that Honour, and hath for his Heir

*Baptist*, Lord Viscount *Camden*, and two other Sons, *John* and *James*.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 150 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of the Earl of *Gainsborough*, whose Grandfather, *Edward Lord Noel*, annexed to it the Impropriation of *Winfrith* in *Dorsetshire*, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, purchased by *Sir Baptist Hicks*. The Rectory did formerly belong to the Nunnery of *St. Warburg* in *Chester*, but now is the Estate of the Earl of *Gainsborough*. The Building is large and beautiful, with Iles on each Side, an handsome Tower 35 Yards high, two Chapels, and a spacious Chancel. In the least Window of it there are curiously painted the Arms of *Sir Baptist Hicks*, six Foot in height.

There are many Monuments and Inscriptions in the Church, most of them for the *Noels*. The most sumptuous of them is for *Sir Baptist Hicks*. It is supported by twelve Pillars, and in the Epitaph it is said, that he gave in his Life-time to charitable Uses 10000 *l.* There are other Monuments for the *Noels*, which tho' inferior to this, yet are so noble and many, that no Church in *England* can exceed them, if they can shew the like.

*Sir Baptist Hicks* further erected an Alms-house in this Place for six poor Men, and as many Women, and endowed it with three Shillings and four Pence, to be given weekly to each Person, besides an Allowance for a black Gown and Coals: He also gave 500 *l.* for a Stock to set the Poor at

Work, and did many other acts of Charity both for the Church and Town.

There are so many Gifts for Bread in this Parish, to be disposed weekly to the Poor, viz. six Dozen every Sunday, besides two and forty Pounds, and ten Shillings a Year, to be expended in Bread for them at Discretion, that there seems not to be any Place that has a better Provision in this kind, both against Want and Dearthness of Corn.

*Mr. John Fereby*, alias *Verby*, founded a Grammar-School in this Town, and endowed it with 60 *l.* a Year for the Maintenance of a School-master and Usher. It is settled by Decree in Chancery, and *Mr. Fereby's* Effigies is set up in the School.

*James Thynne Esq;* has given a thousand Pounds for the erecting and endowing a Charity-School for the Teaching of thirty poor Girls to read, knit and spin, and to buy them Cloaths, and give the Mistress 10 *l. per Annum* for instructing them.

Here are some Remains of a noble House built by *Sir Baptist Hicks*, which was without any great Reason burnt down by the King's Party in the late great Rebellion, lest it should be made a Garrison by the Parliament. Further on the North Borders lies

*Bekeford*, a Parish of seven Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture and Arable. The River *Charan* rises here, and runs into the *Avon* near *Tewksbury*.

This Manor held of the Crown in the Confessor's Days, and Earl *William* had it in the Conqueror's; but when *Robert Fitz-Alan* had founded a Priory in this Place, which he made a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Martin* and *St. Barbara* in *Normandy*, this Manor was annexed to it; but it flourished not long, for King *Edward III.* in his Wars with *France*, having the Estates of such alien Priories, as belonged to the Abbeyes in *France*, given him by the Parliament, Reg. 10. this Priory was seized by the King, and farmed out, and afterward given by King *Richard II.* to *Richard Cheyney* for Life, and then totally suppressed by King *Henry V.* and all the Lands belonging to it given to *Eaton College* by King *Henry VI.* Reg. 16. but the Manor was a little after given to the College of *Fotheringhay*, 2 *Edward IV.* and at the Dissolution to *Sir Richard Lee*,



Edward VI. and is now the Possession of *Benedict Wakeman Esq*; who has an handsome large Seat here near the Church.

The Church is a Vicarage of 80 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of Mr. *Wakeman*, who has the Impropriation, but pays to the Vicar out of it, eight Quarters of Wheat, six of Oats, four of Barley, and 8 *l.* in Money yearly, at *All-hallows-tide*, *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*. The Building is well repaired, and has an handsome Tower and Vestry. 'Tis dedicated to *St. Barbara*.

There are divers Inscriptions in the Church and Chancel for Mr. *Wakeman*, Mr. *Morris*, and Mr. *Roberts*, and a Parcel of Land, called, *The Church-Land*, given to the Poor. Near this Place is

*Dumbleton*, a Parish nine Miles in compass, consisting of Pasture, well planted with Orchards, and stored with Timber-Trees. A small Brook, called *Isborn*, runs thro' it.

This Manor belonged to the Abbey of *Abington*, from the Norman Conquest to the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, when it was given to *Thomas Lord Audley*, and Sir *Thomas Pope*, in Exchange for *Laver-Morney* in *Essex*, 34 *Henry VIII.* by whom it was alienated to *Thomas Cox Esq*; descended from the *Cox's* of *Cox-hall* in *Kent*. Sir *Richard Cox Bar.* is now Lord of the Manor, the Owner of all the Lands in the Parish, and descended lineally from the said *Thomas*. *Thomas Cox* of *Cleeve* is a younger Branch of this Family. Sir *Richard Cox* of *Castleditch* in *Herefordshire*, is Grandson of this *Thomas Cox*.

The Church is a Rectory worth 200 *l.* a Year. Sir *Richard Cox* is the Patron, and the constant Church-warden, who is obliged to keep the Church in Repair; yet part of this Parish is an Impropriation belonging to *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, worth 10 *l. per Annum*, to whom also the Rector pays ten Shillings yearly. The Parish on this Account has a Claim to a Fellowship in that College. The Building hath two Iles on the South and North Sides, which last belongs to the *Dastons*, who have a burying Place in it, and a strong Tower at the West End. 'Tis dedicated to *St. Peter*.

In the Church-yard are two handsome raised Monuments for Mr. *John Ingles*, and Mr. *John Agg*, and in the Church some In-

scriptions for Mr. *West* and Mr. *Dobbins*, and among those for the *Dastons*, is one in *Saxon Characters*. In the Chancel is a handsome Monument for Sir *Charles Piercy*, third Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, who married *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Cox* of *Cleeve*, and for *Charles Cox*, Son of *Thomas*.

*George Hopkins*, an eminent Preacher at *Evesham*, who was ejected for Non-Conformity, retired to this Place, and constantly frequented this Parish-Church on Sundays and Holy-Days. He died in 1666, and lies buried in this Church. Eastward of this Place is

*Toddington*, a Parish eight Miles in compass, consisting of rich Meadow, Pasture and Arable. The River *Charan* runs upon the Borders of it.

The Family of the *Tracy's* have been very long Lords of this Manor, and are descended of the Royal Blood of the *Saxon Kings* of *England*. *William de Tracy* lived in the Reign of King *Henry II.* and is said to have been one of the Knights who murdered *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Olivier Tracy* his Son, was High Sheriff of *Glocestershire* in 1319, as was *Thomas* his Great Grandson in 1359, and Sir *John*, the Son of *Thomas*, in 1366. Sir *John Tracy* of this Family was made Viscount *Rathsool* in *Ireland*, by King *Charles I.* and his Son, *Robert Lord Tracy*, by *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Cox* of *Castleditch* in *Herefordshire*, is Father of Mr. *Justice Tracy*, one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas. *William Lord Tracy*, is now the Lord of this Manor, and hath a large House and Park in this Parish.

The Church is a Vicarage worth 40 *l. per Annum*; the Lord *Tracy* is Patron, who hath lately pulled down the old Building, and erected and decently adorned a new one at his own Charge.

There is an Effigies in the Chancel for Sir *John Tracy*, who died in 1591, and an handsome Monument of Free-stone for *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Thomas Throgmorton* of *Totworth Knt.* More to the South is

*Hales*, a small Parish, famous only for the *Cistercian Abbey* that once flourished there, of which now there are little or no Remains, but a neat Cloyster.

This Abbey was founded by *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, in performance of a Vow that he had made at Sea.

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when he was in danger of Shipwreck. He placed in it twenty *Cistercian* Monks, and ten Converts, which he brought from *Beaulieu* in *France*. It was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and to *All-Saints*, by the Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Presence of *K. Henry III.* the Earl's Brother, the Queen, thirteen Bishops, many Noble men, and 300 Knights. This great Earl and his Lady (who may be styled an Emperour and Empress) lie buried in it.

The Manor of this Town was, at the Conquest, taken from the *Saxon* Lord, and given to a *Norman*, the Ancestor of *Jeffrey de Luci*; but it coming to the Crown, was given by *King Henry* to his Brother, *Richard Earl of Cornwall* above mentioned, who settled it on his Abbey here, in which it continued till the Dissolution, when it was granted with the Scite of the Monastery, to *Sir Thomas Seymour*, and after his Attainder to *William Marquess of Northampton*, from whom it passed to *William Hobby Esq*; and afterwards to the *Tracy's*, who have ever since been Lords of it. *William Lord Tracy*, being the present Lord, has a large House here, supposed to be the Habitation of the Abbot, from the religious Inscriptions and Figures in many of the Rooms of it.

The Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Didbrooke*. Near this Place is

*Sewdley*, a Parish six Miles in Compass, consisting of Pasture and Arable; a small Brook runs from it into the *Avon*.

*Harold*, the Son of *Radulph the Saxon*, held this Manor under the Conqueror, and his Posterity took the Name of *De Sewdley*, and held it till the 42<sup>d</sup> Year of *K. Edward III.* when *John de Sewdley*, leaving no Male Issue, this Manor fell to his Sister *Joan's* Share, who married *William le Boteler* of *Wem* in *Shropshire*, whose Grandson *Ralph de Boteler*, was created Baron of *Sewdely*, and was Lord Treasurer of *England*, 20 *Henry VI.* He built the Castle of *Sewdley* out of the Spoils which he got in the Wars with *France*. He having no Issue, sold this Manor and Castle to *King Edward IV.* from whom it descended to *King Henry VII.* who gave it to his Uncle *Jasper*, Duke of *Bedford*. *K. Edward VI.* who gave it to *William Marquess of Northampton*, and *Queen Mary I.* who granted the Castle and Manor to *Sir John Bridges*, afterwards created Baron *Sewdely*, by the Name

of Lord *Chandois*, because he had married one of the Daughters and Co-heiresses of *Sir John Chandois*, Lord *Sewdeley*. This Manor continued in this Family, till *George Lord Chandois*, having no Heirs Male, gave it to his Wife *Jane*, Daughter to *John Earl of Rivers*, who marrying *George Pitt* of *Stratfieldsey*, in *Hampshire*, left this Manor to his Son *George Pitt Esq*; who is the present Lord of it. Yet the Barony of *Sewdley* continues in the honourable Family of the *Bridges* or *Bruges*.

The Castle, which was once a very beautiful Building, is most of it pulled down.

The Church is a Rectory worth 50 *l. per Annum*, in the Patronage of *Mr. Pitt*; the Building was neat, adorned all round with Battlements and Pinnacles, but was so defaced and ruin'd in the Civil Wars, that there is only one part of it used for Divine Service, viz. a small Ile on the South Side called the Chapel, under which several of the Lords *Chandois* lie buried. A little higher is

*Winchcomb*, a Market-Town, which has a weekly Market on Saturdays, and two Fairs yearly, upon *St. Mark's Day*, *April 25.* and *July 17.* *Sir John Atwood* was seized of the Market and Fairs, and of the Town of *Winchcomb*, and of the Hundreds of *Kisgate*, *Holforn*, and *Gretton*, 15 *Richard II.*

It was a Borough in the Reign of *King Edward the Confessor*, and then paid a yearly Rent of six Pounds, of which *Earl Harold* had a third Part. In the Conqueror's Time the three fore-mentioned Hundreds were added to it, and then it paid 28 *l.* yearly. The Parish is twelve Miles in Compass, consisting of good Pasture and Arable, watered with a small Brook, which runs from hence into the *Avon*. It was anciently a County, until *Edric* the Governor of it, under *King Ethelred*, and *King Knute*, laid it to the County at large.

The Manor of this Town was annexed to the Abbey, which was the only Thing that made it famous, till the infant *King Kenelm*, inhumanely murdered by his Sister *Quindreda*, was buried here; for he being canonized for a Saint, upon the Account of the miraculous Discovery of his Death, and the strange Punishment of *Quindreda*, whose Eyes dropp'd out as she was gazing at his Funeral, and singing to disturb it, brought great



great Multitudes to visit his Tomb, whereby the Town was much enriched.

The original of the Abbey was after this Manner: *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, Anno 787, built a Nunnery at *Winchcomb*, but King *Kenulph* his Successor, not liking his Foundation, changed it into a Monastery, and so much enlarged it, and endowed it, that 300 Monks, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, were maintained in it at its first Erection. It was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and consecrated by *Wilfrid* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and twelve other Bishops; three Kings, and most of the Nobles of the Kingdom of *Mercia* being present, but of this more in the Ecclesiastical History.

The Manor continued in the Abbey till the Dissolution, when it was given, first to *Sir Thomas Seymour*, and then to *William Parr* Marquess of *Northampton*, but reverting to the Crown by their Treason, it continued in its Possession till 1608. When it was alienated we know not, but *Dr. Lloyd*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*, is the present Lord of the Manor of *Winchcomb*. The Scite of the Monastery was granted 1 Mar. I. to *John Lord Chandois*, in whose Posterity it still continues.

The Church is a Curacy worth 10 *l.* per Annum, paid out of the Impropriation, which, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, did formerly belong to the Abbey; but the Impropriation, which in the whole is worth 300 *l.* yearly, is divided among 35 Proprietors, who pay out of it 12 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* to the Crown yearly, and the Vicarage and small Tithes belong to the Lord *Tracy*. The Building is large, and hath two handsome Iles covered with Lead, a large Chancel, and lofty Tower at the West End, adorned with Battlements and Pinnacles.

There were anciently divers Chuntries and Chapels in this Church, of which *St. Nicholas's* Chapel was the Burial-place of the *Botelers* Lords *Sewdley*. In the Church are several Monuments and Inscriptions, viz. for *Thomas Williams*, Son of Judge *Williams*, whose Effigies is placed kneeling by it, *David Williams*, *Thomas Mashley*, and others.

Of the several Benefactions to the Poor of this Parish, these two are most worthy our Notice. The Lady *Dorothy Chandois*, Wife of *Edmund Lord Chandois*, founded an Alms-house for twelve poor Women,

but without any Endowment; and the Lady *Juliana Tracy* gave an hundred Pounds to the Poor, which is laid out for Land for their Maintenance.

There are several considerable Hamlets belonging to this Parish, viz. 1. *Sewdely-Tenements*, so called, because they are always possessed, as being of the Manor of *Sewdley*. 2. *Coats*, anciently belonging to the Abbey, but now the Estate of Mr. *Robinson* of *Cheshunt* in *Hertfordshire*. 3. *Postlip*, now the Estate of the Earl of *Coventry*. 4. *Cockbury*. 5. *Langley*, of which *Richard Freeman Esq;* is Lord. 6. *Grecton*, of which *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntingdon*, was Lord 28 Ed. III. and the Tithes belonged part to the Abbey of *Tewksbury*, and part to the Abbey of *Winchcomb*, but now the Manor is the Lord *Tracy's*, and has a Chapel of Ease. 7. *Frantone*, of which *John Tracy Esq;* is now Lord. 8. As also of *Nauntone*. 9. *Greet*, anciently belonging to *John de Sewdley*. Here was then a Chapel, but it is now converted into a Dwelling-house. 10. *Corndean*, the Estate of *Edward Montacute Esq;*. 11. *Stanley*, anciently belonging to the Church of *Tewksbury*. Southward of this Town lies

*Chiltenham*, a Market-Town, which drives a considerable Trade in Malt. The Market is on Thursday weekly, and the Fairs on the Feast of *St. James*, July 28. and Holy Thursday. The Parish is ten Miles in Compass, and consists of good Pasture and Arable. The Brook *Chilt*, which gives Name to this Place, rises at *Dowdswell*, and runs thro' this Parish into the *Severn*.

King *Edward* the Confessor held *Chiltenham*, which paid him a yearly Rent of 9 *l.* 5 *s.* and 3000 Loaves for his Dogs, but it paid more to the Conqueror, viz. 20 *l.* yearly Rent, and 16 *s.* for the Bread for the Dogs. King *Henry III.* granted this Manor and Hundred to *William Long-espee* Earl of *Salisbury*; but the Benefit of the Fairs and Markets was given to the Inhabitants by the same King. *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, Grandson of the former Earl, forfeiting his Estate by going out of the Land without Leave, the King seized this Manor, and granted it to the Priory of *Fischamp* in *Normandy*, but being again seized, as belonging to an alien Priory, it was settled on the Nunnery of *Sion* in *Middlesex*, which held it till the Dissolution, when it came



again to the Crown, which held it many Years, but came at last to the *Duttons*, of which Family Sir *Ralph Dutton* of *Sherburn*, the present Lord, is descended.

The Church is an Impropriation, anciently belonging to the Nunnery of *Sion*, but is now the Property of the Earl of *Essex*. The Minister has only a Stipend of 40 *l. per Annum*; *Jesus College* in *Oxford* may nominate one of their Fellows to it, but the Earl of *Gainsborough* must approve of him, and he cannot keep it more than six Years. The Building is in the Form of a Cross, with Iles on each Side, and an high Spire in the Middle, in which is a good Ring of Bells. Mrs. *Anne Norwood* erected an handsome Gallery in this Church.

In this Church are Monuments for some Persons of Note, as the Lady *Katherine Dormer*, and Mr. Justice *Grevil*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and many Inscriptions for Mr. *Baily*, who had been School-master thirty-two Years, *John Ligon* of *Arle-Court* Esq; Father of the Lady *Dormer*, and several of the Family of the *Grevils*.

The charitable Donations of pious Persons are, An Hospital and School erected here in 1578, by *Richard Pates* of *Glocester* Esq; The Hospital is to maintain six

poor People, who are allowed each of them 12 *d.* a Week, and the School-master and Usher the remaining part of the Endowment, which is 60 *l.* a Year, given to support this Charity. *Corpus Christi College* in *Oxford* are the Governors of it, and have added 5 *l.* a Year more to it. There are also some small Tenements in this Town which are given for the same Use.

Mr. *Walwin* of *Swindon* hath also given 50 *l.* a Year to the Poor of this Place, charged on the Manor of *Swindon* in this County; and the Parish out of lesser Charities has purchased 8 *l.* 5 *s.* a Year, all which they employ in binding out poor Children Apprentices, and relieving the most necessitous Poor.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish; As, 1. *Arle*, which formerly belonged to a Family of that Name, from whom it passed to the Families of the *Grevils*, *Ligons*, and *Dormers*, by Marriage of the Heiresses. Mr. Justice *Dormer*, a Judge of the Common Pleas, is the present Proprietor, and has a large Seat here. 2. *Aston*, where Mr. *Hiet* has a good House and Estate. 3. *Westal*, belonging to the *Philips's*. 4. *Naunton*. 5. *Sandford*, the Estate of the *Barrets*.

## The Natural History.

THIS County is pleasant and fertile, the Air wholesome, the Soil productive of all manner of Grains and Fruits. *William* of *Malmsbury*, in his Book *de Pontificibus*, has given it such a Character, that we should be thought to envy its Excellency, if we should not mention it. He says, The Vale of *Glocester* is called from its chief City, and yieldeth Variety of Plants and Fruits, and all sorts of Grain. In some Places by the natural Richness of the Ground, it produceth an Increase of an Hundred-fold. The Highways and publick Roads are lined with Fruit-Trees growing naturally, whose Fruit exceeds all others,

not only in Taste and Beauty, but in continuance, holding fresh the whole Year round.

There is no Province in *England* hath so many and so good Vineyards as this County, either for Fertility or Sweetness of the Grape, the Wine whereof carrieth no unpleasant Tartness, and yet is not much inferior to the *French* Wine in Sweetness. To which may be added, for the Honour of this County, that the River *Severn* passeth thro' it; than which there is no River in the Nation hath a broader Chancel, convenient for Navigation, swifter Stream, and greater Plenty of Fish. The Tides indeed are



are raging and boisterous, casting up Sands and Mud, and sometimes overflowing its Banks, wanders a great Way into the neighbouring Plains, but withal leaves such a Fruitfulness behind it in the adjoining Meadows, that it is one great Cause of the Richness and Plenty of the County.

What *William* of *Malmsbury* says here, of the Increase of this County, that it produceth an Hundred-fold, must be meant either of a great Increase, or of some particular pieces of Ground near *Glocester*, or great Market-Towns. What he relates of the Vineyards, some understand of the Orchards here, which yield a sweet and agreeable Cyder, not inferiour to Wine in Pleasantness of Taste, and perhaps exceeds it in Wholesomeness for our *English* Constitutions; but others who understand his Words of Vineyards properly, say, that there is nothing now left of them, but some Places named from them, as one near *Tewksbury*, called the *Vineyard*, and another by *Overs-bridge*, on a rising Hill not far from *Glocester*. Mr. *Camden* imputes the Loss of them to the Sloth and Inactivity of the Husbandmen; but if we consider the Climate, 'tis more probable that the Attempt of planting Vines was found Loss of Time and Charges.

But *Malmsbury's* Account must not be looked upon compleat; 'tis of the Vale and not of the hilly and woody Part, and therefore we shall give a more exact one by considering the County in three Parts, according to the usual Division, viz.

1. *Cotswould*, or the hilly Part of the County, bordering on *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire* and *Berkshire*. This Country is not very fertile, and lies exposed to the Winds and Cold, but makes amends by its Healthfulness, but chiefly by feeding the Multitudes of Sheep, which yield such fine Wool, and so white, that it is coveted not only in the other Parts of this Nation, but in foreign Countreys; but the Inhabitants are so wise, that they make such Improvements of their Wool, that their Sheep may be said to bear golden Fleeces to them, for

The Cloathing Trade is so eminent, and used in so many Towns of this County, that no other Manufacture deserves to be mentioned in comparison of it. It is computed, that fifty thousand Cloths are made

yearly in this County, which reckoning the Fine with the Coarse, may be estimated at ten Pounds a Cloth, and so casting in Rugs and other Incidents to the cloathing Trade, it may be well estimated at 500,000 Pounds a Year, out of which, not only the Traders are enriched, but the Poor are set at work, to the great Benefit of the Nation.

This Trade is so considerable, that divers Acts of Parliament have been made almost in every King's Reign, for the improving and encouraging of it; and were those Laws duly executed, many of our new Laws would be less necessary.

The Number of Sheep kept in this County, of which most of them are kept in this Part. is estimated to be 400,000.

2. The *Vale*, which is the middle Part of this County, and spreads it self into a fertile Plain, lying on both Sides the great navigable River of *Severn*, is a quite different Clime from *Cotswould*, where, if it may be said that there are eight Months Winter, and the other four too cold for Summer, it may be affirmed of this Part, that there are eight Months Summer, and the other four so warm, as not to deserve the Name of Winter.

'Tis in this part of the County that the excellent Cheese is made, which is generally esteemed the fattest, and most agreeable to all Palates, of any in *England*, whose very Name serves so much to beat down the Judgments of many Buyers, that many thousand Pounds worth of Cheese is sold for a good Price in a Year, by the Confidence of the Sellers, that otherwise could not be sold almost at the meanest, if no more were given for it than its Worth.

3. The *Forest of Dean*, or the most Western Part, which is not only fruitful for Pasture and Tillage in those Places that are freed from Wood, but where the Woods are still preserved, the Oaks are thought to be the best in *England*, and in the Woods are found Mines of Iron; and Coal is found in the Parts near *Bristol*, so good, that better is scarcely found any where in *England*.

This Shire affords all Sorts of Grain in abundance, plenty of Cattle of all kinds, Fowl and Game, and every Thing that other Counties produce, in as great Excellency as any other Parts of the Land, and the Rivers afford as great a Plenty of Fish. What



Nature has favoured this County more particularly withal, we shall add as follows:

At *Lassington* near *Glocester* on the Side of an Hill, (and elsewhere in this County) are found little Star-stones, called *Astroites*, of a greyish Colour, and curiously engraven with little Prisms, which being put into Vinegar, have a Motion like other *Astroites*. They are also found at *Shugbury* in *Warwickshire*, and *Belvoir-Castle* in *Leicestershire*.

The Water of the River *Stroud*, which rising in *Coteswold* Hills, empties it self into the *Severn* near the *Framylode* Passage, is said to have such a peculiar Quality in dying Red, that no other Water will give their Scarlets so fine a Gloss, insomuch that the Clothiers for that Reason love to settle in the Town of *Stroud*, which borders on it. The River *Avon* also is famous for a sort of Fish, perhaps not to be met with elsewhere, called *Elvers*, with which it is for some Time in the Spring yearly, quite covered over, insomuch that the Water seems turned black with them. They appear like little Eels, scarce so big as a Goose-quill, which, Millions of them swarming in an heap, the Inhabitants thereabout, skim up with small Nets, and making them into Cakes, fry and eat them.

Upon the Top of an high Rock, on the East Side of the *Avon* near *Bristol*, there are found plenty of Diamonds, commonly called *Bristol-Stones*, which for their Transparency may vie with those from the *Indies*. At the Bottom of this Rock is an hot medicinal Well, famous for curing divers Diseases, especially the Diabetes and calculous Distempers of the Reins, as also Ulcers of the Body. There is also in the same Parish a very cold Stream, called *Jacob's Well*, whose Waters are much esteemed for wholesomeness. The Rock opposite to this on the West Side of the River yields Diamonds also, but they are contained in hollow reddish Stones.

In the Fields about *Badminton*, which are never annoyed with Serpents, are frequently found cylindrical Stones and Bullets, almost as big as Canon-Balls; and on the Hills about *Aldeley*, are at this Day found Stones resembling Cockles and Oysters, or rather serpentine Stones and Scallops, very curiously figured, which, whether they were first formed in Shells, or are the

ludicrous Fancies of Nature, the Natural Philosophers can best determine, but *Fracastorius* makes no question, but that they were Animals engendered in the Sea, and were carried by the Waters of the general Deluge to the Tops of the Mountains, which he affirms were many of them then cast up.

On the North Side of the Town of *Tetbury* is a Spring, whose Water within forty Paces of the Head, is of such a petrifying Quality, that it turns Sticks and Shells into Stones, or at least crusts them over with an hard stony Substance.

At *Great Barrington* there is a large Quarry of Free-stone, remarkable for its Durableness, and therefore much of it has been used in repairing *Westminster-Abbey*, and in the Buildings at *Woodstock*. At *Dursley* there is a Rock of Stone without any Chop or Slit, of an incredible Durance, yet soft in hewing, it is called by the Inhabitants Puff-stone. The Walls of *Berkeley Castle* are built with it, and tho' they are 600 Years old, no Decay is perceived in them.

There is a Well in the Parish of *Puckle-Church*, dedicated to *St. Aldam*, the Water of which is esteemed very good for sore Eyes, and Diet-drinks; as also a Spring in the Parish of *Siston*, dedicated to *St. Bridget*, much esteemed for its wholesome Water. There is also a medicinal Spring in *Standish Park*, called *Radwell*, which has the Repute of curing several Distempers.

Plants growing in this County, and either not found at all, or not so plentifully in others.

*Androsæmum Campoclarense*, sive *Hypericon elegantissimum non ramosum*, &c. Elegant broad-leaved imperforate *St. John's-wort*. On *St. Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol*.

*Asparagus palustris*, Marsh Asparagus or Sperage, corruptly called Sparrow-grass, in *Appleton Meadow*, about two Miles from *Bristol*. This is the same Sort with the garden Asparagus, tho' growing wild, and differs from the Sea Asparagus, tho' they grow sometimes together, by having a thicker Leaf and better Taste.

*Anemone tuberosa radice*, knobby-rooted *Anemone*, or Wind-Flowers, said to grow in *Coteswold Hills* near *Black Burton*, by *Mr. Heaton*, but not found by *Mr. Lloyd*.



*Buxus arborescens*, the Box-tree, of which there is a Wood near Boxwell.

*Cardamine pumila Bellidis folio Alpina*, Daisy-leaved Lady-smocks, found by Mr. Newton on St. Vincent's Rock near Bristol.

*Ceterach*, or *Asplenium* & *Scolopendria*, Spleen-wort, or Milt-waft, found about St. Vincent's Rock, among the Heaps of Stones, plentifully.

*Hippofelinum*, seu *Smyrnum vulgare*, &c. Alexanders, growing on the Rocks at Becheley, going down to Aft Ferry.

*Hyacinthus autumnalis minor*, small autumnal Jacinth, growing on the same St. Vincent's Rock.

*Malva arborea marina nostras*, English Sea-tree Mallow, found on Dinney Isle, five Miles from Bristol.

*Nasturtium montanum annuum tenuissime divisum*, annual Mountain Cresses, fine cut,

found on St. Vincent's Rock near Goram's Chair.

*Peucedanum minus*, aut *selinum montanum pumilum*, &c. Rock Parsley, found on St. Vincent's Rock near Bristol.

*Rubia sylvestris*, Wild Madder, growing on St. Vincent's Rock; it differs specifically from the common manured Madder.

*Scorodoprassum primum*, five *Allium Holmense sphaerico capite*, Great round-headed Garlic of the Holms Island in the Severn Sea.

*Sedum minus fruticosum*, Shrub Stone-crop, or Glass-wort, found plentifully in Holms Islands.

*Sedum minus e Rupe St. Vincentii*, small Sengreen of St. Vincent's Rock, where it is found.

Samphire of a right Sort is found on the Severn Shore, at a Place called the Dumbles, in great Quantities.

## BARONETS of this County, viz.

**P**aul Tracy of Stanway Esq; created June 29, 1611. Bar. 30. Since Irish Viscount, viz. Viscount Tracy.

Sir Will. Throckmorton of Tortworth Knt. created June 29, 1611. Bar. 57. *Ex*

William Hicks of Beverston Esq; created July 21, 1611. Bar. 111.

Sir Baptist Hicks of Campden Knt. created July 1, 1620. Since created Viscount Campden. Bar. 138. *Ex*

Edward Bathurst of Lechlade Esq; created December 9, 1643. Bar. 438.

John How of Compton Esq; created Sept. 22, 1660. Bar. 562. Irish Viscount, viz. Viscount How.

John Keyt of Ebrington Esq; created December 22, 1660. Bar. 587. *Ex*

George Wakeman of Beckford Esq; created February 13, 1660. Bar. 610. *Ex*

Christopher Guise of Elsmore Esq; created July 10, 1661. Bar. 664.

Richard Cox of Dumbleton Esq; created April 7, 1662. Bar. 694.

Edward Fust of Hill Esq; created Aug. 21, 1662. Bar. 706.

Sir Robert Can of Compton Greenfield Knt. created September 13, 1662. Bar. 708.

Sir Robert Yeomans of Redlands Knt. created December 31, 1666. Bar. 784. *Ex*

Francis Top of Tormerton Esq; created July 25, 1668. Bar. 793. *Ex*

Ralph Dutton of Sherborn Esq; created June 20, 1678. Bar. 843. *Ex*

Sir William Compton of Harpley Knt. created May 6, 1686. Bar. 890.

*J<sup>r</sup> W. Coddington of Dodington.*

Gentlemen of Eminency of, or in this County.

Ralph Boteler, Lord Sewdely, and Lord High Treasurer, in King Henry VI.'s Reign.

Sir William Tracy, an eminent Soldier in King Henry II.'s Reign, but much blackened by the Monkish Writers, because he was engaged in the Murder of their turbulent Saint, Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir William Wintour, Vice-Admiral in Q. Elizabeth's Reign, and famous for his Exploits at Sea, especially against the Spanish Armada in 1588.



Osborn of Gloucester, in K. Henry II.'s Time.

Robert of Gloucester, his Contemporary.

Writers.

Allan of Tewksbury, one of the four Authors who wrote the Life of Thomas Becket, with his Passion and Miracles, to promote his Canonization.

Sir Thomas de la Mere, an Historian in the Reign of Edward IV.

Alexander Hales, the Father of the Schoolmen, called Doctor irrefragabilis, the Doctor not to be gainsaid, born at Hales.

Thomas Hales, the great Champion for Purgatory in King Edward III.'s Reign.

Thomas Neal, eminent for his Learning in Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth's Reigns.

Richard Tracy Esq; Author of a Treatise, entitled, *A Preparation for the Cross*.

Sir Thomas Overbury, the celebrated Wit in King James I.'s Reign.

Edward Trotman Esq; who abridged the Lord Coke's Reports.

Thomas Sternhold, who turned many of our Singing Psalms into Metre, was born at Aure, but his Family turned Papists, and are removed from thence.

Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in King Charles II.'s Time, as eminent a Divine as Lawyer.

Thomas Atkyns, Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, who argued the first Case in Plowden's Commentaries.

Richard Atkyns, one of the Justices of North Wales, and one of the Council of the Marches of Wales.

Sir Edward Atkyns, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Robert Atkyns, Son of the former Sir Robert. All these are of the Saperton Family, of whom it is remarkable, that one or more of that Name have presided in some of the Courts of Judicature in this Kingdom above 300 Years.

John Harmer, a famous Græcian and Greek Professor at Oxford, a meer Scholar in shabby Cloaths, was born at Church-down.

John Cartwright, a great Traveller, who has published his Travels into Judæa, Persia, &c. was born at Washborn Magna.

Robert Burkil, a profound and judicious Scholar, who has published many learned Works, and assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in composing his History of the World, was born at Dimmock.

Thomas Bright, a Man of 130 Years old, in 1708, yet having his Sight and Strength to walk, was then living at Long hope.

Thomas Gawen, a noted Writer, was born at Marshfield, and turning Papist, died in 1683.

Thomas Widows, who wrote a Book, called *The just Devil of Woodstock*, giving an Account of the Apparitions that affrighted the Parliament-Commissioners from selling the King's Lands there, was born at Mickleton.

Anthony Keck Esq; an eminent Lawyer, and one of the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seal in 1688, was born at Mickleton, in 1630.

John Guillim, made Rouge-Croix Pursevant in 1617, eminent for his Book of Heraldry, was born at Westbury, and resided most of his Time at Minsterworth.

John Oldham, an ingenious Poet, who has many excellent Poems in Print, was born at Shipton-moign. He died in 1683, at thirty Years of Age.

In the Catalogue of the Lord Mayors of London, there are five born here.

Sir William Hampton, Son of John Hampton Esq; of Minchin-Hampton, in 1472.

Sir John Bridges, Son of Thomas Bridges of Dimmock, in 1520.

Sir Leonard Holiday, Son of William Holiday of Redborough, in 1605.

Richard Ven of Wotton-under-Edge.

Sir Thomas Vynor, Son of Thomas Vynor, in 1653.

Mr. Edmund Chilmead, Chaplain of Christ-Church, Oxford, being ejected at the Rebellion, maintain'd himself by weekly Musick-meetings. He published several learned Tracts. He was born at Stow on the Would.



# The Ecclesiastical History.

## I. Of the Bishops of GLOCESTER.

THE Bishoprick of *Glocester* is very ancient, tho' the Account of it is obscure and imperfect. In the first general Councils we meet with the Subscription of *Episcopus Cluvenfis*, which may reasonably be understood of *Glocester*, because it is among the other *British* Bishops, and 'tis well known that *Glocester* was called *Glevum* or *Clevum* at that Time. This appears the more certain, because we find some Remains of a Succession in ancient Monuments and Authors, viz. That

*Eldad* was Bishop of *Glocester* in the Year 490, as is shewn, not only in an Inscription in the Hall of the Bishop's Palace; but over the Bishop's Seat in the Cathedral, these Words are written,

EDEL DVX  
ELDADUS EPISC. GLOV.  
ELDO MAIOR  
A. 490.

Of this Bishop, the learned Archbishop of *Armagh*, Dr. *Usher*, relates in his *Primord. Eccles. Britan.* that he buried the *Britains*, who were slain by the Treachery of the *Saxons* at *Ambresbury*. And Sir *William Dugdale* says, That *Eldad* Bishop of *Glocester*, was Brother to *Eldol*, Earl of *Glocester*.

*Dubritius* is also found to have been Bishop of *Glocester*, A. D. 522 as Sir *William Dugdale* tells us in his *Monasticon*.

*Theoneus*, Bishop of *Glocester*, (as Archbishop *Usher* tells us) was translated to the Archbishoprick of *London* in 542. These Instances may suffice to prove that *Glocester* was a Bishop's See in the Time of the *Britains*, but when the Pagan *Saxons* invaded this Island, and drove the ancient Inhabitants out of their Towns and Cities into

the remote Parts, this See, with all the rest, was destroyed, as it continued for near one Century.

After the *Saxons* were converted to Christianity by *Augustine* the Monk, whom Pope *Gregory* sent with some other Preachers into *England*; this Shire was not made a Bishoprick in that new Settlement, but was subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Litchfield* first, and upon an Alteration of the Sees then established, made by *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of the Bishop of *Worcester*, tho' it may be thought that it retain'd something of its ancient Honour in having its peculiar Suffragan Bishop, as long as they were in use in this Nation.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, from the Spoils of which there came 140,000 *l.* a Year to the Crown, King *Henry* the VIIIth considering, that it would not look well to strip the Church of such vast Revenues without doing something for it, thought to make some amends by erecting some new Bishopricks, which he saw were then too few for the Government of the Church in so populous a Nation. He at first intended to erect eighteen new Bishopricks, but in the End let his Resolution fall to six, and accordingly procured an Act of Parliament the 31st of his Reign to enact them, as he indeed did. *Glocester* was one of these, which having taken from the See of *Worcester*, he made a Bishoprick of it self, settling there a Chapter of a Dean and six Prebendaries, whom he endowed with all or most of the Lands once belonging to the famous Monastery of *St. Peter* of *Glocester*, and some other religious Houses in that City, and constituted

Dr. *John Wakeman*, his Chaplain, the first Bishop. He had been Abbot of *Tewksbury*, and was consecrated to this See, Sept. 20, 1541. In reviewing of the several Translations of the Bible, the Revelation was as-

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signed



signed to him. He built him a Monument at *Tewksbury Church*, but dying at *Worthington* in *December 1549*, he was buried there.

*John Hooper D. D.* succeeded him, and was consecrated *March 8, 1550*. He had travelled in *Germany*, where conversing with *Bullinger* and other rigid Persons, he was at first averse to the Bishop's Habits and Church-Ceremonies, but at length conformed, and accepted of this Bishoprick, and had *Worcester* united to it: He had been zealous in the Prosecution of *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, in *King Edward VI.*'s Reign, and therefore was liable to that bloody Bishop's Displeasure as soon as *Queen Mary* reigned, and he was restored, which he soon felt, for he was sent for immediately to *London*, imprisoned, and being adjudged an Heretic, was returned to *Glocester*, and there burnt, *Feb. 9, 1555*.

*Dr. James Brooks* was his Successor. He had been Master of *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, and was a zealous Papist, and an eloquent Preacher. He was one of the Delegates of the Condemnation of *Cranmer*, *Ridley* and *Latimer*, and made a florid Oration upon that Occasion. He died in *1559*, and was buried in his Cathedral. This See was vacant three Years after his Death, and then

*Dr. Richard Cheyney* was preferred to this See, and consecrated *April 19, 1562*. holding *Bristol in Commendam* with it. He was a *Lutheran* in his Principles in *Q. Mary's* Reign, and in the Convocation in *1553*, not only opposed the Restoration of Popery in general, but was one of the Six who refuted the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. How their Zeal escaped Punishment is not known. He sat sixteen Years, and died in *1578*, being laid in the Vault where *Parker* the last Abbot was buried. The See was again vacant three Years, till

*Dr. John Bullingham* was raised to it, *Sept. 3, 1581*. He held *Bristol in Commendam* with it eight Years, but it was taken from him afterward, and he held this See alone till his Death, which happened in *May, 1598*. He was succeeded by

*Dr. Godfrey Goldsborough*, Archdeacon of *Worcester*, who was consecrated *November 12, 1598*. He had been Fellow of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, and gave a great Deal of

Plate to it at his Death, which happened *May 26, 1604*. After him

*Dr. Thomas Ravis*, Dean of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, was made Bishop of this See, and consecrated *March 19, 1604*. but within three Years was translated to *London*, and

*Dr. Henry Parry* was raised to his See, and consecrated *July 12, 1607*. He preached before the King of *Denmark*, who presented him with a rich Ring for his excellent Sermon. He was translated to the Bishoprick of *Worcester* in *Sept. 1610*. and lies buried in the Cathedral there.

*Dr. Giles Thompson* succeeded him. He was Dean of *Windsor*, and consecrated *July 9, 1611*. He died suddenly, and never came into his Diocese, *June 13, 1612*.

*Dr. Miles Smith* was his Successor, and was consecrated *September 20, 1612*. He was appointed by *King James* to be one of the Translators of the Bible, and did translate the greater and lesser Prophets. He was a great Favourer of the *Calvinists*, sat twelve Years, and died in *1624*.

*Dr. Godfrey Goodman* was the next Bishop. He was suspended by Archbishop *Laud* for not subscribing the Canons made in *1640*, but upon his Submission was restored. He was deprived in the Rebellion, and died a *Roman Catholick* in *1655*. At the Restoration

*Dr. William Nicholson* was chosen into this See in *1660*. He held the Rectory of *Cleeve in Commendam* with his Bishoprick. He was a learned Divine, and a zealous Defender of the Church in her Adversity. He died in *1671*, and was succeeded by

*Dr. John Prichard*, who held this See about nine Years, and left it in *1680*, to

*Dr. Robert Frampton*, who was deposed for not taking the Oath of Allegiance to *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, and

*Dr. Edward Fowler* was put into his Place. He held *St. Giles's Cripplegate, London*, in *Commendam* with this Bishoprick. He died in *1614*. and

*Dr. Richard Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*, was preferred to this See, and is now living. This Diocese containing only *Glocestershire* hath in it two hundred and eighty Parishes, of which one hundred twenty-five are Improvements, and one Archdeacon, viz. of *Glocester*, and ten rural Deans. The Tents paid to the King by the Clergy are 358 *l.* 15 *s.*



## II. Of the Monasteries, &amp;c.

*Billeswike* near *Bristol*, an Hospital founded by *Robert de Gournay*, and by him endowed with the Manor of *Powlet*, &c. for the Maintenance of a Master and three Chaplains, and for the Refection of one hundred poor People daily, for ever; each of the said poor People to have a Quantity of Bread, of the Weight of 45 s. or nine Ounces, with a sufficient Quantity of Potage made with Oatmeal; the Bread to be made of an equal Mixture of Bean and Barley Flower (*de framento fabarum & ordeo*) Valued at the Suppression, at 112 l. 9 s. 9 d. per Annum.

*Brimpsfeild*, an ancient Priory, a Cell to the Abbey of *Fontenay* in *Normandy*, but being a Priory alien, it was given by Act of Parliament to King *Henry V.* to carry on his Wars with *France*. He dissolved it, and took the Profits all his Reign, as did also his Successor, King *Henry VI.* but King *Edward IV.* afterwards granted the Lands to the College of *Windsor*, for the Augmentation (as his Charter bearing date at *Westminster*, May 27. expresses it) of the Support of the great Burdens of our beloved in Christ, the Guardian, or Dean, and the Canons of the Free Chapel of *St. George*, within our Castle of *Windsor*. Mr. *Speed*, by Mistake, calls it *Bromfield*, (as we suppose) and says it was valued at the Suppression, at 78 l. 19 s. 4 d. per Annum.

*Berkley*, Here was an ancient Nunnery in this Place in the Time of the Saxons, to which the large Manor of that Town did belong; who was the Founder, and in what Age is not known, but the Account of the Dissolution will always be remarkable in History. *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who had engrossed all Power in the Confessor's Reign, and thereby possessed himself of many fair Estates, cast his Eye upon this fruitful Manor, and contrives to get it from the Nuns, for himself, by a wicked Stratagem, which yet proved effectual. He instructed his Nephew, a beautiful Youth, to feign himself sick in his Journey, as he was passing by the Nunnery to *Bristol*, and obtains of the Abbess to leave him there till he returned, charging him to get them all

with Child, as they came to visit him, which he accordingly did, thro' his artful Insinuations and obliging Presents. The Youth readily consented to the Design, and having effected it, brings the News to the Earl, who immediately acquaints the devout King *Edward* with the Wickedness of the Nuns, which upon a legal Inquisition being found true, the King seized their Lands, and gave them to Earl *Godwin*,

*Beckford*. Here was a Priory, which was a Cell to *St. Martin* and *St. Barbara* in *Normandy*, founded by *Robert Fitz-alan*. This Priory was seized of the Manor of *Beckford*, *Aston* and *Grafton*, 56 *Henry III.* and the Prior held a Court-Leet in this Manor, and had right to Waifs, 15 *Edward I.* when King *Edward III.* upon his Wars with *France*, had the Estates of all the Priories in *England*, which were Cells to Monasteries in *France*, granted him in Parliament, Reg. 10. 1336. This Priory was farmed out for an annual Rent, but King *Richard II.* granted it to *Richard Cheyney* for Life, after which it reverted to the Crown, and was totally suppressed by King *Henry V.* Reg. 2. 1414. but the Lands were afterward given by *K. Henry VI.* to his College of *Eaton*.

*Cirencester*. Here was an ancient College in the Time of the Saxons, and *Rumbald*, who was Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, had been the Dean of it. King *Henry I.* repaired this College, and built a Monastery for black Canons, of the Order of *St. Augustine*, near it, A. D. 1117. dedicating it to *St. Mary* and *St. James*. Pope *Innocent* allowed and encouraged it, and the King, with the Consent and common Applause of the Archbishops and Bishops, Princes and Barons of the Kingdom, endowed it with such large Revenues, as well in this Town and County of *Glocester*, as in *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Berkshire* and *Buckinghamshire*, as were never after much augmented. The same King also added to his Gift of Lands and Tithes, the Liberties and Privileges of *Soc* and *Soc*, *Tell*, *Theam*, *Infangtheof*, and all other Immunities and Customs throughout all their Possessions, in as free a Manner as the said Church held them in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, &c. This Royal Grant was made at *Ber-*



wick, July 1. 1133. Reg. 33. King John also confirmed this Charter of his Great Grandfather, and released some part of their annual Rent, which the Monks paid the King for their Jurisdiction over seven Hundreds, granted them by King Richard I.

This Abbey was one of the mitred Abbeyes, and the Abbot had a Place in the Parliament amongst the Barons. It obtained this high Privilege in the Reign of K. Henry V. A. D. 1416. when William Best was Abbot. Most of the Lands of the Parish belonged to the Abbey, for which Reason they are exempted from Payment of Tithes to this Day. There were twenty-nine Abbots of this House, the last of which was John Blake, who resigned it to King Henry VIII. December 19. 1539. Reg. 31. It was then valued at 1057 l. 7 s. 1½ d. Atk. 1051 l. 7 s. 1 d. Dugd. Speed.

Mr. Speed makes mention of an Hospital at this Place, dedicated to St. John and St. Laurence, built by the Abbot of the above mentioned Monastery, but gives us no farther Account of it.

Deerhurst, there was an ancient Priory in this Place, said to be built by Dodo, a great Noble-man of Mercia, A. D. 715. His Brother Almarick had a Palace here, and was buried in a little Chapel near the Gate, which induced his Brother Dodo to erect this Priory, and build a Church over him. The Danes destroyed this Priory, and their Incursions drove away the Monks, and made them fly to Malvern.

This Monastery lay in its Ruins many Years, but Edward the Confessor caused it to be rebuilt, and being consecrated by Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester, he bestowed on the Monks, the Advowsons of this Town, Woolstone, Prestone and Comptone. William the Conqueror confirmed these Grants by his Charter, Anno 1069, and making some Additions to their Revenues, subjected it to the Abbey of St. Dennis near Paris, and so it was reputed an alien Priory; but some impute this to King Edward the Confessor, and say the Conqueror only confirmed what King Edward had done.

This Priory being alien, was seized by King Edward III. in his Wars with France, and farmed out as the Priory of Beckford and others were, but given by King Richard II. Reg. 11. to John de Beauchamp of Holt. In

King Henry IV.'s Reign, it seems to have recovered it self, and tho' the Possessions of Priors alien was vested in King Henry V. yet this escaped a Dissolution, because it was Conventual; but King Henry VI. having also Wars with France, did not think fit to suffer the Abbey of St. Dennis to have the Patronage of this Cell, and therefore made it a Priory Denizen; and gave the Patronage of it to the Abbey of Tewksbury. Reg. 1.

King Henry VI. Reg. 19. founded the College of Eaton near Windsor, and then dissolving this Monastery, gave most of the Lands to this College, which K. Edward IV. took away, and gave them to the College of Fotheringay in Northamptonshire, founded by Edward, Duke of York, A. D. 1415. but King Henry VIII. regranted them to Eaton. It was dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, and valued at the Suppression, at 419 l. 11 s. 10 d. ob.

Flexley, an Abbey of Cistercian Monks, founded by Roger II. Earl of Hereford, in the Reign of King Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This Abbey was anciently called Flaxlyn. Abbey of St. Mary de Dean, as appears from King Richard II.'s Confirmation of their Charters, Reg. 22.

This Abbey was under the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of Hereford, who therefore consecrated their Abbot. It had a Forge in the Forest of Dean for Iron, and the Abbots were allotted a certain Parcel of Wood marked out with Bounds 42 Henry III. It was valued at the Dissolution at 112 l. 13 s. 1 d. Atk. Dug. 112 l. 3 s. 1 d. Speed.

Glocester, a Benedictine Abbey, founded by Osric, Governour of Gloucestershire, by the Grant (and as Dugdale says, at the Expence) of King Ethelred, Reg. 5. 680. He founded a Church to the Honour of St. Peter, and made his Sister Kyneburg, Abbess of the Monastery. Bernulph, King of Mercia, turn'd out the Nuns, and put in secular Preachers, who were married, but Crute, at the Instigation of Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, removed them, and put in Monks of St. Benedict, about 1022.

This Monastery was in the next Age destroyed by the Danes, but was in 1058, rebuilt by Alfred, Bishop of York, and consecrated by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester. It was in a low Condition, when Serlo, Chaplain to the Conqueror, was made Abbot;



bot; for he found in it but two or three Monks, and eight Scholars; but he was so zealous to raise and improve it, that he obtained these Manors for the use of the Abbey, *Barnwood, Brockrup, and Bockholt, Clifford, Dunsborn, Nimpfield, Coln-Rogers, Hatherup, Kempsford, Norleach, Maisemoor, Queensvinton and Tustby*, besides the Lands he recovered from *Aldred*, Archbishop of York, who had got them mortgaged to him to reimburse him for repairing the Cathedral; so that at his Death he left an hundred Monks in the Monastery.

In After-Ages this Monastery wonderfully increased, and tho' it was burnt down three Times, viz. two Years after Abbot *Surlo* had built the Church anew in 1103, and twice more in 1214 and 1224; yet it found so many Benefactors, that it was soon restored every Time, and very great Revenues settled upon it, by Persons of all Qualities and Degrees. We have a particular Account of them in the *Monasticon*, p. 111 to 120, and in *Sir Robert Atkyns's Gloucester*, p. 138 to 149, out of it. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 1946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Dug. 1550*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* ob. *Speed*.

*St. Oswalds* near Gloucester, a College of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*. It was founded by *Ethel-ed*, a later Earl of *Mercia*, and *Ethelfleda*, his Wife, Daughter of King *Elfred*, who having brought the Reliques of *St. Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, famous for many Miracles, from *Bardeney* to this Place, built a College for secular Priests, and dedicated it to the Honour of *St. Oswald*.

King *William II.* appropriated this College to the Archbishoprick of York, whereupon *Henry Murdac*, Archbishop of York, Anno 1153, changed the secular Priests into Canons Regular of *St. Austin*. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 90*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* ob. per Annum.

*Mr. Speed* mentions two other Priors in Gloucester, the one founded by Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward I.* and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. *Sir John Giffard* and *Sir John Berkeley* Knts, were Benefactors to it. The Monks were *Carmelites* or White Friars.

The Meadow, now called *Friers-Mead*, in the Parish of *St. Mary de Cript*, belonged

formerly to this Priory. The Scite of it, after the Dissolution, was granted to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, 35 Henry VIII. and now belongs to *Mr. Swell*.

The other for black Canons of *St. Austin*, founded by King *Athelston*.

It lies near the Castle Gate, and was afterwards endowed by *Stephen de Hermissball*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* The Scite of this Priory, after the Dissolution, was given to *Thomas Bell*, 38 Hen. VIII. and now belongs to *Mr. Dennis*.

There was also a Monastery for Grey Friars, or Friar-minors in the said Parish of *St. Mary de Cript*, not far from the South Gate, founded by the Lord *Berkely*. The Scite whereof, after the Dissolution, was given to *Sir John Jennings*, 35 Henry VIII. who had before obtained a Grant of the Scite of *St. Oswald's* Monastery.

*St. Bartholomew's* Hospital in Gloucester, in the Parish of *St. Nicholas*, was established after this Manner. *Nicholas Walred* Clerk, who built the West Bridge over the *Severn*, and *William Myparty*, who gave Ground, and built an House for *Walred*, and his Workmen, while they were about that great work, continued after the Bridge was finished, in the House, with divers of the infirm Workmen, in the Observation of a pious Life, being sustained by the Charity of well-disposed Persons only, till King *Henry III.* at the Request of *Eleanor* his Queen, Reg. 13. gave them the Church of *St. Nicholas*, and endowing them with Lands, gave them a Charter to choose a Prior. It consisted of a Master, three Brethren, and other poor People, and at the Dissolution was valued at 44*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* ob. *Mr. Speed* speaks of another of the same Name, valued at 25*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

It is now an Hospital for poor People, wherein are maintained a Minister, Physician, Master and Surgeon, twenty-four poor Men and thirty Women, at the Allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per Week, and a Chamber. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* was made Visitor of it by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Revenues of it are about 500*l.* per Annum, King *Henry's* Statue, with this Hospital in his Hand, and Queen *Eleanor's*, with the Scroll of Endowments in hers, stand in the High Cross at this Day.



*Hayles*, a famous Monastery, whose Abbot was one of the Mitred Abbots, and summoned to Parliament 1294. It was founded by *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, elected King of the Romans, 30 Henry III. 1246. He had escaped a Shipwreck, and in performance of a Vow made in the Extremity of Danger, he built this Monastery, and placed therein twenty *Cistercian* Monks, and ten Converts, which he caused to be brought from *Beaulieu* in France, Anno 1251.

It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and to *All Saints*, with great Pomp and Solemnity, by the Bishop of *Worcester*, *Walter Cantilupe*, in the Presence of the King and Queen, and almost all the great Men and Prelates of the Kingdom, thirteen Bishops celebrating Mass, every one at a distinct Altar, and the Bishop of *Lincoln* singing of Mass very solemnly at the High Altar, multitudes of religious Persons, and 300 Knights also attending, all, or most of which were entertained at a noble and splendid Dinner.

The said Earl, by his Charter, endowed the Abbot and Monks with the Manor of *Hales*, and all its Appurtenances, with the Advowson of the Church, and all its Liberties, Services of Free-men, Escheats in Villains and Villanages, Woods, Plains, Fish-ponds, &c. One of the Abbots of this Monastery did take part against *K. Henry IV.* and was hanged.

*Edmund*, the Son of the Founder of this Monastery, was said to have given some of Christ's Blood to this Abbey, and the Monks gave it out, that if a Man was in a mortal Sin, and not absolved, he could not see the Blood; but as soon as he was absolved, he might plainly discern it. This was accounted a Miracle, and the Priests made a great Advantage by it for many Ages; for when a Sinner came to receive the Comfort of Pardon, the Priests who shewed the Blood, always kept such a thick Crystal before it, that he could not see it, till he had paid for as many Masses as they pleased, and at as great a Price; and then they changed the Crystal, and thro' a thin transparent one, presented the Blood to him, to his great Joy. This Blood, at the Dissolution, was found to be the Blood of a Duck renewed weekly; an horrid Cheat!

Abbot *Whaley* was the last Abbot, who surrendered his Abbey to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. when it was valued at 357 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* ob. per Annum.

*Kingswood*, a *Cistercian* Abbey, founded by *William de Berkeley*, and confirmed by *Maud* the Empress; but in the Reign of King *Stephen*, the Monks of *Kingswood* removed the greatest Part of them to *Hesteden*, an Hamlet of *Rodmarton*, and from thence to *Tetbury*, leaving but a few Monks here, by which means *Kingswood* became a Grange to *Tetbury*. *Roger de Berkeley* complained to the King of this Injury done to his Father's Foundation, and insisted, that either he might have his Land again, or the Convent might be removed thither, which the King thought reasonable.

But the general Chapter of the *Cisterrians* desiring that *Kingswood* should remain as it was, the Monks compounded with *Roger de Berkeley* for twenty-seven Marks and an half of Silver, and one Mark to his Son, for the Continuance of it; but at length the Monks of *Tetbury* finding great Inconveniency by fetching their Wood from this Place, which was at a great Distance, they returned to *Kingswood*, and there remained till the Dissolution, when their Monastery was valued at 244 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum, *Dug.* 254 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.* per Annum, *Speed.*

*Lanthony* near *Glocester*. In *Monmouthshire* in *Wales*, was a Place called *Landerovi Lanthoni*, since corruptly called *Lanthony*, where *St. David* finding a solitary Place among Woods, Rocks and Valleys, built him a small Chapel and Cell, and having retired from the Conversation of Men, lived many Years an Hermite's Life in it, but at length dying, left it desolate.

In the Year 1103, *Hugh de Lacy*, an English Prince, coming a hunting this Way with many Knights, Gentlemen and Attendants, was by his Game led into this Valley, where one *William*, a Knight, admiring the Solitude, and spying a Chapel ready built, took up a Resolution to forsake the World, and devote himself to an hermetical Life there, which having some Years used, he became so famous for his austere Holiness, that *Ernest*, Chaplain to Queen *Maud*, Wife of King *Henry I.* a Person of great Account in her Palace, hear-

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ing of him, took a Journey to visit him, and being infinitely pleased with his holy Conversation and pleasant Retirement, became his Associate in his Devotions and Austerity.

Some Years these two holy Men spent in this Solitude, encouraging one another in their Race of Trial, and strengthening each other by their pious Advice against Temptations; and *Hugh de Lacy* taking them into his special Protection and Favour, bestowed on them many Gifts, with which they built them a small Church after an homely Manner, which was consecrated by *Urban*, Bishop of *Landaff*, and *Rameline*, Bishop of *Hereford*, Anno 1108, and dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, the Patron of the Hermites. The same Prince granted them some of his large Farms, for their Maintenance; but they, preferring little before too much, accepted what they thought just necessary, and peremptorily refused the rest.

These two Brethren having found so good a Benefactor, began to think of taking others into their holy Society, and with the Advice and Approbation of *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, they were induced to be multiplied into a Convent: *William* was against it for some Time, but at length, by the Perswasion of *Ernest*, yielded; and they having consulted what Order they should profess, chose the Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, because they were contented with the most moderate Subsistence, were most esteemed for their Charity, and wore the most decent Habit, yet without any Affectation of Sanctity.

This done, they invite divers Persons fearing God, out of the eminent Convents of *Moreton*, the *Holy Trinity* at *London* and *Colchester*, to be Brethren at *Lanthony*, and being now increased to the Number of forty, or more, choose *Ernest* for their Prior, who kept the Monks up to such strict Rules and solemn Devotion, that the great Men of the Realm, yea King *Henry I.* and his Queen *Maud*, thought it their chief Happiness to have the Prayers of this holy Congregation. Hence it came to pass, that the Monks here found many Benefactors, who conferred more Lands and Revenues on them than they would receive. *K. Henry* and his Queen offered them the whole Country of *Berkeley*, but they with much

Intreaty refused it, choosing (as they said) to dwell poor in the House of God.

After the Death of King *Henry I.* this Convent was much afflicted by the intestine Disturbances of the Nation, their House being ravaged, and their Possessions kept from them, whereupon they seek to the Bishop of *Hereford*, for his Advice and Protection. The Bishop compassionating their Distress, requires them to come to him, which when they had done, he resigned his whole House to them, and maintained them at his own Charge (some few only excepted, who would not leave the Place of their Conversion and Profession) for the Space of two Years, hoping the Troubles of that Country might come to an End; but all in vain; whereupon he applies himself to *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*, the King's Constable, acquaints him with the Streights the Monks of *Lanthony* were in, and puts him in Mind of his Father's Devotion, who was a Canon among them, and lies buried in their Monastery; by which Arguments he so prevailed with that Earl, that he gave them a certain Place near *Glocester*, called the *Hyde*, where they built them a Church, which was consecrated, Anno 1136, by *Simon*, Bishop of *Worcester*; and *Robert*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and dedicated to *St. Mary the Virgin*, and giving it the Name of *Lanthony*, settled themselves there.

This Monastery at first was made only a Cell to the former Monastery in *Wales*, and was so confirmed by King *John*, who was a considerable Benefactor to it, and made them large Grants of Lands by Charter, which was confirmed 18 *Edward II.* But King *Edward IV.* Reg. 21. united these two Monasteries of *Lanthony* by his Charter, in which he made this Monastery of *Glocester* the Principal, and obliged the Monks here to maintain only a Residentiary Prior, and four Canons in *Wales* to say Masses, which Prior was removeable at Will. Thus the Monastery of *Lanthony* in *Wales* became a Cell to that near *Glocester*. The Earls of *Hereford*, and their Heirs, were Patrons all along to this Monastery, which was the first that was surrendered in this Shire, valued then at 748*l.* 11*d.* 06*ob.* Atk. 648*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Dugd.

*Lechelade*, an Hospital founded by *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother of *K. Henry*.



ry III. and *Senchia*, his Wife, and confirmed by the said King, who gave to the Brethren here, the Hermitage of *Lovebury* in the Forest of *Whichewode* on condition, that they should provide a Chaplain to celebrate Mass daily in the said Hermitage. It was dedicated to *St. John Baptist*.

King *Edward IV.* Reg. 12. granted the Patronage and Advowson to his Mother *Cecily*, Dutcheß of *York*, to change it into a Chantry of three perpetual Chaplains to celebrate divine Offices daily at the Altar of our Lady, in the Church of *Lechelade*, who should be a Body incorporate, and have Power to purchase Land, and have a common Seal.

By the same Deed he granted Liberty to *John Troynyho*, to found another Chantry at the Altar of *St. Blase* in the same Church, for one perpetual Chaplain, to whom the former three were allowed to grant a yearly Rent of ten Marks.

*Newent*, a Priory made a Cell to the Abbey of *Cormeille* in *Normandy*, whose Abbot purchased a Grant of a Market, Fairs, and other Privileges to the Town of *Newent*, 10 and 37 *Henry III.* The Manor of this Town, and the Advowson of the Church belonged to the Priory.

King *Edward III.* during his Wars with *France*, seized this Priory, as alien, into his Hands, and rented it and the Lands thereunto belonging, to *Sir John Devereux*, his Wife and Children, at the yearly Rent of 126 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* but King *Richard II.* remitted the said Rent, Reg. 9. King *Henry IV.* and *Edward*, Duke of *York*, having founded a College at *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonshire*, gave this Manor to it, which at the Dissolution was granted to *Sir Richard Lee*, 1 *Edward VI.*

*Queinton*, or *Quennington*, was a Preceptory of the Knights Templars in *London*: 'Tis so called from the Manors belonging to the Nuns of *Polesworth* in *Warwickshire*, for *Epein*, signifies a Woman.

*Stanley*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *Roger de Berkeley*, Anno 1146, who at the same Time gave the Patronage of it, with all its Rights, to the Abbey of *Glocester*, with the Consent of *Sabritus*, the Prior, and his Monks, and with the Approbation of *Simon*, Bishop of *Worcester*. It was dedicated to *St. Leonard*.

*Roger de Berkeley*, at the first Foundation of this Monastery, gave the Advowsons of the Churches of *Arlingham*, *Slimbridge*, *Uly* and *Cam*, with a Grove called *Fisaiw*, and Manor of *Lorling* to it. *Jeffrey de Mandevill*, Earl of *Essex*, was a great Benefactor to this Priory. And *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Apostolick Legate, confirmed all the Lands and Revenues given to the Church of *St. Leonard* and Canons of *Stanley*. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 126 *l.* 8 *d.*

*Tewksbury*, a famous Monastery, founded Anno 715, by two Brothers, *Odo* and *Dodo*, Dukes of great Account in the Kingdom of *Mercia*. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was at first only endowed with the Manor of *Stanway*, sufficient to maintain four or five Monks of the *Benedictine* Order. *Hugh*, Earl of *Mercia*, was the Patron of this Priory in 800, and procured *Brietric*, the King of the *West-Saxons*, to be buried there.

*Haylward Snow*, so called from his fair Complexion, descended from King *Edward* the Elder, built a Monastery at *Cranborn* in *Dorsetshire*, and being Patron of this Priory, made it subject to his new Abbey of *Cranborn*. *Brietric* was his Heir, and Patron of this Monastery, but had his Estate seized at the Conquest, which *William Rufus* gave to

*Robert Fitz-Hamon*, who at the Instance of *Sibilla* his Wife, and of *Girard*, Abbot of *Cranborn*, new built the Church and Priory of *Tewksbury* in 1102, and endowed it with great additional Revenues. This Place being a rich Soil, and frequented more upon the Account of the navigable Rivers, he removed the Monks from *Cranborn* to *Tewksbury*, leaving only two Monks at the former, which he reduced to a Priory, and advanced the latter to an Abbey. *Mabilla*, his Daughter, was married to *Robert*, Earl of *Glocester*, who built the Priory of *St. James* at *Bristol*, and annexed it to this House.

*Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, and several of his Descendants of the *Despensers* and *Beauchamp's* Families, were great Benefactors to this House, and several of them lie there interred. Their pious Gifts were all confirmed by King *Edward IV.* 1462. The Priory of *Godclive* in *Monmouthshire*, built by *Robert de Chandois* in the



the Conqueror's Reign, was made subject to this Abbey by King Henry VI.

This Abbey was rich in Lands, Hereditaments and Jewels, of which there were two Mitres reserved to the King's own Use at the Dissolution; and in Ecclesiastical Livings, having twenty-one Patronages and twenty-seven Vicarages belonging to it, and Plate; insomuch, that at the Suppression it was valued at 1595 *l.* 17 *s.* 6. *Atk.* 1598 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* *Dug. Speed.*

*Tetbury.* Reginald de Waleric founded a Monastery of Cistercian Monks at *Hasteden* near *Tetbury*, who for want of Water removed from thence to *Tetbury*, but were afterwards obliged, for want of Wood, to remove to *Kingswood*, for which they had the Consent of their Patron, *Bernard de St. Waleric*, and here they continued to the Dissolution of the Abbey.

*Westbury upon Trin.* here was a College for a Dean and five Canons, standing on the Banks of the Brook *Trin.* It was founded by *Richard*, Duke of *York*, and his Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Rutland*. *William Cannings*, a rich Merchant, and five Times Mayor of *Bristol*, retired into this College, took Priests Orders, and being after seven Years made Dean, new built it, and became a great Benefactor to it.

King *Edward IV.* Reg. 4. gave to *Henry Sampson*, Dean of this College, and to the Chapter of the same and their Successors, the Manor of *Aylminstree*, or *Elmistree*, to hold it in pure and perpetual Alms, with Courts-Leet, Frank-pledge, &c.

This College had strong Walls with Turrets, and a large Tower with Battlements, which were standing in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but Prince *Rupert* fearing that it should be made a Garrison by the Parliament, to annoy *Bristol*, caused it to be set on Fire, so that it was almost quite destroyed. The Revenues of it at the Dissolution were 232 *l.* 14 *s.*

*Winchcomb*, an ancient and wealthy Abbey. *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, Anno 787, built a Nunnery at *Winchcomb*, which *Kenulph*, King of *Mercia*, Anno 798, converted into a Monastery, wherein 300 Monks, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, were maintained at the first Foundation. It was dedicated with great Pomp to the Virgin *Mary*, and was

consecrated by *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c.

King *Kenulph* endowed the Monastery with great Revenues, giving the Monks of it, the Manors of *Sherborn*, *Honiwood*, *Almington*, *Twining*, *Staunton*, *Charleton-Abbots*, and divers other Manors. The Town of *Winchcomb*, with the Hundreds of *Kiftsgate*, *Holford* and *Gretesden*, were let to farm to the Abbot of this House, 8 Henry VIII. and the same Year the Inheritance of the Town, and *Kiftsgate* Hundred, were granted to the Abbot.

This was a mitred Abbot and Peeral: *Richard Kiderminster*, the last Abbot but one, was a learned Man, educated in *Glocester-Hall*, *Oxford*, in the Apartment called *Winchcomb* Lodgings, because it was much frequented by the Youth from this Monastery. He made this Monastery to flourish like an University, and wrote a valuable History about the Foundation of this Monastery and the Lives of the Abbots. He was a great Zealot for the Privileges of the Church, and in a Sermon preached at *St. Paul's Cross*, charged the Act of Parliament passed 4 Henry VIII. to take away the Benefit of the Clergy from Murderers, to be against the Law of God.

*Richard Mounslow*, the last Abbot, surrendered this Abbey to King *Henry VIII.*'s Commissioners, December 3. Reg. 31. 1540. and had a Pension of 160 *l.* per Annum, granted him for Life. The Revenues at the Dissolution were valued at 759 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.*

### The MARTYRS of this County.

*St. Avilda*, a Virgin, who is said to have wrought many Miracles, was martyred at *Kington* in *Raingworthy* Parish. 'Tis said that her Body was removed to the Abbey of *Glocester*.

*William Tracy* of *Todington* in *Glocestershire* Esq; having made his Will, and dying soon after, his Executors brought the Will to the Bishop of *Canterbury* to prove, who finding these Expressions in it, [I commit my Soul unto God and his Mercy—Believing that thro' the Merits of Jesus Christ—I shall have Remission of Sins—This Faith is sufficient without any other  
O o o o o  
Man's



Man's Works, or Merits.— My Belief is, That there is but one God, and one Mediator— which is Jesus Christ.— And therefore will I bestow none of my Goods— that any Man should say or do any Thing to help my Soul. As touching— my temporal Goods— I do not suppose that my Merit shall be in bestowing them, but my Merit is in the Faith of Jesus Christ only, by whom such Works are good, &c.] shewed it to the Convocation, who having debated the Matter, adjudged, that he should be taken out of his Grave, and burnt as an Heretick; and accordingly they sent a Commission to Dr. Parker, Chancellor of the Diocese, to put their Sentence in Execution, which he did Anno 1532. King Henry VIII. hearing of this cruel Action, done without his Knowledge, or any Order of Law, sent for the Chancellor, and charged him with an high Offence, which he endeavoured to excuse by the Archbishop's Command, who was lately dead; but that availed little, for in the Conclusion it cost him 300 l. to obtain his Pardon.

Dr. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, educated at Oxford, and a learned Divine, was in King Henry VIII.'s Reign, an Opposer of the six Articles; which the Doctors of that University understanding, so hated him, that he was forced to leave the University, and retire first into the Country to Sir Thomas Arundel's, where he was his Steward, then into France, and lastly into Germany, where he married, and got a particular Acquaintance with Bullinger at Zurich.

When King Edward VI. reigned, he returned into England, and coming into London, became a very zealous diligent Preacher, much followed by the Commons, and much favoured by the Court; by which means he was made Bishop of Gloucester, by the Command of the King, and not long after, Bishop of Worcester, which Sees he held both together.

It seems, that after he was Bishop, some Ceremonies were pressed upon him, as the wearing of a Chamere, white Rochet and square Cap, which he disgusted as Popish Ceremonies, and therefore put up a Petition to the King, That he might be dispensed with in his Refusal of those ceremonial

Orders, or be discharged of his Bishopricks. The King consented to his Petition, and wrote to the Archbishop to omit those Ceremonies, and dispense with him as to the use of them, as did also the Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland; but the Bishops would not yield, saying, they were Trifles, and that his Stubbornness and Wilfulness was not to be endured; whereupon Dr. Hooper was forced to yield, and having preached once before the King in his Pontificals, he retired to his Diocese.

Being come to his Flock, he employed his Time with all diligence for the Edification of his People, seeking all Means how to instruct and improve them in the Way of Salvation, going about his Diocese, and in all the principal Towns and Villages, teaching and Preaching to the People, visiting Schools, hearing Causes, and discharging with all faithfulness, the Office of a Bishop.

Two Years did he thus continue executing the Office of a careful and vigilant Pastor, at the End of which Time King Edward died, and Queen Mary coming to the Throne, who subverted the Religion established, this Bishop was one of the first that was sent for by a Pursevant, for two Causes: 1. To answer to Dr. Heath, whose See he had possessed himself of, that Bishop being deprived for his Popish Opinions. 2. To render an Account to Dr. Bonner, Bishop of London, because in King Edward IV.'s Time, he was an Accuser of that Bishop's Misbehaviour to King Edward's Ordinances, at St. Paul's Cross in the open Congregation. He was first carried before the Queen and her Council, where the Bishop of Winchester received him opprobriously, and railed at him as an Heretick, and from thence sent to Prison, where he remained some Time.

The next Year, March 19, 1554. he was summoned to appear before the Bishops of Winchester, London, Durham, Landaff, and Chichester, who were appointed Commissioners by the Queen for his Examination and Trial. They called him before them several Times, and examining him about his Marriage, Christ's corporal Presence in the Sacrament, &c. at length condemned him



him for an Heretick; and having degraded him in *Newgate*, he was delivered to six of the Queen's Guards to conduct him down to *Glocester*, and deliver him to the Sheriffs there, who with the Lord *Chandois*, Sir *John Bridges*, and others, were commissioned by the Queen to see Execution done, which they did accordingly at *Glocester*, Feb. 9, 1555.

*Thomas Drowry*, a blind Boy, who had suffered Imprisonment in *Glocester* some Time, for confessing the Truth, when Bishop *Hooper* was brought down to be executed, obtained leave, after long Intercession, to be brought to him. The Bishop examined him, and in conclusion said to him, 'Ah! poor Boy, God hath taken from thee thy outward Sight, but has given thee a Sight more precious, for he hath endowed thy Soul with the Eye of Knowledge and Faith: God give thee Grace, that thou lose not that Sight.'

This Boy, May 5, 1556, was brought before Dr. *Williams*, then Chancellor of *Glocester*, who sitting judicially in his Consistory with Mr. *John Tayler*, alias *Barker*, his Register, asked the Boy, whether he did believe, that after the Words of Consecration, the real Body of Christ was in the Sacrament? To whom the Boy answered, 'No, that I do not.' Then said the Chancellor, 'Who taught thee this Heresy?' The Boy replied, 'You Mr. Chancellor, for you did say in that Pulpit, (pointing to it) That the Sacrament was to be received spiritually by Faith, and not carnally and really, as the Papists have taught.' Then answered the Chancellor, 'Do as I have done, and you'll escape burning.' To which the Boy said, 'Tho' you can so easily mock God and your own Conscience, I will not do so.' Then the Chancellor said, 'God have Mercy on thee, I will read the condemnatory Sentence against thee;' which he beginning to do, the Register stood up and said, 'Fie for shame, Man, will you condemn your self. Away! Let some other pass Sentence;' but the Chancellor replied, 'I'll obey the Law, and give Sentence my self;' which having done, the Boy was delivered to the Sheriff of *Glocester*, and burnt in that City, suffering joyfully.

The Chancellor lived not long after this, and came to a sudden End; for in 1558, Queen *Elizabeth* sent down certain Commissioners to *Glocester*, and when they were near the City, Dean *Jenkins* advised him to accompany him in meeting them, but the conscious Chancellor answered, he would never see them, and kept his Word; for great Trouble of Mind broke his Heart before the Commissioners arrived. *Atkyns*, p. 125.

*Thomas Croker*, a Bricklayer of *Glocester*, was at the same Time with *Thomas Drowry*, condemned for his Testimony to the Truth, and was burnt with him in the same Fire at *Glocester*, both of them joyfully yielding their Souls into the Hands of the Lord Jesus.

*William Dangerfield*, his Mother, Wife, and Child, all brought to their End by the cruel Usage of the Papists. This *William* was an honest and godly poor Man, living at *Wotton-under-Edge*, but being in fear of Persecution, fled from his Habitation, and so remained for some Time, till hearing that his Wife was brought to bed, he returned home to visit her and his Children, of which he had nine. His Neighbours, who were zealous for the Religion then in Vogue, beset the House, and taking him, carried him to Prison, where he was kept so long in Irons, that they eat into his Legs.

His Wife, with her Infant but fourteen Days old, was apprehended soon after, and put into the common Gaol among Thieves and Murderers, without any Fire; where, after she had been some Time at a Distance from her Husband, yet with his Knowledge, the Bishop, who was Dr. *Brookes*, applies himself to *William*, telling him, that his Wife had recanted, which so wrought upon him, that he also promised to recant, and then had Liberty to see his Wife; but finding the Bishop's Relation false, and his Wife lamenting his Fall, he returned home, and sickening with Grief for what he had done, died.

*Joan*, his Wife, still remained in Prison, and was examined by the Bishop, but not answering his Design, was so hardly used, that her Infant was first starved, and she soon after died. The Grief for these Losses



wrought so much upon the Mother of *William Dangerfield*, being a Woman of eighty Years of Age and upward, and being left alone in her Son's House, that she also died, and so the nine Children were left destitute and ruined.

*John Horn* was burnt for his Religion in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, with a Woman, in 1556, at *Newent*, or *Wotton-under-Edge*.

*James Baynham* of *Westbury*, Son of *Sir Alexander Baynham*, bred up at the Inns of Court, a Person learned in the Law, of a virtuous Disposition and godly Conversation: He married the Wife of *Simon Fish*, the Author of a famous Book, called *The Supplication of the Beggars*, which tended much to the Reformation of Religion, and made him suspected to be of the same Inclination.

Not long after, he was accused to *Sir Thomas Moor*, then Chancellor of *England*, and being arrested by a Serjeant at Arms, was carried out of the Temple to *Sir Thomas's* House at *Chelsea*, where he continued in free Prison a While, but when *Sir Thomas*, who often treated with him to renounce his Principles, (for he was a zealous Asserter of the Protestant Doctrines) but could not prevail, he used him more severely, and cast him into a Prison in his own House, whipped him at a Tree in his Garden, called afterwards *The Tree of Truth*, and lastly, sent him to the Tower of *London* to be racked, thereby to force him to accuse such Gentlemen of the Temple as were of his Judgment, and confess where his Books were, *Sir Thomas* being present himself to see this cruelty executed on him. And because his Wife could not be prevailed with to discover his Books, she was sent to the Fleet, and their Goods confiscated.

When *Sir Thomas Moor* found all his Attempts to reduce him to the Church in vain, he sent him to the Bishop of *London*, who put him into *Lollard's* Tower, examined him several Times upon many Articles and Interrogatories, and at last, by fair Words and Threatnings, brought him to recant; and so doing Penance at *St. Paul's* Cross, he was soon dismissed and sent home; but within a Month after, he was so troubled in Conscience for his Abjuration, that he could not be quiet till he asked God,

and the Protestant Congregation in *Bow-lane* Forgiveness, and declared openly in *St. Austin's* Church, *London*, that he had denied God, and prayed all the People to forgive him. Upon this he was soon apprehended again, condemned, and delivered to the Sheriff to be executed.

When he was come to the Stake in *Smithfield*, where he suffered, *April* 30, 1532, he spake thus to the People. 'Good People, I am come hither to die as an Heretick: These be the Articles I suffer for. 1. I say, that it is lawful for every Man and Woman to have God's Book in his Mother Tongue. 2. That the Pope is Antichrist. 3. That there are no other Keys of Heaven-gate, but Preaching of the Word. 4. That there is no other Purgatory, but Christ's Blood; and that the Souls of the Faithful go immediately to Heaven. 5. That *Thomas Becket* was no Saint, but a Traitor. 6. That there is no Transubstantiation in the Sacrament, but that 'tis Idolatry to worship the Bread, &c.' One *Parvey* gave him the Lie in thus speaking, and hastened to burn him.

While *Mr. Baynham* was in the midst of the Flames, and his Arms and Legs were half consumed, he cried out, and said, 'O ye Papists, ye look for Miracles, behold, here you may see a Miracle, for in this Fire I feel no more Pain than if I were in a Bed of Down, but it is to me as a Bed of Roses.' And having thus said, he was consumed in the Flames.

*Mr. Parvey*, the next Week after, went up into a Gallery, where he had a Rood before him, and prayed and wept bitterly, which his Maid finding him to do, went to him, and he to divert her, bade her take a rusty Sword and make it clean, and not trouble him, which while she was doing, he tied up a Rope and hanged himself.

*John Piggot* was executed at *Sodbury* in 1555, and *John Barnard* and *John Walsh*, were ordered to be apprehended and prosecuted, because they often repaired to *Sodbury* to shew the Bones of that Martyr, who had been lately burned there, because thereby they did animate the People to a Perseverance in the reformed Religion. — It is affirmed by the Inhabitants of *Sodbury*, that the Chancellor of the Diocese, *Dr. Whittington*,



ington, did attend in Person upon the Martyrdom of a certain Woman, whose Name they knew not, condemned by himself for Heresy, and that a Bull broke out of the Town, and did run furiously to the Place of Execution, and there gored the Chancellor, without doing hurt to any others present, so much, that he killed him immediately, carrying away his Guts on his Horns.

Mr. Henry Smith of Campden is recorded in the Book of Martyrs for his remarkable Death, tho' not by Martyrdom. He was much taken Notice of for rejecting the Popish Superstitions; but being afterwards sent to study the Law in London, he turned to be a zealous Papist, and finished his Zeal by hanging himself in his Lodgings near the Temple, in the Year 1569.

## DIVINES of EMINENCY, born, or inhabiting this County.

**T**Idemannus of Winchcomb, Bishop of Worcester, in the Reign of Richard II.

Dr. Chedworth, Bishop of Lincoln, in K. Henry VI.'s Time. He and Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, were appointed to correct and reform the Statutes of Eaton and King's Colleges, Cambridge. He is supposed to be born at Chedworth.

Dr. Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester in Edward IV.'s Reign, born at Westbury.

Dr. Ruthal, Bishop of Durham in K. Henry VII.'s Reign, was born at Cirencester.

Dr. Fox, Bishop of Hereford. He was born at Dursley, and was active to get Hands for the Divorce of King Henry VIII. from Queen Katherine.

Dr. Gilbert Bourn, Bishop of Wells, was Rector of Minching-Hampton.

Dr. James Berkeley, Son of Thomas Lord Berkeley, was Rector of Slimbridge, and afterwards consecrated Bishop of Exeter.

Owen Oglethorp, afterwards made Bishop of Carlisle, was Rector of Slimbridge. He crown'd Queen Elizabeth in 1558; but was afterwards deprived for Popery.

Dr. Henry Stokesley, Rector also of Slimbridge, was consecrated Bishop of London in 1530. He was a violent Persecutor of the Protestants.

Dr. Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, was Rector of Avening.

He was deprived for not taking the Oath of Allegiance to King William III. and Queen Mary II.

Dr. Bull, Bishop of St. Davids, was Rector of the same Parish. He is famous for his Defence of the Nicene Faith, and several other learned Works.

Sir Herbert Crofts Bart. and afterwards Bishop of Hereford, was Rector of Uley.

Dr. Paul Bush, first Bishop of Bristol, was Rector of Winterborn. He was an eminent Man, and Provincial of the Order of Bonhomies.

John Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley, translated the Bible into English, at the Request of Thomas IV. Lord Berkeley, as also the Polychronicon, and added a Continuation of it. He wrote also the memorable Affairs of his own Times. He died in 1409.

John Wickins, Rector of Titherington, and Master of Campden School, published a Concordance of the Bible, and wrote several Grammatical Treatises.

John Warner, Vicar of Christ-Church in Hampshire, a popular Preacher, who published some Books of Devotion, was born at Hatfield.

Henry Dean, Prior of Lanthony, 11 Hen VII and Chancellor of Ireland, was successively Bishop



Bishop of *Bangor*, *Sarum*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

*Giles Widows*, so eminent for Preaching his Loyal Sermons at *St. Martin's Church* in *Oxford*, when the *Garrison* was there in 1645, was born at *Mickleton*.

*Sebastian Benefield*, *Margaret* Professor at *Oxford*, was born at *Presbury*.

*John Riland*, Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and Archdeacon of *Coventry*, who wrote some religious Discourses, was born at *Radbrook* in *Queinton Parish*.

*Calybate Downing*, a violent Preacher to stir up Rebellion against King *Charles I.* was born at *Shermington*.

*Mr. William Tindale*, a strenuous and early Assertor of the Reformation, was Tutor to *Sir John Walshe's* Children, of *Little Sodbury*, and translated the *New Testament* in his House; but being prosecuted by the Bishops, was forced to fly from that his Retirement into *Flanders*, where he was apprehended by an Order from *England*, put into *Filford Castle*, and being convicted of Heresy, was burnt under the Walls of it, in 1556.

*Thomas Neal*, Hebrew Professor at *Oxford*, a very learned Divine, was born at *Wotton-under-Edge*.

*John Sprint*, Minister of *Thornbury*, a popular Preacher, was at first disaffected to the Ceremonies of the Church, but being convinced by *Mr. Burton*, Archdeacon of

*Glocester*, he not only conformed, but taught others to do the like.

*Friar Bacon* was born at *Todmore-bottom* in *Bisley Parish*. He was educated at *St. Bury-Hill*, then called *St. Mary-Chapel* on *Stroud River*, in the Parish of *Hampton*, where is still a Room, called *Friar Bacon's Study*. He died in 1284. He was a very learned Man and wrote eighty Books, but for his Skill in the Mathematicks, was reputed a Conjuror in those ignorant Times, which ignominious Name his Memory still bears, tho' undeserved.

*Sir John*, Minister of *Windrush*, did Penance for keeping a Concubine, by walking three Times round *Burford-Cross*, with a Faggot on his Back. The Woman was his Wife, who was in those Days esteemed worse than a Concubine.

*John Biddle*, Master of *Cript School* in *Glocester*, was born at *Wotton-under-Edge*: He wrote against the Divinity of the *Holy Ghost*, and many other blasphemous Books, for which he was kept in Prison under all the Changes of Government of the rebellious Times. He died in *Newgate* in 1662.

*Robert Harris*, born in *Campden*, was a famous Preacher of the Puritan Party, one of the Visitors of the University of *Oxford*, and one of the Commissioners for ejecting scandalous Ministers in that County. He much inveighed against Pluralists, and was a notorious one himself. He died in 1658, and was buried in *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, where he had been President.



## The CHARITY-SCHOOLS in this County.

**A** *Bacon*, a Charity-School for all the poor Children of this Place, and *Wick*, set up by a Gentleman.

*Almondsbury*, the Minister of this Parish applies the Offertory at the Sacrament, for teaching of the poor Children.

*Badminton*, here is a Charity-School built by a Lady of Quality, and endowed by her with six Pounds a Year, and a Load of Coals.

*Berkeley*, here is a School erected for the Teaching of twenty Girls.

*Bream*, here a Gentlewoman about twelve Years since, bequeathed 50 *l.* to be put out at Interest for the Teaching of poor Children: With this Interest, and the Benefaction of a neighbouring Gentleman, a School hath ever since been kept up, in which there are twenty-three poor Children taught.

*Cam*, here is a Charity-School for thirty Girls, of which ten are cloathed at the Charge of a certain Lady of Quality.

*Campden*, a School erected and endowed by the honourable *James Thynne* Esq; deceased, wherein about thirty poor Girls are taught to read, knit and spin, and are all cloathed, the Mistress being allowed 10 *l.* a Year. Here is also another School erected for teaching twenty-four poor Children to read, for which there is a Salary of 4 *l.* per Annum given to a Mistress by a private Gentleman.

*Cheltenham*, here is a School for twenty Boys, who are taught and cloathed by a Subscription of 30 *l.* per Annum.

*Cirencester*, here are about ninety poor Children taught, of which part of the Charge is defrayed by some standing Charities applied to that use, and part of the Offertory; the rest is upheld by private Contributions. The Minister examines the Children quarterly to shew their Improve-

ment, and when they leave the School, there is a Bible and Common-Prayer Book given them.

*Coleford*, where is a School for forty Boys, for which there is 5 *l.* a Year subscribed.

*Dumbleton*, a School erected at the Charge of the Lord of the Manor, *Sir Richard Cox*, and the Minister of the Parish, for teaching all the poor Children to read, knit and spin, which is performed by the Clerk of the Parish and his Wife, encouraged thereto by a competent Salary added to the Perquisites of his Place.

*Huntley*, the Minister of this Place puts ten poor Children to School at his own Charge.

*Glocester*, a School, where about eighty-five poor Children are taught, and seventy-two of them cloathed: One of the Subscribers lately deceased has left 100 *l.* by his Will to the said School; and if his Son dies before he is of Age, or leaves no Issue, 100 *l.* more.

*Kingswood*, a School founded by a Gentleman, for all the Poor of that Parish, upon which he has settled 30 *l.* per Annum to maintain it.

*Laberton*, a School for twenty Boys, endowed with 20 *l.* a Year by a private Gentleman.

*Leonard-Stanley*, a School upheld by Subscriptions, to which a Clothier has lately left 40 *s.* a Year for ever.

*Marshfield*, where are twelve poor Children taught at the Expence of the Lord of the Manor.

*Minching-Hampton*, where are nine Children taught.

*Nettleton*, the Children of this Place are taught at *West-Kington*, by an Endowment common to both.



*Newent*, here are two Schools, at which fifty Children are taught.

*Oxenhall*, where twenty Children are taught at two Schools, at the Charge of one Person.

*Painswick*, where is a School for eleven Children.

*Prestbury*, here is a School for the Teaching all the Children of this Place, of which seven have been put Apprentices, but most of them go off to Husbandry and Country-Business.

*Pucklechurch*, a Charity-School.

*Rodborough*, where twenty Children are taught by a Subscription of ten Pounds *per Annum*. Here is also 150 *l.* given by a Clothier for the Instruction of poor Children, and 35 *l.* by three others, which is laid out in Land for that purpose; as is also 100 *l.* more given by another Clothier, for the Apparelling, Books, and teaching of three Boys. All this is besides private Contributions.

*Sandhurst*, a School, where twenty Children are taught for a small Subscription.

*Stanton*, all the Children are here taught, and several of them cloathed by part of an ancient Benefaction.

*Stonehouse*, where is a School for teaching twelve poor Children.

*Stroud*, here are sixty poor Children taught, and twelve of them cloathed yearly; as also 10 *l.* a Year allowed for teaching four poor Boys. Most of them are put out to Husbandry.

*Tewksbury*, a good School for forty Boys, all cloathed at the Expence of several worthy Gentlemen, and the Minister of the Parish, who visits it three Times a Week, and appoints them Portions of Scripture, and Common-Prayer Book to get by Heart.

*West-Kington*, a School for thirty Boys of this Parish and *Nettleton*, all taught and clothed. It is supported by the Lord of the Manor and Minister chiefly.

*Weston-Birt*, a School for all the poor Children of the Parish. The Minister often catechizes them at Church, and looks into their Improvement.

*Wick*, a Charity-School for all the poor Children of this Place and *Abson*, maintained by a Gentleman.

*Wood-Chester*, where by the Interest of 400 *l.* left as a Legacy, all the poor Children of it are taught.



A B B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Abbotston al. Abson.	Pucklechurch	Chapel to Pucklechurch				Ric. Haynes Esq; S
Aben Hall	Briavel	R Forrest	6 6 8	Mr Ri. Hall.	Mr Vaughan.	Judge Dormer. S
Arle	Cheltenham					
Acton Iron	Thornbury					
Acton Ilgar	Grombaldash					
Acton Turfield	Grombaldash	Chapel to Hawksbury				
Addlesthorp	Slaughter	Chapel to Broadwell				Theop. Leigh Esq; S
Admington	Kistgate					
Adsett	Westbury					
Alderley	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	11 4 6	Mr W. Atkinson.	Matt. Hale Esq;	Ma. Hale Esq; MS
Alderton	Tewksbury	R Campden	22 1 9	Mr Ri. Smith.	Mr Will. Higford.	
Alkington	Berkeley					
Alkington } Alkerton.	Whitston					
Allison	Blidesflow					
Almondsbury	Berkeley	V Bristol	20 0 0	Mr W. Moseley.	Bishop of Bristol.	T. Chester Esq; MS
Alston	Cheltenham					
Alveston	Langley	V Bristol	24 0 0	Mr Bayly.	D. & C. of Bristol.	Edw. Hill Esq; S
Alvington	Blidesflow	Chapel to Woollaston				
Ampney Down	Crothorn	V Fairford	10 5 4	Mr Sam. Wells.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	
Ampney Ho- lyrood, al.	Crothorn	V Fairford	6 9 1/2	Mr Isaac Dalton.	Ro. Pleydwell Esq;	R. Pleydwell Esq; S
Ampney Crucis						
Ampney St. Mary	Crothorn	Curacy				
Ampney St. Peter	Crothorn	Curacy				
Apperley	Westminster					Will. Lane Esq; S
Arlingham	Berkeley	R Gloucester	17 7 3 1/2	Mr Ri. Butler.	Jo. Bridgman Esq;	Char. Tate Esq; S
Arlington	Brittlesbarrow					
Ast Church	Tewksbury	Curacy		Mr Jos. Hatch.		
Ashellworth	Berkeley	V Gloucester	11 9 0	Mr Jo. Harper.	Bishop of Bristol.	Mrs Hayward MS
Ashley Barn	Barton Regis					
Ashton } Under- hill	{ Tewksbury } { Tibolston }	Curacy				W. Higford Esq; S
Ashton upon Carran	Tewksbury					
Aston Somer- vile	Kistgate	R Campden	9 3 4	Mr Jo. Moore.	W. Somerville Esq;	W. Somerville Es; S
Aston Under- Edge	Kistgate.	R Campden	10 2 2	Mr Jo. Bloxham.	Tho. Savage Esq;	
Avening	Longtree	R Stonehouse	24 0 0	Mr Jo. Swynfen.	Sam. Sheppard Esq;	S. Sheppard Esq; S
Aston						Jo. Driver Esq; S
Aulsworth al. Aldf- worth	Brittlesbarrow	V Bibury Pec.				
Aust, a Chapel to Aust Ferry	Henbury	Cur. Bristol		Mr Pearce.		
Awre	Blidesflow	V Forrest	10 5 0	Mr Rob. Maxwell.	Haberdashers in London.	
Ayford	Slaughter	Extraparochial				Will. Wanlo Esq; S
Aylberton	Blidesflow	Chapel to Lydney				

P P P P P

A T L.

N. B. M. stands for Manor, and S. for Seat, in the last Column.



A T L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Aylverton	Langley					
Aylworth	Bradley					J. Ayleworth Esq;
Bachefor, al.	Kistgate	R. Blockley	13 3 8	Mr Jo. Wilson.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	Lady Freeman. M
Batsford						
Badminton	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	5 5 7	Dr. Jos. Avery	D. of Beaufort.	D. of Beaufort. M
Magna						
Badminton	Grombaldash	Chapel to Hawksbury				
Parva						
Badgenden	Crothorn	R Cirencester	8 4 3	Mr W. Huntington.	Lord Weymouth.	
Badgeworth	Dudston	R Winchcomb	12 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mr Mark Trinder.	Sir Will. Dodwell.	Cha. Hyet Esq; S
Bagpath	Berkeley					
Bangrove	Tibalsdon					
Barnesley	Brittlesbarrow	R Bybry Pec.	13 15 4	Mr Ri. Payne.	Mrs Bouchier	Mrs Bouchier. M
Barnwood	Dudston	Curacy				Mr Will. Johnson.
Barrington	Bradley	V Stow	7 6 8	Mr Jo. Bradly.	The Crown.	Ed. Bray Esq; M:
Magna						
Barrington	Slaughter	V Stow	4 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr St. Brice.	The Crown.	
Parva						
Barton-street	Dudston					Mrs Webb Wid. :
Batsford	Kistgate	R. Blockley	13 3 8	Mr Jo. Wilson.	Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	Lady Freeman. S
Bawnton al.	Crothorn	Curacy				Tho. Master Esq; S
Bampton						
Beach	Langley					
Beckford	Tibalsdon	V Campden	16 16 10	Mr Lebeus Lunn.	Mr Wakeman.	Mr Wakeman. S
Bentham	Dudston					
BERKELEY O=	Berkeley	V Dursley	32 14 8	Mr Hen. Head.	Earl of Berkeley.	E. of Berkeley. M
Berkeley-Castle	Berkeley					
Berrington	Kistgate					
Bettesley	Westbury					
Beverston	Berkeley	R Dursley	30 0 0	Mr Jo. Swynfen.	The Crown.	Sir H. Hicks. M S
Beverston-	Berkeley					Sir Henry Hicks. S
Castle						
Bicknor-	St. Briavells	R Roffe	13 6 8	Mr Ri. Mantle.	Mr Mantle.	R. Machen Esq; S
English						
Birdlip	Rapsgate					
Bisley	Besleigh	V Stonehouse	19 10 5	Mr Steph. Phillips.	The Crown.	T. Stephens Esq; M
Bitton	Langley	V Hawksbury	18 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr Jo. Eade.	Preb. of Salisbury.	
Blackmorehead	Westbury					
Blacksworth	Barton					
St. Blasse Cha-	Henbury					
pel						
Blayson	Westbury	R Forresta	5 7 4	Mr Bendy Grove.	Jo. Wade Gen.	
Bleddington	Slaughter	V. or C. Stow	6 13 4		Chr. Ch. Col. Oxon.	
Boddington	Tewksbury	Chap. to Starton				Lord Cravon, S
Boulden	Longtree					Mrs Lock. S
Bowfen	Bodloe					W. Estcourt Esq; S
Bowthorp al.	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	10 0 0	Dr. Tho. Burton.	The Crown.	
Eastlach						
Martin						
Boxwell	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	23 14 8	Mr Wicks Huntley.	Ri. Huntley Esq;	Ri. Huntley Esq; S
Bradley	Wootton					Tho. Dawes Esq; S
Bradstone	Berkeley					Jo. Nelme Esq; S
Bradway	K. stgate, Com.	Wigorn				
Bream	Briavells					



B R I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
St Briavells	Briavells	Chapel to Lydney				W. Catchmayd Esq; S
St Briavells- Castle	Briavells					
Brimfield	Rapsgate	R Stonehouse	9 11 11	Mr Hanbu. Sandys	Mr Windsor Sandys	Mr Wi. Sandys MS
Brockhampton	Bradley					
Brockington	Cleeve	V Winchcomb	6 17 0	Mr Jo. Lawrence	Sir Jo. Guise	Sir Jo. Guise. S
Brockworth	Dudston					
Brode-Marston	Kiftgate	R Stow	33 11 10	Dr Hen. Bridges.	Mr Theoph. Leigh	Danv. Hodges Esq; S
Brodewell	Slaughter					
Brockwer	St Briavells					
Bromesbo- rough.	Botlow	R Forrest	7 15 0	Mr Ri. Eaton.	Walter Tate Esq;	Walter Tate Esq; S
Buckland	Kiftgate	R Camden	29 6 8	Mr Trethamby Tooker	Ld. Weymouth	Ld. Weymouth MS
Buckthrop	Dudston	V Gloucester	7 17 5½	Mr Ri. Collins	D. & C. of Gloucest.	Jo. Cocks Esq; MS
Bully	Botlow					
Burthorp, al.						
Eastlach	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	10 0 0	Dr Tho. Burton	The Crown.	
Marten						
Bourton on the Hill	Tewksbury	R Campden	14 0 0	Mr Augu. Goodwin	Mr Durham	Will. Batson Esq; S
Bourton on the Water	Westminster					Ch Trindar Esq; S
Bybery	Slaughter	R Stow	27 2 8	Mr George Vernon	Mr George Vernon	Jo. Jordan Esq; S
Calcott	Brittlesbarrow	V Bybery	13 1 4	Dr Jo. Varnam	Edm. Warnford Esq;	E. Warnford Esq; MS
Camden	Longtree					
CAMPDEN	Rapsgate	V Campden	20 6 8	Mr Tho. Mansell	Ld. Gainsborough	Ld Gainsborough M
Camden- house de- molished	Kiftgate					
Cambridge	Berkeley					
Cam Upper	Berkeley	V Dursley	6 13 4	Mr Edm. Turner	Bishop of Gloucester	Mr Trotman S
Candle Green	Rapsgate					
Cardiff-walton	Tewksbury	Curacy				
Cawhonyborn	Kiftgate	Capella ad Church Honiborn in Com. Wigorniae				
Cerny North	Rapsgate	R Cirencester	21 10 5½	Mr Jo. Coxo	Mr Pool	
Cerny South	Crothorn	V Cirencester	6 16 8	Mr Alex. Saunders	Bishop of Gloucester	E. Dunch Esq; MS
Charfield	Grombaldah	R Hawksbury	10 1 2	Mr Edw. Pilsforth	Mr Edw. Pilsforth	
Charlton	Henbury					Ri. Haynes Esq; S
Charlton- Tetbury	Longtree					
Charlton Ab- botts	Kiftgate	C Winchcomb				Jo. Carter Esq; S
Charlton Kings	Cheltenham	Perpet. Curacy		Mr Morgan Leyson	Jesus Coll. Oxon.	Jo. Priane Esq; S
Charringworth	Kiftgate					Tho. Barnsley Esq; S
Chaseley	Westminster, 'tis in Worcestershire.					
Chaveridge Green	Longtree					Na. Stephens Esq; S
Chaxall	Westbury					
Chedworth	Rapsgate	V Cirencester	7 8 2	Mr Jeffry Wall	Queens Coll. Oxon.	Sir R. Howe Bt. S Sir R. Rich Bt. S
CHELTEN- HAM	Cheltenham	Perpet. Curacy		Mr Jo. Lloyd	Jesus Coll. Oxon.	
Cherington	Longtree	R Stonehouse	13 0 0	Mr Na. Hackham	Edm. Stephens Esq;	E. Stephens Esq; MS
Chesterton	Crothorn					



C H U.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Churcham	Westbury	V Forrest	20 5 0	Tho. Tach	D. & C. of Gloucester	Stoughton Esq; S
Churchdown	Dudston	C. Gloucester	—	—	—	{ Hen. Guise Esq; S F. Window Esq; S
CIRENCES- TER O=	Cirencester	C. Cirencester	—	Mr Jos. Harrison	Bishop of Gloucester	{ L. Bathurst. M S T. Master Esq; S
Clapton	Slaughter	Cha. to Bourton	—	—	—	—
Cleeve	Westbury	—	—	—	—	—
Cleeve Bi- shops	Cleeve	R Winchcomb	84 6 8	Mr Ja. Wedale	Coke Esq;	{ Kinard De La Bere Esq; M S
Clifford Chambers	Tewksbury	R Campden	18 5 6	Mr Christo. Smith	Lord Dorset.	Ri. Dighton Esq; S
Clifton	Barton	R Bristol	5 14 4	Mr Chapman	Mr Hodges.	{ Mr Freeman. S Mr Hart. S Mr Holworthy. S
Clurewall	St Briavells	—	—	—	—	Fr. Wyndham Esq; S
Coates	Crothorn	R Cirencester	9 6 8	Mr Elias Cateret.	Ro. Atkyns Esq;	—
Coates	Kistgate	—	—	—	—	—
Cockerton	Longtree	—	—	—	—	—
Codrington	Grombaldash	—	—	—	—	R. Coddington M S
Cold Aston	Puckle Church	V Hawksbury	17 1 7	Mr Edm. Fido.	Mr Gwinn.	W. Whittington Esq; S
Cold Aston Lodge	Puckle Church	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Aston, al. Affon	Slaughter	C Stow	—	Mr Edw. Iles.	—	Mr Winchcomb S
Blank	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLE- FORD O=	Briavells	Lecture	—	—	—	—
Comb	Berkeley	—	—	—	—	—
Comb	Kistgate	—	—	—	—	—
Comb Ind	Rapsgate	—	—	—	—	T. Horton Esq; M S
Compton	Botlow	—	—	—	—	—
Compton	Henbury	R Bristol	7 0 0	Mr Stone.	Sir Tho. Canne Kt.	—
Greenfield	Dirhurst	C Stow	—	—	—	Sir Will. Fuxon. M S
Compton Little	Bradly	C Cirencester	—	—	—	—
Compton ab Dale	Kistgate	—	—	—	—	—
Corndell	Bradley	—	—	—	—	Sir R. How Bar. M S
Casleys Comp- ton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffe, al.	Tewksbury	V Winchcomb	8 2 9	Mr James Chew.	The Crown.	Mr Norwood S
Corfe	Tewksbury	—	—	—	—	E. of Coventry. S
Coffe Court	—	—	—	—	—	—
Could Aston	Bradley	Stow	6 12 4	Mr Edw. Iles.	—	—
al. Aston	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blank	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowberley	Bradley	R Stonehouse	10 0 0	Mr Jo. Browne.	Jon Castleman Esq;	J. Castleman Esq; M S
Cowley	Berkeley	V Dursley	8 2 2	Mr Hen. Bond.	The Crown.	Jo. Browning Esq; S
Cowley	Rapsgate	R Stonehouse	9 1 0	Dr Nath. Lye.	The Crown.	Henry Brett Esq; S
Cowlne Deans	Dirhurst	R. Cirencester	9 19 4	Mr Jo. Hughes.	R. and Patron.	—
Cowlne Born	Rapsgate	R Winchcomb	5 6 9 2	Mr W. Alexander.	Mr Phill. Sheppard	Mr Phi. Sheppard S
Cowlne Rogers	Bradley	R Cirencester	7 0 4	Mr Christo. Baynes	D. & C. of Gloucester	—
Cowlne St. Ed- wins, al. St.	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	8 19 5	Mr Geo. Hunt.	Mr Fettiplace.	—
Alwins.	—	—	—	—	—	—



C R A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Stranham	Rapsgate	R Stonehouse	6 4 7	Mr Obædia Dun.	Mr Sandys	
Cromhall Ab- bots	Berkeley					Mrs Allen. S
Cromhall Llagon	Berkeley	R Hawksbury	16 9 2	Mr Allington Miles	{ Matt. Ducie Mor- ton Esq;	
Cuckerton	Longtree					
Cugley	Botlow					
Cundicot	Slaughter	R Blockley	7 10 1/2	Mr Ro. Hill.	Mr Cha. Cocks.	Mr Char. Cocks. M
Daglingworth	Crothorn	R Cirencester	8 6 0	Mr Na. Gwinn.	The Crown.	
DEAN (Great) al. Michael	St. Briavels	R Forrest	10 16 0	Mr Ri. Hall.	Hen. Colchester Esq;	H. Colchester Esq; MS
DEAN O= Dean Little	St. Briavels	Curacy		Mr Jo. White.	Glocester City.	Tho. Pyrke Esq; S
Derham, or Durham	Grombaldash	Hawksbury	14 12 4	Mr Mervin Perry.	W. Blathwayte Esq;	W. Blathwayte. MS
Derris Walton	Westminster					
Didbrook	Kistgate	V Campden	8 0 0	Mr Will. Winde.	The Crown, or	Lord Tracy.
Didmerton	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	8 0 0	Mr Tho. Burton.	R. Coddington Esq;	R. Coddington. MS
Dimwoodin	Botlow					
Dixton	Tewksbury					W. Higford Esq; MS
Doddington	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	5 6 4	Mr Ri. Coddington.	W. Coddington Esq;	W. Coddington MS
Dorsington	Kistgate	R Campden	12 19 0	Mr Will. Tate.	Mr Rawlins.	
Dodswell	Bradley	R Winchcomb	13 6 8	Mr Jo. Rogers.	Will. Rogers Esq;	{ W. Rogers Esq; S { Lio. Rich Esq; S
Doynton	Langley	R Hawksbury	14 11 2	Mr Jos. Jackson.	The Crown.	Mr Jo. Still. S
Diffield	Crothorn	Cirencester	8 2 4	M Edw. Log. Griffin	Mr Humphries.	Sir G. Hanger Kt. S
Dumbleton	Kistgate	R Campden	18 16 6	Mr Char. Cocks.	Sir Ri. Cocks Bar.	R. Cocks Bar. M S
Dunnington	Slaughter					
Dunsborn Rous, al. Militis	Crothorn	R Cirencester	13 0 0	M Josia Dockawray	Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon.	
Dunsborn Abbots	Crothorn	R Cirencester	8 14 8	Mr Will. Phipps.	Mr Will. Phipps.	
Dunsborn Lee	Rapsgate					
Durham Lodge	Grombaldash					W. Blathwayte Esq; S
Durhurst	Durhurst	Curacy		Mr Jo. Badger.	Mr Farmer Impr.	
DURSLEY O= Berkeley	Berkeley	R Dursley	10 24 3 1/2	Dr. Na. Lye.	Bishop of Gloucester	{ T. Purnell Esq; S { J. Arundel Esq; S { We. Wincatt Esq; S
Dimmock	Botlow	V Forrest	9 13 8	Mr Sam. Savage.	Ro. Wintour Gent.	{ Edw. Pye Cham- berlain Esq; S
Easton	Barton					
Ebrington	Kistgate	R Campden	9 0 0	Mr Tho. Andrews.	The Crown.	Will. Fortescue MS
Edge	Bisleigh					
Edgeworth	Bisleigh	R Stonehouse	8 0 0	Mr Edw. Log. Griffin	Tho. Ridler Esq;	T. Ridler Esq; MS
Elberton	Berkeley	V Bristol		Mr Peirce.	Bishop of Bristol.	
Elmeston- Hardwick	Cheltenham	V Winchcomb	9 2 2	Mr Will. Tindall.	The Crown.	
Estlach Tur- vile	Brightwell	C. Stow				
Estlach Mar- tin, al. Bu- therop	Vide Buthorp					
Elms-tree	Longtree					Mr Deacon S



<i>E L S.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Incumbent.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Manors &amp; Seats.</i>
Elsmore	Dudston					
Elston, al. } Elkston	Rapsgate	R Stonehouse	12 9 2	Mr Will. Pryor.	Lord Craven.	T. Horton Esq; MS
Elrington	Westminster					
Enworth, al. } Yanworth	Bradley	Ch. to Hazleton				
Elington	Whitstone	R Stonehouse	32 14 9	Mr Will. Dighton.	Na. Stephens Esq;	N. Stephens Esq; MS
Eslington, al. } Estinton	Bradley					
Etlow	Blideslow					
FAIRFORD=	Brittlesbarrow	V Fairford	13 11 5½	Mr Fra. Huntington	D. & C. of Gloucester	S. Barker Esq; MS
Falefield	Thornbury	Chap. to Thornbury				R. Jenkinson B <sup>t</sup> . MS
Farmcott	Kistgate					
Farmington, } al. Thor- merton	Bradley	R Cirencester	16 5 5	Mr Christ. Baynes.	Lord Scarborough.	Ld. Scarborough M
Fiddington	Tewksbury					
Filton	Berkeley	R Bristol	7 0 0	Mr Piding.	Mr Pope.	Mrs Bovey. MS
Flaxley	St. Briavels	Cur.				
Ford	Kistgate					
Forthampton	Tewksbury	Cur.				R. Dowdswell MS
Framilodge	Whitston					
Framton } Manfell	Bisley					
Frampton } Cottel	Langley	R Hawksbury	11 16 0	Mr Geo. Bryan.	Gabr. Hale Esq;	G. Hale Esq; MS
Frampton } upon Severn	Whitston	V Dursley	7 11 0	Mr Will. Smith.	Mr Clifford.	W. Clutterbuck Esq;
Frethorn	Whitston	R Gloucester	5 6 8	Mr Will. Smith.	Will Bayley Esq;	Will. Bayley Esq; S
Frocester	Whitston	V Gloucester	10 5 8	Mr Edw. Smith.	{ Matth. Ducie } { Moreton Esq; }	{ Matthew Ducie } { Morton Esq; MS }
Gatcomb	Blideslow					
Gee	Langley					
Gifting, Ne- } ther - Gui- ting	Kistgate	V Stow	14 19 5	Mr Tho. Humphries.	Mr Dav. Hughes.	{ J. Snell Esq; S } { D. Hughes Esq; S }
Gifting } Over, al. Gifting Temple	Kistgate	Cur.		Mr Will. Winde.		
GLOCES- } TER =	Six Churches, and a fine Cathedral.					
Grafton	Tibalsdon					
Greet	Kistgate					
Gretton	Kistgate					
Gudderton, } al. Gother- ington	Cleave					
						Bp.'s Palace. Deanery. H. Wagstaff Esq; John Snell Esq; Cha. Hyett Esq; John Cocks Esq; John Viney Esq; T. Stephens Esq; Tho. Brown Esq;



H A G.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Magley	Blidesflow					
Mam	Berkeley					
Lambrook	Langley					
Mam Fallow	Berkeley	R Dursley	6 13 4			
Lampnet	Bradley	R Cirencester	10 0 0	Mr Tho. Hughes.	Jo. How Esq;	
Lampton	Crothorn	R Fairford	20 17 2	Dr Jo. Kerchiwale.	Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon.	{ Tho. Trye Esq; S Will. Hart Esq; S H. Creswick Esq; S
Merfie						
Mannam East	Langley	Chap. to Bitton	—	—	—	
Mannam West	Langley					
Mardwick	Whitston	Cha. to Standish	—	—	—	W. Trye Esq; M S.
Marefield	Berkeley	Cur. Bristol	—	Mr Drew	Bishop of Bristol.	Tho. Berrow Gent. S.
Marescomb	Dudscumb	R Gloucester	—	Mr Jonath. Blagg		
Maresfield	Whitston	V Gloucester	17 0 0	Mr. Hen. Abbot.	Will. Trye Esq;	{ Will. Trye Esq; S Mad. Smith. S
Maornel	Crothorn	R Cirencester	5 16 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mr James Thorne.	Humph. Smith Esq;	
Marry Stoke	Barton Regis					
Martbury	Dudston	V Gloucester	16 6 5	Mr Hen. Jennings.	Bishop of Gloucester	W. Compton B <sup>t</sup> . M S.
Maselton	Bradley	R Stow	19 5 4	Mr Jo. Sedgwick.	The Crown.	Will. Banastre Kt. S.
Masfield	Westminster	R Winchcomb	13 6 8	Mr Jo. Price.	Mr Parker.	Mr Parker.
Matherley	Dudston	V Winchcomb	8 14 4	Mr Tho. Pugh.	The Crown.	Mr Gibbs S
Down						
Mathorp	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	10 0 0	Mr. Jo. Bradly.	Sir John Webb Bar.	{ Sir J. Webb M Mr Fettiplace S Jo. Powle Esq; S R. Jenkinson B <sup>t</sup> . M S.
Mawksbury	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	18 9 8	Mr Jo. Ryland.	Sir R. Jenkinson B <sup>t</sup> .	
Mawksbury	Grombaldash					
Mpton						
Mawling	Kistgate	R Stow	10 18 8	Mr Gerard Clement	Mr Wyndham.	
Mayles	Kistgate	V or C Winchc.	—	Mr Will. Winde C.	Lord Tracy.	Lord Tracy.
Mempsted	Dudston	R Gloucester	8 0 0	Dr. Ri. Wilks.	Lord Scudamore.	{ Ld. Scudamore. S. Dan Lysons Esq; S Mr Eckley. S
Mempton	Langley					
Menbury	Henbury	V Bristol	30 0 0	Mr Stump.	{ Sir S. Astry's } Heirefs.	{ Heirefs of Sir S. Astry M S Mr Sampson S
Meydon	Westminster					
Metcot, or	Kistgate					R. Dighton Esq; M S.
Midcot						
Mil, al. Hull	Berkeley	Don. Dursley	32 l. improv	Mr W. Pritchard.	Sir Edw. Fast Bar.	Edw. Fast B <sup>t</sup> . M S.
Mnam	Dudston					
Mnchwick	Kistgate					Edw. Cooke Esq; M S.
Mnton on	Tibaldston	R Campden.	8 13 11	Mr Ant. Johnson.	Bishop of Gloucester	
le Green						
Mnton	Grombaldash in	Durham Parish.				
Mnton in Berkeley Parish.						
Mrfley	Longtree	V Stonehouse	7 1 4	Mr T. Stratford.	The Crown.	Mr Nat. Stephens M.
Mrtton	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	16 0 0	Mr James Harris.	Jo. Paston Esq;	Jo. Paston Esq; M S.
Mcklescot	Dudston					
Melsfield	Briavels	Cha. to Lydney	—	—	—	
Mntingford in Berkeley Parish						W. Catchaye Esq. M S.



H U N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats
Hillsley	Grombaldash	Cap. demolished.				Hen. Carter Esq;
Huntley	Botlow	R Forrest	7 5 10	Mr Abr. Morse.	Duke of Kent.	
St. Huft, al. } Sandhurst }	Dudston	V Gloucester		Mr Jo. Gregory.	Bishop of Bristol.	
Hyde	Kistgate					
Hyde	Longtree					
St. James & } St. Phillip }	Barton Regis	V Bristol	15 10 0	Mr Taylor	City of Bristol.	
Itcomb	Slaughter					
Iron Acton	Thornbury	R Hawksbury	16 10 0	Mr Tho. Shute.	Mr Tho. Shute.	
Iron Acton- } House }	Thornbury					
Itchington	Henbury					
Kemmerton	Tewksbury	R Campden	17 13 0	Dr Na. Lye.	City of Gloucester.	Jo. Parsons Esq;
Kempley	Botlow	V Forrest	5 6 5½	Mr Pet. Senhouse.	D.&C. of Hereford	Tho. Pyndar Esq;
Kempsford	Brittlesbarrow	V Fairford	19 0 0	Mr Geo. Gerard.	Bishop of Gloucester	Ld. Weymouth M
Kempsford- } House }						
Kilcott	Botlow					
Kilcott	Grombaldash					
Kingscote	Berkeley	Chap. to Beverston		Mr Jo. Swynfen.	The Crown.	W. Kingscote Esq; M
Kingsholm	Dudston					
Kingswood, } Com. Wilts }	Dursley	V. or Cur.		Mr Will. Bishop.	Kingswood Inhab.	Old Abbey.
Kinley	Longtree	Ch. Stonehouse	9 2 10	Not now to be found.		
Kynton or } Kington }	Thornbury					
Lach Martin. } See Eastlach }						
Martin						
Lancant	Westbury	R Forrest	3 0 4			
Lasborough	Longtree	R Dursley	8 0 0	Mr Steph. Baring.	Walt. Estcourt Esq;	W. Estcourt Esq; M
Lassington	Dudston	R Gloucester	6 10 0	Mr Sam. Lawrence.	{ Edw. Cooke Esq; Mr Fowler.	
Laverton, or } Laberton }	Kistgate					
Lateridge	Thornbury					
Lay Nether	Westbury					
Lay Upper	Westbury					
Lea	St. Briavels	Chap. to Linton Com. Hereford.				
Leaden Court	Glocester					
Leaden High	Dudston					
Leaderton	Botlow					
Leckhampton	Cheltenham	R Winchcomb	18 13 4	Mr Tho. Normood.	Mr Tho. Normood.	Mr Tho. Normood
Lecomb	Slaughter					
Leighterton	Grombaldash	Cha. to Boxwell				
Lemington } the Lefs }	Tewksbury	Cur. Campden		Mr Baptist Hicks.	Bishop of Gloucester	Sir W. Juxon M
LETCHE- } LADE O= }	Brittlesbarrow	V Fairford	12 13 3½	Mr Ri. Castle.	Tho. Coxiter Esq;	{ Th. Coxiter Esq; N. Harding Esq; Ro. Simons Esq;
Linton	Dudston					
Lettleton West	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	11 4 8			
Littleton up- } on Severn }	Langley	R Bristol		Mr Pearce.	Mr Hawksworth.	



L O N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Longbridge	Wotton	R Dursley	17 18 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Not now to be found any such Place.		
Longborow	Kiftgate	V Stow	5 14 10	Mr Ro. Hill.	Theoph. Leigh Esq;	
Longford	Dudston					
Longhope	Botlow	V Forrest	9 7 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mr Geo. Venn.	Mr Yate.	{ D. of Kent M Mr Yate. S
Longney	Whitston	V Gloucester	12 13 4	Mr Hen. Abbot.	The Crown.	
Loyterton	Grombaldash	Cha.to Boxwell				
LuppiatNether	Bisleigh					Charles Coxes Esq; S
Luppiat Over	Bisleigh					T. Stephens Esq; MS
Lydney	Blideslow	V Forrest	24 6 8	Mr Tho. Gwillim.	D.&C. of Hereford	Lad. Wintour. M S
Lye	Westminster	V Winchcomb	7 16 3			
Lye Inn	Dirhurst					
Maismore	Dudston	C Gloucester			Bishop of Gloucester	{ H. Wagstaff Esq; S W. Pembridge G <sup>t</sup> S
Maugersbury	Slaughter					E Chamberlayne MS
Mangersfield	Barton Regis	C Bristol		Mr Cater.	Jo. Dowle Esq;	W. Player Esq; MS
Marshfield	Thornbury	V Hawksbury	29 4 8	Mr John Burton.	New Coll. Oxon.	
Marston Long	Kiftgate	R Campden	17 10 0	Mr Jo. Loggins.	Mr Sheldon.	
Matson	Dudston	V Gloucester	3 16 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mr Matt. Yate.	The Crown.	Jo. Selwyn Esq; MS
Mawfick	Botlow					
Mesy-hampton	Crothorn	R Fairford	20 17 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dr Jo. Kirchiwale.	Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon.	
Mickleton	Kiftgate	V Campden	9 14 3	Mr Geo. Yardly.	The Crown.	
MINCHING- HAMP- TON O=	Longtree	R Stonehouse	41 13 4	Mr Jo. Ferrers.	Sam. Sheppard Esq;	S. Sheppard Esq; MS
Minsterworth	Botlow	V Forrest	10 13 4	Mr Jackman Morse	Bishop of Gloucester	
Miserden	Bisleigh	R Stonehouse	8 13 4	Mr Jo. Durston.	Windsor Sandys Esq;	W. Sandys Esq; MS
Morton in Thornbury Parish						
MORTON in MARSH O=	Kiftgate	Cha.to Borton super Mont.				H. Creswick Esq; S
Morton Va- lence	Whitston	P Gloucester	14 5 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mr Dan. Bond.	Preb. of Hereford.	
Myth in Tewksbury Parish						
Naunton	Kiftgate					
Naunton	Slaughter	R Stow	16 13 4	Mr Benj. Marshal.	Bp. of Worcester.	
Naylsworth	Longtree in three Parishes.					
Newark	Dudston					
NEWENT O=	Botlow	V Forrest	23 0 0	Mr Tho. Avenant.	Tho. Foley Esq;	
Newland	St. Briavels	R Forrest	18 7 0	Mr Morgan Evans.	Bishop of Landaff.	H. Hall Esq; M S
NEWNHAM O=	Botlow	C Forrest		Mr John White.	Gloucester City.	
Newport in Berkeley Parish						
Newton	Tewksbury					
Newnton- Bagpath }	Berkeley	R Dursley	14 0 0	Mr Tho. Lodge.	Mr Will. Webb.	Mr W. Webb. M S
Nimpfield	Berkeley	R Stonehouse	11 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mr Jam. Berryman	The Crown.	J. Bridgman Esq; MS
Northey	Tewksbury					
North Cherney.	See Cerney					
NORTH- LEECH O=	Bradley	V Cirencester	10 19 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Mr Lionel Kirkam	Bishop of Gloucester	
Norton	Dudston	C Gloucester				
Norton Lower	Kiftgate					
Norgrove	Bradley	R Stow	8 6 8	Mr Geo. Yardly.	The Crown.	T. Pyrke Esq; M S
Nibly, al.						
North Nibly }	Wotton	C Dursley		Mr Tho. Sansom.	Chr. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	Mrs Smith W. M S



O A K.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Oakley Lodge	Crothorn					
Odington	Slaughter	R Stow	21 6 8	Mr Char. Naylor.	Precent. of York.	{ Mr Martin. S Mr Cha. Cox S
Oldbury su- per Mont. }	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	16 0 0	Mr Wicks Huntley.	The Crown.	
Oldbury. su- per fabrinam }	Thornbury	Chap. to Thornbury.				
Oldland	Langley	Chap. to Bitton				
Olveston	Langley	{ V Bristol annex'd to Alveston }		Mr Bayly.	D. & C. of Bristol.	
Orchard Stoke	Cleeve	Cha. to Cleeve.				
Over	Dudston					
Over	Langley					
Overfwell	Kiftgate	R Stow	7 8 8	Mr Geo Jones.	Sir Jo. Rushout.	
Oulpen	Berkeley	Cha. to Bagpath				
Oxendon	Tewksbury	Curacy.				
Oxenhall	Botlow	V Forrest	9 12 4	Mr J. Pauncefoot.		
Pachway	Langley					
Painswick Lodge }	Bisleigh					
Painswick Shepscomb }	Bisleigh					
PAINS- WICK o= }	Bisleigh	V Stonehouse	14 15 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mr Jo. Downes.	{ Trustees for the Town.	
Pauntley	Botlow	C Forrest		Mr Jo Pauncefoot.	Bishop of Gloucester	Jo. Paston Esq; MS
Pebworth	Kiftgate	V Campden	10 12 2	Mr Tho. Andrews.	The Crown.	
Pinnock	Kiftgate	R Stow	3 13 4	Mr W. Winde Cur.	Lord Tracy.	
Pirton Passage	Blidesflow					W. Dening Esq; S
Pitchcomb	Dudston	R Gloucester	— — —	Mr Jonat. Blagg.	R. and Patron.	
Postlip	Kiftgate					
Prestbury	Cheltenham	V Winchcomb	11 0 0	Mr Francis Wells.	Will. Baghott Esq;	{ W. Baghott Esq; S Chr. Capell Esq; S
Preston	Dudston	V Forrest	9 1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mr Char. Pool.	Bishop of Gloucester	
Preston	Crothorn	V Cirencester	7 6 8	Mr Hen. Stephens.	Tho. Master Esq;	
Prestcott	Kiftgate					
Preston upon Stour }	Deerhurst	V Campden	8 13 4	— — — — —	Ri. Mariet Esq;	R. Mariet Esq; MS
Prinknedge	Rapsgate					J. Bridgman Esq; S
Pucklechurch	Pucklechurch	V Hawksbury	14 13 4	Mr Hen. Berrow.	D. & C. of Wells.	
Pullon	Crothorn, part of it in Com. Wilts.					
Pumlington	Tewksbury					
Quedgley	Whitston	C Gloucester	a Donat.	Mr P. Lewis de Bons	Lord Manchester.	W. Hayward Esq; S
Quenton Lower }	Kiftgate					
Quenton Upper }	Kiftgate	V Campden	18 13 4	Mr Will. Cox.	D & C. of Worcester	
Quinington	Brittlesbarrow	R Fairford	7 8 2	Mr Geo. Hunt.	Jo. Powle Esq;	J. Powle Esq; M S
Rangworthy	Thornbury	C Hawksbury	— — —	Mr Giles Ridley.	Bishop of Gloucester	M. Hale Esq; M S
Redland	Henbury					
Redwick	Henbury					
Rendcomb	Rapsgate	R Cirencester	13 6 8	Mr Geo. White.	Mr Cox.	J. Guise Bar. M S
Riflington Magna }	Slaughter	R Stow	22 0 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Dr Knigh. Chetwood	The Crown.	
Riflington Parva }	Slaughter	R Stow	10 3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Dr Knigh. Chetwood	Edm. Bray Esq;	



R O C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Rockhampton	Langley	R Dursley	15 0 0	Mr S. Whitfield, Rector and Patron.		
Rodburch or } Rodberow }	Longtree	{ Chap. to Min-hampton } { and Lecture. }		{ Mr Ja. Stans- } { field Lectur. }	Bras. Nos. Coll. Oxon. as to the Lecture.	
Rodeley	Westbury					
Rodmarton	Longtree	R Stonehouse	18 1 3	Mr Stephen Collier.	Charles Coxo Esq;	Cha. Coxo Esq; MS
Rowell	Kiftgate					
Ruardine	St. Briavells	{ V Forrest, Chapel to } { Walford. }		Mr Ri. Greenway.		
Rudford	Botlow	R Forrest	10 0 0	Mr Hen. Jennings.	D. & C. of Gloucester	
Rudle	Westminster					
Runwick	Whitston	Chapel to Standish.				
Ryland	Botlow					
Sainsbury	Kiftgate	R Campden	19 9 2	Mr Jo. Brawn.	{ Mr Brawn's } { Co-heiresses. }	
Salperton- } Cold }	Bradley	Curacy	— — —	Mr Edw. Iles.		
Sandhurst	Dudston	V Gloucester	— — —	Mr Jo. Gregory.	Bishop of Bristol.	
Salperton	Bisleigh	R Stonehouse	17 0 0	Mr Ro. Parsons.	Ro. Atkyns Esq;	Ro. Atkyns Esq; S
Warney North	Rapsgate	R. Cirencester	21 10 5 1/2	Mr Jo. Coxo.		
Warney South	Crothorn	V. Cirencester	6 16 8	Mr. Alex. Saunders.	Bishop of Gloucester	Edm. Dunch Esq; S
Waul	Whitston	Chapel to Standish.				
Winhampton	Bradley	C Winchcomb	— — —	Mr Gerard. Clement.	Dr Lawrence Imp.	{ Sir W. Dodwell. S } { Dr Lawrence. S }
Wesincote	Kiftgate	R Blockley	19 12 9 1/4	Mr Tho. Beaker.	Lord Guilford.	
Wewdley	Kiftgate.	R Winchcomb	6 11 4	Mr Peter Barker.	Geo. Pitt Esq;	
Wewdley Ca- } tle }	Kiftgate	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Geo. Pitt Esq; MS
Wardington } Magna }	Dudston	Chapel to Badgworth		— — —	— — —	Mad. Lawrence S
Wardington } Parva }	Dudston					
Nearhampton in Henbury Parish.						
Wenington	Tewksbury	R Campden	15 3 4	Mr Simon Archer.	Mr Selden.	
Weperdine	Berkeley					
Wernborn	Slaughter	V Fairford	14 16 11 1/2	Mr Tho. Parsons.	Jo. Dutton Esq;	Jo. Dutton Esq; MS
Wernborn } House }	Slaughter	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Sir Ra. Dutton. S
Werenton	Kingsbarton					
Wipton } Moigne }	Longtree	R Stonehouse	18 1 9	Mr Will. Hodges.	Mr Estcourt Hodges.	{ E. Hodges Esq; M } { W. Estcourt Esq; S }
Wipton Olave	Bradley	R Winchcomb	9 0 0	Mr Jo. Prinn.	Will. Peachy Esq;	W. Peachy Esq; MS
Wipton Salare	Bradley	R Stow	7 3 4	Mr Jo. Prinn.	Will. Peachy Esq;	
Widdington } Mary }	Crothorn	R Cirencester	8 11 8 1/4	Mr Joseph Stephens.	The Crown.	
Widdington } Peter }	Crothorn	V Cirencester	5 12 2 1/2	Mr Joseph Stephens.	The Crown.	
Wimonshall	Berkeley	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Tho. Veale Esq; S
Winton	Puckle Church	R Hawksbury	5 6 4	Mr J. Luffingham.	Sam. Trotman Esq;	S. Trotman Esq; MS
Woughter } Wether }	Slaughter	Cha. to Bourton super aquam.				
Woughter } Upper }	Slaughter	R Stow	14 14 1	Mr Ri. Vernon.	Cha. Slaughter Esq;	MW. Whitmore MS
Wymbridge	Berkeley	R Dursley	28 2 4	Dr Will. Cradock.	Magdal. Coll. Oxon.	
Wymhill	Kiftgate	Ch. to Staunton	— — —	— — —	— — —	W. Sambach Esq; S



S O D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
SODBURY VETUS & SODBU. RY CHIP PING o=	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	14 8 0	Mr Jo. North.	D. & C. of Worcester	E. Stephens Esq; MS
Sodbury Parva	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	6 10 8	Mr Hen. Bedford.	Edw. Stephens Esq;	E Stephens Esq; MS { Kinard De La Bere Esq; MS
Southam in Cleeve Parish.						
Southorp	Brittlesbarrow	V Fairford	4 4 0	Mr Geo. Gerard.	Wadha. Coll. Oxon.	Edw. Popham Esq; S
Southweek in Tewksbury Pari.						
Spoonbed	Bisleigh					
Steanbridge	Bisleigh					
Standish	Whitston	R Gloucester	44 2 8	Mr Sam. Fowler.	Bishop of Gloucester	Jo. Dutton Esq; MS
Stanley Kings	Whitston	R Stonehouse	18 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr Tho. Morgan.	Ld. Scarborough.	Jo. Jefferies Esq; S
STANLEY LEO- NARD o=	Whitston	Curacy		Mr Jo. Taylor.	Re. Sandford Gent.	R. Sandford Gent. S
Stanton	Briavells	R Forrest	6 11 0	Mr Will. Harrison.	Hon. B. Hall Esq;	{ Hon. Benjamin Hall Esq; MS
Stanway Church	Tewksbury	V Campden	9 0 0	Mr Jos. Callow.	Jo. Tracy Esq;	Jo. Tracy Esq; MS
Stanway Hall	Tewksbury					Jo. Tracy Esq; S
Stanway Wood	Tewksbury					
Stapleton	Barton Regis	Bristol				
Starton	Dirhurst	V Winchcomb	12 0 0	Mr Jo. Herbert.	Mrs Lock.	
Staunton	Kiftgate	R Campden	17 11 4	Mr Lionel Kirkam	Vicar and Patron.	{ Mr. Izard. S Mr Jagles. S:
Stinchcomb	Berkeley	C Dursley		Mr Jo. King.	Bishop of Gloucester.	
Stockwell	Rapsgate					
Stoke Lark	Kiftgate					
Stoke Bishops	Henbury					{ Sir T. Canne Kt. J. Jackson Esq; J. Berkeley Esq; M
Stoke Gifford	Henbury	V Bristol		Mr Cater.	Jo. Berkeley Esq;	
Stoke Lodge	Henbury					
Stoke Orchard	Cleeve	Chap. to Cleeve				
Stone	Berkeley	C Dursley		Mr Ephraim Rice.		
Stanley Pont- large	Kiftgate, a Chapel annex'd to Toddington.					
Stapleton	Barton Regis	C Bristol		Mr Drew.	Tho. Walter Esq;	{ T. Walter Esq; W. Whittington Lawf Cole Esq; T. Winston Esq; Mrs Smith W. Mr Ball. S E Chamberlayne Jo. Howe Esq; M
Stonehouse	Whitston	V Stonehouse	22 0 0	Mr Jo. Hilton.	The Crown.	
STOW o=	Slaughter	R Stow	18 0 0	Mr Jo. Brathwayte	Rector & Patron.	
Stowell	Bradley	R Cirencester	5 16 11	Mr Tho. Hughes.	Jo. Howe Esq;	
Stowick	Henbury					
Stratton	Crothorn	R Cirencester	17 7 6	Mr Ralph Willet	Rector and Patron.	Mrs Chapman. M
STROUD o=	Bisleigh	Curacy		Mr Will. Johns.	Bishop of Gloucester	
Sutton under Brayles	Westminster	R Stow	13 13 4	Mr Edw. Astley.	Bishop of London.	
Swell Higher	Kiftgate	R Stow	7 0 0	Mr Geo. Jones.	Sir Jo. Rushout.	
Swell Lower	Slaughter	V Stow	6 12 3	Mr Ri. Bliss.	Corp Ch. Coll. Oxon.	R. Atkyns Esq; l
Swindon	Cheltenham	R Wincheomb	13 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr Tho. Morgan	Rector and Patron.	



S T D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
de	Rapsgate	R Stonehouse	3 18 3	Mr Jo. Lawrence.	Tho. Ridler Esq;	
Marleton	Longtree	Pre.Stonehouse				Char. Coxe Esq; S
Maynton	Botlow	R Forrest	9 6 8	Mr Benj. Newton.	D. & C. of Gloucester	John Holder Esq; S
Murk Dean	Bradley	V Stow	10 0 0	Mr Geo. Iles.	Chr. Ch. Cel. Oxon.	Hen. Coxwell Esq; S
ETBURY o=	Longtree	V Stonehouse	36 13 2	Mr Will. Scammell.	{ Trustees for } the Town.	Mr Savage. S
Witherington	Thornbury	V Hawksbury	10 0 0	Mr Sam. Hall.	Mr Bridges.	Mr Bridges. M
EWK S- }	Tewksbury	C Winchcomb		Mr Jo. Matthews.	The Crown.	{ Mr Ball. M. Mr Burg. M.
BURY o= }	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	27 0 0	Mr Jam. Barnard.	Sir Jo. Topp.	Sir Jo. Topp. M S
Thormarton						
Thormerton						
l. Farming- }	Crothorn	R Cirencester	16 5 4	Mr Christ. Baynes.	Ld. Scarborough.	Ld. Scarborough. M
on						
Thornbury	Thornbury	V Dursley	25 15 8	Mr Ralph Grove.	Chr. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	
Throngham	Bisleigh					
Tibberton	Botlow	R Forrest	7 16 0	Mr Ri. Bell.	{ Mr Rodd. Mrs Twitty.	
Tiddenham	Westbury	V Forrest	9 0 0	Mr Tho. Hodgson.	Mr James.	{ J. Madocke Esq; S Ch. James Esq; S
Tirley	Westminster	V Winchcomb		Mr Benj. Bateman.	The Crown.	
Cockington }	Langley					
Lower }						
Cockington }	Langley					
Upper }						
Coddenham	Westminster					
Coddington	Kiftgate	V Campden	8 13 4	Mr Jam. Jefferies.	Lord Tracy.	Lord Tracy. M S
Codenham	Kiftgate	R Campden	18 19 9½	Mr John Taylor.	Bishop of London.	
Cormarton	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	19 19 8	Mr Jam. Bernard.	Sir Jo. Topp.	Sir Jo. Topp. M S
Corworth	Grombaldash	R Hawksbury	16 3 4	Mr Ro. Bull.	{ Matth. Dacie } Moreton Esq; }	{ Matthew Dacie Morton Esq; MS
Creacle	Westbury					
Fredington	Tewksbury	Curacy		Mr. Jo. Badger.		W. Surman Esq; S
Fresham	Grombaldash	Chapel to Hawksbury.				
Frimley al. }	Kiftgate	V Winchcomb	9 6 8	Mr Benj. Bateman.	The Crown.	
Tirley }						
Furldington	Kiftgate.					
Fuffley Court	Duston.					Dr Tho. Hanbury. S
Funley in Bisleigh Parish						
Furfield Acton	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	6 13 4	Mr St. Baving Cur.		
Furkdean	Bradley	V Stow	6 13 4	Mr Geo. Iles.	Chr. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	
Twigworth	Dudston					
Twining	Tewksbury	V Winchcomb	7 9 7	Mr Basil Fletcher.	Chr. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	{ C. Hancock Esq; S S. Baldwin Esq; S
Jckington	Dirhurst					
St. Vincent's }	Barton Regis					
Rock }						
Vine-yard	Dudston					
Jley	Berkeley	R Dursley	12 3 4	Mr Jo. Jackson.	The Crown.	{ Mr Small. S Mr Basset. S Mr Dorney. S. Mr Holborough. S
Jpleadon	Botlow	C Forrest		Mr Na. King.	Bishop of Gloucester	
Jpton Chey- }	Langley					
ney }						



U P T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats
Upton Tet- bury }	Longtree					
Upton St. Leonards }	Dudston	C. Gloucester	— — —	Mr Jo. Abbot.	Bishop of Gloucester	
Urcote	Slaughter					
Walford	Kiftgate					
Walland	Langley					
Walton Car- diffe }	Tewksbury	C Winchcomb	— — —	Mr Jo. Mathews.		
Wanswell	Berkeley					
Wapleigh	Grombaldash	V Hawksbury	7 18 0	Mr Jo. Pill.	D. & C. of Bristol.	
Washborne Magna }	Tewksbury	V or C. Campden.				
Watermore	Crothorn					
Welford	Durhurst	R Campden	29 15 10	Mr Edw. Astley.	Lord Dorset.	
Westal	Cheltenham					
Westbury	Westbury	V Forrest	20 2 10	Mr Ri. Ruffel.	{ Vicars Coral of Hereford. }	H. Colchester Esq; M
Westbury upon Trin }	Henbury					
Westcot	Slaughter	R Stow	9 7 3	Mr Tho. Owen	Rector and Patron.	
Westerleigh	Pucklechurch	Chapel to Pucklechurch.				
Westington	Kiftgate					
Weston upon Avon }	Kiftgate	V Campden	7 14 5	Mr Tho. Wills.	Lord Dorset.	
Weston Birt	Longtree	R Hawksbury	6 2 0	Mr Jo. Jackson.	Sir Ri. Holford.	Sir Ri. Holford M
Weston Kings	in Henbury Parish		— — —	— — —	— — —	E. Southwell Esq; M
Weston Lawrence }	Henbury					
Weston Sub- Edge }	Kiftgate	R Campden	31 0 0	Mr John Bell.	Ld. Say and Seal.	
Whaddon	Dudston	P Gloucester	11 15 0	Mr Dan. Bond.	Preb. of Hereford.	Jo. Small Esq; M
Wheten- hurst, al. }	Whitston	V Stonehouse	7 12 3½	— — — — —	Mr Selwyn Impr.	{ Mr Jo. Koy. S Mr Eckley. S.
Whitmister						
Whitfield	Westminster					
Whittington	Bradley	R Winchcomb	13 6 8	Mr Tho. Hacket.	Lord Conway.	Ld. Conway. M
Wick	Berkeley					
Wickrington	Slaughter	R Stow	16 2 6	M T. Chamberlayne	The Crown.	
WICK- WARE = }	Grombaldash	V Campden	8 6 10½	Mr Jo. Biddle.	{ Matth. Ducie } { Moreton Esq; }	{ Matt. Ducie Mon ton Esq; M
Wickwick	Langley					
Widford	Slaughter	R. Stow	2 18 10	Mr Edw. Cornwall.	Mr Johnson.	
Wigall	Crothorn					
Wike	Pucklechurch					
Willersey	Kiftgate	R Campden	13 2 6	Mr Ri. Gregory.	Lord Carnarvan.	
Windrush	Slaughter	V Stow	— — —	Mr Jo. Fifield.	Jo. Dutton Esq;	E. Hungerford Esq;
Winson	Bradley, a Chapel	to Bibury.				
Winston	Bisley	R Stonehouse	— — —	Mr Tho. Edgerton.	Winds. Sandys Esq;	
Winterborn	Langley	R Bristol	27 7 4	Mr Tomgood.	Mr Langton.	
Witcomb Magna }	Dudston	R Gloucester	4 6 8	Mr Jo. Abbot.	Howe Hicks Esq;	How. Hicks Esq; M
Witcomb Parva }	Dudston					
Withibridge	Westminster					



W I T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Manors & Seats.
Chington	Bradley	R Winchcomb	30 0 0	Dr Ri Smalbroke.	Bp. of Worcester.	
Godchester	Longtree	R Stonehouse	10 0 0	Mr Ja Stansfield.	{ Matth Ducie } { Morton Esq; }	{ Matthew Ducie } { Morton. M. } { R. Bridges Esq; S. } { Jo. Small Esq; S }
Godford in Berkeley Parish.						
Godmancote	Berkeley in Dursley Parish.					
Godmancote	Cleeve Parish.					
Godmancote	Rapsgate in North Cerney Parish.					
Collaston	Westbury	V Forrest	13 11 5	Mr Ro. Griffith.	Duke of Beaufort.	
Colsthorp	Dudston	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mrs Hayward. S
Colston	Dirhurst	R Winchcomb	13 5 11	Mr Phill. Bound.	Lord Coventry.	
Carmington	Kistgate	R Campden	7 15 0	Mr J. Partridge.	Mr Partridge.	
Curtley	Berkeley	_____	_____	_____	_____	{ Matt. Hale Esq; M } { R. Osborne Esq; S }
Cotton	Dudston	_____	_____	_____	_____	{ J. Blanch Esq; S } { Tho. Horton Esq; S }
COTTON } ANDER- } IDGE 0= }	Wotton	V Dursley	13 10 0	Mr Edw. Gregory.	Chr. Ch. Coll. Oxon.	
Cowlsworth	Berkeley	R Dursley	6 10 4	Mr Tho. Gwinn.	Timothy Lowe Esq;	Timo. Lowe Esq; S
Ce	Henbury	R Hawksbury	30 18 0	Mr Will. Mason.	Mr Baynham.	
Cenworth, } Enworth }	Bradley	Ch. to Hazleton				



GLOCESTER SHIRE <i>With some adjoin- ing Towns</i>	Glocester	Bristol	Cheltnham	Winchcomb	Camden	Broad Marsto	Stowe	N <sup>th</sup> Leach	Cicester	Minchinghato	Marfield	Sodbury	Wotton Undered	Dursley	Tewksbury	Thornbury	Barkley	Newnham	Newent	Gr. Deane	Tetbury	Morton Henmer.	Lechelade	Crecklade Wils.	Monmouth	Lidbury Heref.
Stroude S.	6	20	10	14	21	23	18	13	8	2	15	12	8	6	14	12	9	9	13	11	5	21	15	12	18	18
Lidbury Heref. N.	10	32	14	15	21	20	23	23	23	20	31	26	22	20	9	22	18	12	6	9	23	23	29	28	14	95
Monmouth. W.	13	19	31	24	32	33	32	29	25	16	24	18	16	15	19	14	12	10	11	8	21	13	33	29	104	
Crecklade S.E.	14	32	15	17	22	25	16	10	5	11	17	18	16	15	21	21	19	20	24	23	10	10	20	60		
Lechelade S.E.	19	32	15	16	19	22	12	7	7	15	22	23	21	20	21	26	24	23	25	26	14	15	63			
Morton Henmer N.	18	40	12	8	4	7	4	10	17	21	34	32	28	26	14	32	29	26	23	26	23	84				
Tetburye. S.	12	18	14	18	25	28	20	14	8	4	10	9	6	6	18	12	10	12	18	16	83					
Great Deane W.	7	23	13	17	23	25	23	21	18	13	22	18	14	12	12	14	10	4	4	10	<div>GLOCESTERSHIRE sends VIII Members to Parliament. has XXVI Market Towns; and 280 Parishes: is divided into 30 Hundreds; containing about 800000 Acres; and about 26764 Houses; and above 150000 Inhabitants: In Compass 138 Miles: <div>Gloucester, T. 1. 1.</div></div>					
Newent N.W.	7	26	12	15	21	22	22	20	19	15	25	21	16	14	9	17	13	7	96							
Newnham S.W.	7	20	13	17	24	26	23	19	16	10	20	14	10	8	13	11	7	92								
Barkley. S.W.	11	14	17	21	29	31	26	21	16	9	13	8	5	4	18	5	95									
Thornbury S.W.	16	9	21	25	33	35	30	23	19	12	11	6	6	7	23	96										
Tewksbury N.	7	31	6	7	12	13	14	14	16	15	28	24	20	18	85											
Dursley S.	11	15	30	20	27	30	23	18	12	5	11	7	2½	96												
Wotton Undered	13	13	17	21	29	31	25	29	13	7	9	5	96													
Sodbury S.	17	9	21	11	33	35	29	24	17	11	5	91														
Marfield S.	21	11	24	28	35	37	30	24	17	13	86															
Minchinghato S.	9	19	11	15	22	24	18	13	7	89																
Cicester S.E.	12	25	10	13	19	22	13	8	79																	
N <sup>th</sup> Leach E.	13	32	8	8	12	16	6	70																		
Stowe N.E.	16	38	10	7	7	10	73																			
Broad Marston N.	19	44	14	10	3	76																				
Camden N.E.	18	41	12	8	75																					
Winchcomb M.		11	4	79																						
Cheltnham N.E.	6	30	81																							
Bristol S.W.	25	102																								

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Tewksbury.









- Hundreds in Hampshire**
- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Holdshot       | 31 Portesdown           |
| 2 Crundall       | 32 New Forrest          |
| 3 Odiham         | 33 Fordingbridg         |
| 4 Basingstoke    | 34 Ringwood             |
| 5 Chuteley       | 35 Christchurch         |
| 6 Kingsclere     | 36 Farham, or Tickfield |
| 7 Ervinger       | 37 Bosmere and Haling   |
| 8 Pastron        |                         |
| 9 Andover        |                         |
| 10 Overton       |                         |
| 11 Bartonstacy   |                         |
| 12 Wherwel       |                         |
| 13 Micheldever   |                         |
| 14 -             |                         |
| 15 Barmanspit    |                         |
| 16 Alton         |                         |
| 17 Shelborn      |                         |
| 18 Sutton        |                         |
| 19 Buntersboro   |                         |
| 20 Fawley        |                         |
| 21 Budlesgate    |                         |
| 22 Thorngate     |                         |
| 23 Kings Sunborn |                         |
| 24 Redbridg      |                         |
| 25 Waltham       |                         |
| 26 Mansbridg     |                         |
| 27 Meanstoke     |                         |
| 28 Eastmeane     |                         |
| 29 Hambledon     |                         |
| 30 Finchdeane    |                         |

**PART OF BERK SHIRE**

**PART OF DORSET SHIRE**



**HAMP SHIRE**  
by Rob. Morden.



# Hampshire.

**H**AMPSHIRE, or the County of Southampton, is a maritime County, bordering on the South upon the *British* Channel, on the East upon *Surrey* and *Suffex*, upon the West on *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*, and on the North on *Berkshire*. It is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, and being about 50 Miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 170 Miles in Compass, contains in it one City, 20 Market-Towns, 253 Parishes, 39 Hundreds, 1312500 Acres of Land, 9 Forests, 29 Parks, and 162350 Inhabitants. It sends 20 Members to Parliament, for the County and 9 Corporations.

In the Time of the *Britains* this County was part of the Country inhabited by the *Belgæ*, a People of *Germany*, who having passed over the *Rhine*, and possessed themselves of part of *Gaul*, sailed over into *Britain* to plunder and ravage the Inhabitants there; but finding their Land pleasant and fruitful, expelled the *Britains*, and settled themselves there. It is not certain when these People came into this Island, but 'tis most probable it was, when *Divitiacus*, King of the *Suessiones*, who flourished before *Caesar* made any attempt upon it, reigned; for he had the Government not only of great part of *Gaul*, but *Britain*. These People possessed not only this County, but *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, or at least the greatest Part of them.

Under the *Romans* this County is thought to be the first that submitted to them, for our Histories relate, that it was conquered by *Vespasian*; for *Dio* tells us, that *Plautius* and *Vespasian* were sent by the Emperor

*Claudius* against the *Britains*; and *Suetonius* adds, that *Vespasian* in that Expedition engaged the Enemy thirty Times, and was in one of them so closely besieged by the *Britains*, that had not his Son *Titus* rescued him from eminent Danger, he had been lost; but at length he brought under the *Roman* Yoke, the *Isle of Wight*, and two other valiant People, of which these *Belgæ* are most likely to be one, because their Country lies nearest and just opposite to it.

When the *Saxons* began to invade this Isle in the Declension of the *Roman* Empire, and had settled themselves in some Parts of it, the *Britains* kept this County subject to them for sixty Years after *Hengist's* first Landing; but *Cerdick*, the Founder of the *West-Saxon* Monarchy landing in these Parts, and at a Place still bearing the Marks of his Name, viz. *Chardford*, which our Antiquaries will have contracted from *Cerdicksford*, in the beginning of the sixth Century, and having defeated *Natanleod*, the potent King of the *Britains*, who governed in this part of the Isle, reduced all the Southern Shore, as far as the *Danmonii*, to his Authority and Dominion.

The Posterity of *Cerdick* ruled this whole Country of the *Belgæ* for several Generations, but at length this County was taken from it for a while, and made a petty Kingdom it self on this Occasion. *Sigibert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, being a cruel and vicious Prince, was reproved for his Faults lovingly, by his faithful Councillor *Cumbra*; but he was so far from accepting his good Advice, that he caused him to be slain, whereupon his Peers rose up in Arms against him

R r r r r

and



and deposed him; but not being willing that he should live so ingloriously as to have no Authority at all, they assigned him the Government of this County; but he still continuing in his former Crimes, they expelled him out of these Parts too, and he fled into a Wood, called *Andreads Wood* in *Suffex* where he remained some Time; but at length one of *Cumbræ's* Shepherds finding him, and knowing who he was, slew him to revenge his Master's Blood.

In the Reign of King *Ethelbert*, Anno 860, the bloody *Danes* again entered the Land, ruining all before them as far as the City of *Winchester*, which they sacked, pillaged, and destroyed; but as they were returning, *Osric*, Earl of *Hampton*, assisted with the *Berkshire* Men, encountred them, and having conquered them, recovered the Spoils of his Country, and slew a great Number of those barbarous Infidels.

After the *Saxons* had been settled some Time in these Parts, they divided the Country of the *Belgæ* into three Shires, viz. That of *Somerset*, *Wilts*, and *Hampton*, and so called this County *hamptunscype*, i. e. *Hamptonshire*; and later Writers have melted it into *Hamteschire*, *Hamteshire*, and *Hampshire*: Mr. *Camden* says, the *Saxons* called it *hanterchyp*, but without Ground, and *Florence of Worcester*, terms it *Hantunscyre*, but by some Mistake, for the *Saxon Annals* call it *Hamtonshire*, and he transcribed from them.

Having thus given an Account of the County in general, under the several Changes of the Inhabitants, we shall now come to take a particular Survey of it, and beginning with the West Side, shall keep to the Sea-Coasts, taking Notice of the more inland Parts, which stand upon the Rivers that fall in there, viz.

*Chardford*, or *Cerdickford*: The *Saxon Annals* call it *Lepdicerford*, so called from the valiant *Saxon Cerdick*, the Founder of the *West-Saxon Kingdom*, who after many Battles with the *Britains*, under the Command of *Aurelius*, *Ambrosius* and *Natanleod*, which last he overcame at this Place, gained this Country, and settled his Kingdom in it: Some are of Opinion that *Natanleod* was not the Name of this Prince, but *Nata*.

or *Natan* only, and that *Leod* signifies a traitor Country, and so *Cerdick's* Victory over *Natanleod*, signifies his Conquest of Prince *Natan's* Country, which seems still to be preserved in the Town of *Netley* or *Nutley*, about which Town it seems to have been; and this Place perhaps was a principal Town in it. The River *Avon*, which rises in *Wiltshire*, and washes this Town at its Entrance into this County, passing towards the Sea, brings us to

*Fording-bridge*, a Market-Town, giving Name to the adjoining Hundred. The Market is on \_\_\_\_\_ and the Fair upon the last Day of the *Dog-Days*, Aug. 28.

Near this Town is a Camp upon an Hill, called *Gods-hill*, now over-grown with Oaks. One side of it is steep, and the other Side double-trenched.

The Town was much larger than now it is, because it hath suffered much by Fire at several Times, particularly about ten or twelve Years ago, and the Houses have not been re-built. From this Place our Guide the *Avon* leads us to

*Ringwood* or *Regnewood*, in *Domesday-Book* called *Rinceived*, anciently named *Regnum*, and inhabited by a People, called by the *Romans*, *Regni*, as we may gather, not only by the Remainder of their Name in that of this Town, implying, *The Wood of the Regni*, but from the Course of *Antoninus's Itinerary*, the Places to and from it exactly answering the Distances therein mentioned.

That this Town was anciently a Place of some Eminency, seems probable from the adjacent Hundred, which derives its Name from it, but now it is of little Note but for its weekly Market, which is very much frequented, and is kept on Wednesday; but the chief Commodities sold there, are Corn and Cattle. The Fair is on \_\_\_\_\_

Near this Town the Duke of *Monmouth*, after his Army was routed at *Sedgmore*, in July 1685, was taken in a Pease-Field, and with him the Lord *Grey*, and a German Count, who accompanied him, by the Lord *Lumley*, who carried them all Prisoners to this Town, and kept them there, till Orders came from the Council and King *James II.* to bring them up to *London*, where the Duke was soon after beheaded. The *Avon* runs from hence to \_\_\_\_\_

Christ.



*Christ-Church*, where it meets the *Stour*, which comes out of *Dorsetshire*: This is a large and populous Town and Borough, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, Aldermen and Common-Council. 'Twas anciently called *Twinamburn*, because it was situated between the two forementioned Rivers, and is now called commonly *Christ-Church*, from the Dedication of the Church to Christ.

Here was a strong Castle formerly, built by *Richard de Ridvers*, and a College of Prebendaries, founded in the Times of the Saxons; but being fain to decay thro' Age, *Ralph Flambard*, Bishop of *Durham*, repaired it, and restored the Prebendaries, whom *Richard de Ridvers*, Earl of *Devonshire* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* richly endowed, as they continued to the Dissolution.

The Market is here on \_\_\_\_\_ weekly, and the Fairs on \_\_\_\_\_ It sends its Representatives to Parliament, which are at present *Sir Peter Mews Knt.* and *William Eterick Esq;* Here are also several Officers employed to look after the Customs, but it is rather to prevent Merchants smuggling their Goods in these remote Parts, than in expectation of raising Moneys by that Impost on Merchandize, there being no foreign Trade maintained here worth mentioning. The *Stour* and *Avon* being united at this Town, pass on in one Stream for some Space, and empty themselves into the Sea at one Mouth.

*Ptolemy* calls the *Avon* the *Alaun*: *Mr. Camden* is of Opinion, that that is the true Name, because there are several Villages lying upon it, that bear some similitude to it, as *Allinton* and *Allingham*, or *Ellingham*; for he thinks it not probable that so many Rivers in *England* should be called by the general Name *Avon*, which in the *British* Language signifies a River, and have no particular Name of Distinction. Having surveyed the Towns on this River, we shall steer our course Eastward, and there we meet with \_\_\_\_\_

*New-Forest*, the Name at first given it, tho' now it is above 600 Years old. This Place is a plain Monument of *William* the Conqueror's arbitrary Power and Tyranny. It was, before he turned it into a Forest, a Country well inhabited, having many Villages and Towns, to which belonged thirty-

six Mother-Churches, all which he destroyed, turning the poor Inhabitants to seek themselves Habitations where they could find them, and placing in their room wild Beasts for his own Pleasure. This was done *Reg. 14. A. D. 1080.*

*Walter Mapes*, who lived in the next Age, makes this historical Reflection upon this Deed of the Conqueror's. He took away much Land from God and Men, and converted it to the use of wild Beasts, and the Sport of Dogs, demolishing thirty-six Mother Churches, and driving away the Inhabitants of as many Towns and Villages.

The *English* at that Time took much Delight in Hunting, and nothing could more displease them, than to be abridged of that Liberty, which with their Estates the Conqueror took away; for he seized upon all the Forests in *England* into his own Hand, which were so many, as that this Devastation to make a new one, might, some thought, have been spared: But he had a greater Design than to enlarge his Sports, for 'twas rather believed that he did it to make a more easy Access of his *Normans* into *England*, (because it lies opposite to *Normandy*) in case there should be any new Insurrections in this Island after his supposed Conquest, or to raise Money by Methods very unjust; for he being more merciful to Beasts than Mankind, he commanded that none should presume to hunt, or otherwise catch and destroy any of his Deer (as he called them) under the Penalty of grievous pecuniary Mulcts, and other severe Punishments, as being blinded, &c. and (as *Mr. Holinshead* speaks) to bring the greater Number of Men in danger of these his Penal Laws, he contrived to increase his Deer, and enlarge the Precincts of his Forests, that Men might be provoked to kill them in defence of their Corn and Pastures, and so be liable to the aforesaid Mulcts.

*Mr. Camden* indeed says, that this Forest was above thirty Miles in Compass, thinking it sufficient Cruelty to destroy the Churches, and Dwellings of so great an Extent; but he comes far short of the Truth, for the Ground they afforested was not much less in Compass (as other Authors have affirmed) than fifty Miles: For this Care and Provision for Beasts the Conqueror



was by some called the Father of wild Beasts; and by others it was said of him, it is better to have been his Stag than his Subject.

The several fatal Accidents that befel divers of the Conqueror's Posterity in this Forest, have made most of our Historians affirm, That Divine Vengeance pursued that his cruel and unreasonable Act, and punished his Sin in the Place it was committed; and if nothing falls out by mere Chance, but Providence orders or permits all Things, who can condemn the Censure? For two of the Conqueror's own Children were killed in this Forest, viz. *Richard*, his second Son, who was gored to Death by a Deer, but some say poisoned with a pestilential Blast; and *William Rufus*, then King, shot by *Sir Walter Tyrrel*, as he was pursuing his Game here: And *Henry* his Grandchild, by *Robert Curtoise*, his eldest Son, who being eagerly following his Sport, was stricken by a Bough into the Jaws, and so entangled in it, that he, like *Absalom*, was hanged there till he died.

*Leland* writes, That the Place where King *William Rufus* was killed, was in his Time called *Thorougham*, and that a Chapel was then standing in it. In this Forest are nine Walks, and to every one there is a Keeper appointed: It has besides a Lord Warden, two Rangers and a Bow-bearer, belonging to it. The Office of Lord Warden (as *Leland* says) anciently belonged to the Ears of *Arundel* by Inheritance, but is at present in the Hands of the Duke of *Bolton*. The Rangers are

and the Bow-bearer is

Near this Forest is

*Malwood-Castle*, on the North Side of which is the Oak that buds on *Christmas-Day*, and withers again before night. There is a common Tradition here, that King *William Rufus* was killed near this Castle, and that this Oak was the Tree on which *Sir Walter Tyrrel's* Arrow glanced, which is an absurd and wicked Reflection upon God's Justice, as if he would sanctify the Place where he exercised his Vengeance upon a wicked King.

The *Area* or Platform of this Castle contains a great many Acres; the Form is almost square, and on its Banks or Works, which are single and not very great, there

grow Oaks, and among them the miraculous one before mentioned. King *Charles II.* ordered this Tree to be paled in, but whether out of respect to the Tree or King *Rufus*, is not known. By this Castle King *John* founded a small Monastery, called

*Beaulieu* from its pleasant Situation. It was famous before the Dissolution, for its being an inviolable Sanctuary, and safe Refuge for all Criminals; for in those superstitious Ages it was thought a most unpardonable Sin to take from thence the most bloody Murderers or Traitors, that fled thither for Protection: But in this our Ancestors outdid the true Platform of such Temples of Mercy, as they called them, the *Jewish* Cities of Refuge, and imitated the *Roman Asyla*; for *Moses* commanded, that such as were guilty of willful Murder should be taken from the Altars and put to Death, and only those have the Benefit of them, who had slain a Person unwillingly. *Exod. XXI. 13.*

This large Tract of Ground wherein the Forest is, lay many Ages open and unguarded, much exposed to the Invasion of foreign Enemies, which King *Henry VIII.* considering, resolved to build some Castles for its Defence, lest the Nation should lose more by the keeping than it had done by making it; and thereupon he built first,

*Hurst-Castle*, in that Neck of Land, which running farthest into the Sea, makes the shortest Passage into the *Isle of Wight*. This Castle commands the Sea on every Side, and *Heath* tells us in his Chronicle, that it stands a Mile and half into the Sea, upon a Beach full of Mud, and stinking Oare at low Tides, having no fresh Water within two or three Miles of it, so cold, foggy and noisome, that the Guards cannot endure it without often shifting their Quarters.

To this place Colonel *Corbett* brought King *Charles II.* when he took him from Colonel *Hammond*, Governor of the *Isle of Wight*; and he was kept here till Major General *Harrison* came to fetch him up to *London*, where the barbarous Tragedy of his Murther was soon finished, the Articles of Impeachment being before drawn up, and the High Court of Justice (as they called it) appointed before his Removal.

In



In this Castle there is always a Garrison, commanded in chief by a Governour, who is at present

More Westward upon the Mouth of the *Stour* and *Avon*, and on the utmost Edge of the Forest, the same King built

*Calshot-Castle*, so called by Corruption, for *Caldshore*, which seems to be taken from the Saxon Name *Lepdiceropa*, which was in these western Parts of *England*, as is plain from *Matthew Westminster*, who says, that those Persons landed in *occidentali parte Britannia*, which the Saxon Annals relate to have come ashore at *Lepdiceropa*; which Conjecture, if it be true, we must remove their landing Place from *Yarmouth* to this Place.

Here is also a Garrison constantly kept, under the Command of the present Governour, who is

By the great Distance, and the opposite Situation of the *Isle of Wight*, it is made a very commodious Harbour. These two Castles upon the Shore, and more inwardly the other two Castles of *St. Andrew* and *Netley*, are a perfect Security at the Entrance of the Bay of *Southampton*. Having thus spoken of the Castles together (which we thought most proper) we shall look back, and take a View of a Town standing between them, of considerable Note, which is

*Lemington*, a Borough and Market-Town: The Borough is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, and sends Members to Parliament, who are in this present Session, the Right Honourable the Lord *William Pawlet*, and *Paul Burrard Esq*; The Market is on Saturdays weekly, and Fair on

They have lately built a new Market-House, and considering how much all this Coast hath suffered by the Interruption of a Trade with *France* in the late War, it may be called a thriving Town.

The Town stands upon an Hill, and about a Quarter of a Mile from it are the Salt-Works, which used to supply the greatest Part of the West of *England* with Salt, till that Trade was spoiled by the Merchants of *Liverpool*, who send the *Cheshire* Salt up the *Severn* Chanel, and afford it cheaper, which makes most Customers.

The Sea comes up within a Mile of the

Town, and tho' the River on which it stands is not navigable very far up, yet here it makes a very good Port, commodious for shipping, and there is a Key, and Officers appointed for the Management of the Customs. Here are also several Ship-builders, who, tho' they are chiefly employed in building Ships of a smaller Bulk for Merchants, yet since the War there has been one great Ship built for the Navy Royal.

This Town, in the Rebellion against King *James II.* by the Duke of *Monmouth*, was infamous for its Mayor, Colonel *Thomas Dore*'s declaring for him immediately upon his landing at *Lime*, and raising an hundred Men to join and assist him; but before he compassed his Design, the King's Army was victorious and prevented him, and because he was not actually in the Rebellion, but only intentionally, King *James* thought him an object of Mercy, and pardoned him; which Favour, tho' great, yet he was so averse to Popery, that he joined heartily in the Revolution, but never obtained any other Reward for his Services, than to be a Lieutenant Colonel in the Lord *Lucas*'s Regiment of Foot.

The late Duke of *Monmouth*, after his Forces had been routed at *Sedgmore*, was making to this Town, hoping, that by the Assistance of Colonel *Dore*, he might have got on board a Ship and so made his Escape; but Providence disappointed him in all his Undertakings, and he was apprehended before he could reach this Town. Returning again to *Calshot-Castle*, in order to go on towards *Southampton*, we meet with the Mouth of the River *Trisanton*, as *Ptolemy* calls it, which Mr. *Camden* supposes should be read, *Traith Anton*, i. e. The Bay of *Anton*, because *Ninnius*, an ancient Author, calls it by the same Name almost; the Mouth of the *Tra-hannon*, the River *Tese* or *Test*, being anciently called *Ant* or *Anton*, as these Towns, *Antport*, *Andover* and *Hanton*, which border upon this River, would perswade us. On this Bay is situate

*Southampton*, the chief Town of this County, from which it takes its Name. It is situated between two Rivers, which run, the one on the West Side, which is the *Tese* or *Anton*, and the other on the East, which



is the *Alre* or *Itcking*. Near it, if it be not the same, stood once another Town, called *Clausentum*, by *Antoninus*, as seems probable from the Distance of it, from *Regnum* on the one Side, and *Venta* on the other. And as *Trisanton* signifies the Bay of *Anton*, so *Clausentum* signifies in the *British* Language, the Port *Entum*, for *Claudh* among the *Britons* immediately implied the same, as *χυτὸς λιμὴν*, did among the *Greeks*, viz. An Haven made by casting up Banks of Earth. From this ancient Name it came to be called for shortness *Hant-n* or *Henton*, and the whole County *Hantshire* or *Hentshire*, as will be beyond question, when we come to set down the Words of the Conqueror's Survey.

It is not improbable that this Town was an ancient Colony of the *Romans*, and tho' the old *Clausentum* be demolished, as may appear from the Rubbish and pieces of old Walls, and the Trenches of an ancient Castle, half a Mile in Compass, which are discovered in the Field of *St. Maries*, and reached as far as the Haven on the one Side, and beyond the River on the other; yet what remains, if it were not the Castle of the old *Clausentum*, was one of those Forts, which the *Romans* erected on the South Coasts (as *Gildas* tells us) to hinder the ravenous Depredations of the *Saxons*. This may be sufficiently attested by the divers *Roman* Coins that are digged up here.

After the *Saxons* became Masters of this Town by the Cession of the *Romans*, and Impotency of the *Britains*, the *Danish* Pirates miserably infested and harrassed this Kingdom, and at length *A. D.* 980. got this Place into their Possession, which they may seem to have kept up in a good Condition; because, if their Kings did not make it their Residence, 'tis likely they often resorted thither, as may appear from this Story of *Canutus*.

When *Canutus*, King of *Denmark*, had been so prosperous after many Battles, as to become sole Monarch of *England*, some of his fawning and flattering Courtiers endeavouring to persuade him, that his Power was more than humane, telling him, That all Things would obey his Royal Will and Pleasure. The King being displeased with such fullsome, if not blasphemous Flattery, while he was at this Place, and resolving to

convince his Courtiers of the Falseness of their Words, commanded his Chair of State to be set upon the Shore, just as the Tide was rising, and sitting down before all his Courtiers, spake to that Element after this Manner:

'Thou art under my Command, and the Ground which I sit on is mine, nor has any yet disobeyed my Orders without my severe Punishment; therefore I command thee not to come upon my Ground, nor to wet the Cloaths, or Feet of me thy Lord and Master.' But the disrespectful Waves giving no heed to his Command, but keeping on its usual Course of Tide, came up and wet his Royal Feet and Robes, whereupon he suddenly rising up broke forth into these expressions. 'Let all the Inhabitants of the World know, that vain and weak is the Power of Kings, and that none is worthy of that Name or Title, but he, whose Will being an eternal Law, the Heaven and Earth, and Sea obey.' After this he would never suffer the Crown to be put upon his Head, but presently crowned Christ's Statue at *Winchester* with it.

In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, his own Book, commonly called *Domesday-Book*, says, that in this Town of *South-Anton*, the King had eighty Men or Tenants in Domesne, and the whole County is expressly called *Hantscyre* or *Hentscyre*.

In the Reign of King *Edward III.* when that Prince and *Philip* of *Valois* contended for the Kingdom of *France*, it was burnt quite down by the *French*; but out of the Ashes thereof presently sprung up a more conveniently situated Town, which remains still, and is washed by the two forementioned Rivers, fortified with double Ditches and strong Walls with Battlements and Watch-Towers, People flocking to it upon the Account of Trade and Navigation; which to encourage and maintain, King *Richard II.* built a strong Castle of square Stone upon an high raised Mount, that it might be a Defence for the Harbour.

When King *Henry V.* made his first Expedition into *France*, he mustered his Army in this Town, and here discovered the detestable Conspiracy of *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, Grandfather of King *Edward IV.* who,



who, with the Lord *Scroop* and Sir *Thomas Grey*, had agreed to destroy him, and ruin his intended Enterprize; but being discovered, they were immediately condemned and beheaded, and buried in the Chapel of *God's House* at *Southampton*; and then the King went his intended Voyage against the *French King*, who, 'tis said, had sent those three Noblemen a Million of Gold to perform that fact.

In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Lord Mayor of *London*, and Keeper of *Queen Margaret's* Wardrobe, was Customer of *Southampton*, which shews that this was a flourishing Port at that Time, else so great a Man would not have born that Office.

In 1512, the Lord *Thomas Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, when he was sent on an Expedition to *Spain*, to assist King *Ferdinand* against the *French*, rendezvoused his Forces in this Town, and embarked for it. Here also the Emperor *Charles V.* went on board the *English Fleet* ten Years after, which conveyed him to *Spain*.

In the Year 1554, *Philip*, then Prince of *Spain*, who afterwards reigned by the Name of *Philip II.* landed here, when he came to marry *Mary I.* Queen of *England*.

This Town, as *Mr. Camden* says, was in his Time famous for the Number and Neatness of the Buildings, for the Riches of the Inhabitants, and the great Resort of Merchants; but it is not now in the same flourishing Condition as formerly: For having lost much of its Trade by the Wars with *France*, and other Accidents, it has also lost many of its Inhabitants. The Merchants great Houses are empty and now falling to the Ground; melancholy Signs of former Magnificence: Yet here is still a small foreign Trade driven, and Officers employed to take Care of his Majesty's Customs, viz. a Collector, a Customer inward and another outward, a Comptroller, Searcher, and other inferior Officers. The Dock is supposed to be in the Place, where the *Roman Fort* anciently stood, and a golden Coin was lately dug up thereabouts.

The Streets are spacious, and one of them, which is six furlongs in length, leads directly down to the Dock, in which Ships of considerable Burden may ride. It is a Town and County governed by a Mayor,

nine Justices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs, twenty-four Common Council-Men, and as many Burgesses, having a Right to choose Members for Parliament, who in this Session are, *Richard Fleming* and *Thomas Lewis Esq;* It being a County of it self, it is independent upon the Lord Lieutenant of this Shire, which Privilege was given it by King *Henry VIII.*

Here are three Markets weekly, on *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, which much enrich the Town; and two good Fairs on the Feast of *St. Mark*, and *Trinity-Monday*. Provisions are very plentiful and cheap at them, the Land producing Corn and Pastures, and the Sea many sorts of Fish, as Soles, Lobsters, &c. which are as good here as any where in *England*. The Assizes are usually kept here, and tho' it be seventy-two Miles from *London*, there has been a Stage-Coach for some Years, that has run thro' in a Day all the Summer.

There are five Churches for the Inhabitants, who are not so many at present, but fewer would be sufficient, viz. *Holy-Cross*, *St. Michael's*, *St. John's*, *St. Laurence*, and *All hallows*, and one for the *French*, which, with a good Hospital, called *God's-House*, do much adorn the Town.

Several Noblemen have taken their Title of Honour from this Town; as,

*Osric*, who was Earl of *Southampton* in the Reign of King *Ethelbert*, Anno 860, and is famous for his brave Encounters against the *Danes*, who for so many Years were very troublesome to this Nation; first at *Pedredesmouth*, where being joined with *Earnulf*, Earl of *Somersetshire*, and *Alstane*, Bishop of *Shirburn*, he encountred them, and having slain a Multitude of them, obtained a signal Victory: Then in this County, after they had destroyed the City of *Winchester*, he, with the help of *Ethelwolf*, Earl of *Berkshire*, gave them Battle, and after a great Slaughter dissipated their Army. After him

*Ælfegus* was Earl of *Southampton*, in the Reign of King *Edgar*, (as *Dugdale* tells us) but we have no other mention of him in other Histories, but that he died, An. 981. To him succeeded in the Reign of King *Canutus* the *Dane*,

*Alfelme*, whose Daughter *Ailiva* was married to that King, and was the Mother of *Harold*,



*Harold*, his Son, who was his Successor in this Realm. After him we read of

*Bogo* or *Beauvois*, Earl of *Southampton*, who at the Time of the Conquest was a powerful Saxon Lord, of that Spirit, that he could not bear the Norman Yoke, and therefore gathering an Army of English, Danes and Welsh, resolved to maintain his Liberty. The Normans gave him Battle at *Cardiffe* in *Glamorganshire*, Anno 1070, and defeated him, whereupon he fled to *Carlisle*, and we hear of him no more. He was a Person of great military Courage and Conduct, as well as personal Strength, as the Monkish Historians represent him, and our modern Writers have mightily improved in a Romance, bearing his Title. His Sword is said to be preserved in *Arun-del* Castle. After this *Beauvois*, we find no Person bearing this Honour, till K. *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29. conferred it on

*William Fitz-Williams*, whose Mother was *Lucy*, Daughter and Co-Heir of *John Nevil*, Marquess *Montacute*. He was a Person of great Worth and Merit, being made Admiral against the French, Treasurer of the King's Household, Captain of *Guisnes*, Knight of the Garter, and lastly, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord Privy-Seal. He died in an Expedition against *Scotland*, without Issue Male, and so this Honour was dormant till

*Thomas Wriothesley*, or *Wrythe*, who had been before created Baron of *Titchfield* in this County by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 35. Lord Chancellor of *England*, and one of the Knights of the Garter; and being made one of that King's Executors, and Council to the Prince *Edward*, his Son, was three Days before the Coronation of King *Edward VI.* made Earl of *Southampton*. He died at *Southampton House* (then called *Lincoln-place*) in *Holborn*, July 30, 1550. And

*Henry* his only Son and Heir succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He went with *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, to *Cadiz*, 40 *Eliz.* was general of the Horse in *Ireland*, when that Earl was Deputy there, and after appeared with him in the Infurrection in *London*, which cost *Essex* his Head; but this Earl escaped, and being kept in Prison till King *James* came to the Crown, obtained his Liberty, and was restored to his Honour by Act of Parliament: He afterward got

into that Prince's Favour, and was made a Knight of the Garter, Governor of the *Ile of Wight* and Castle of *Caresbrooke*, and then renewed his Patent for the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Southampton*, with the like Privileges that he formerly enjoyed. He died Nov. 10. 1624. and left

*Thomas* his Heir and Successor. He was a Person of great Prudence and sincere Affection to King *Charles I.* whom he faithfully served in all his Troubles, and after his Death firmly adhered to his Son King *Charles II.* at whose Restoration he was made a Knight of the Garter, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*. He died at *Southampton House* near *Holborn*, May 16, 1667. and was buried at *Titchfield* among his Ancestors. He left no Heirs male, but had several Daughters, one of which named *Rachel*, was married to the late unhappy Nobleman, the Lord *Russel*, beheaded in 1683, by whom she had one Son, whose Name keeps up the Memory of her Family, being *Wriothesley*, as is that of her Grandson's, now Duke of *Bedford*. After his Death this Honour was vacant some Years, till King *Charles II.* raised this honorary Title to a Dukedom, and created his Natural Son

*Charles Fitz-Roy*, by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, Duke of *Southampton*, to him and his Heirs male for ever, and for want of such to his Brother *George*. He enjoys this Dignity with the Title of Earl of *Cleveland*, which descended to him by the Death of his Mother the late Dutches of *Cleveland*, which being the oldest Honour, he is generally called the Duke of *Cleveland*. He hath two Sons, *William*, Earl of *Chichester*, and *Charles Fitz-Roy*.

Having thus surveyed the Towns and Places about the Bay, we will go up the River *Tese* or *Anton*, which empties it self into it, and take a View of some of the chief Towns that lie on it, viz.

*Andover*, called by the Saxons *Anseapa-*pan, i. e. the Ferry or Passage over the River *Ande*. It is a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, a great Thorough-fare, lying in the Western Road from *London*, pleasantly seated on the Side of the Downs, which makes it both healthy and delightful, a populous and thriving Place.











The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Common-Council-Men, and has the Privilege of electing Members to Parliament, who now are Sir *Thomas Lee* and Sir *John Wharton*. It has a great Market every Saturday, and two Fairs yearly, on *May 1*, and *November 6*. *Weyhill* Fair, which is so famous, and kept on *September 30*, is near this Town, but takes its Name from the adjoining Village, which is of Note for nothing else.

This Fair is reckoned to be as great an one as any in *England* for many Commodities, and for Sheep indisputably the biggest, the Farmers coming out of the South, North and East, to buy the *Dorsetshire* Ewes here. 'Tis also a great Hop and Cheese Fair, the former being brought out of *Sussex* and *Kent*, and the latter out of *Wiltshire*, *Glostershire* and *Somersetshire*. Here is a Free-School founded by *John Handson*, A. D. 1569, and an Hospital for the Maintenance of six Men, built and endowed by *John Pollen Esq*; who was the Representative for this Borough in several Parliaments in King *William III*'s Reign.

In this Town, in the Year 893, *Æthelred*, King of *England*, when the *Danes* ravaged all the Kingdom, that he might make the Nation happy by a safe and sure Peace, adopted *Anlaf the Dane*; but this great Honour and Respect could prevail but little or nothing upon his barbarous Disposition; for this League of Friendship was soon broke by him.

*K. James I* honoured this Town, Reg. 19. with the Title of a Viscounty, creating *Thomas*, the second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord *Howard* of *Charlton*, and Viscount *Andover*, whom King *Charles I*. advanced, Reg. 5. to the Degree and Title of Earl of *Berkshire*: His Son *Charles* went by the Name and Title of Lord *Andover*, till being summoned to Parliament, as a Baron of this Realm, he was made Lord *Charlton*, but else the eldest Son of the Earl of *Berkshire* bears the Title of Lord *Andover*. At a little Distance South-West lie

*Quarley-Hills*, upon which there is a great Fortification with four sorts of Works on the West Side of it. The two outward Trenches are distant farther than ordinary, the one from the other, viz. from the outward to the second, is sixty Paces, but

from the second to the third is but thirty-six. Northward of these Hills lies

*Saveton*, or *Savegeton*, where are certain Lands and Tenements worth 4 *l. 5 s. per Annum*, which Sir *Thomas Heneage* Knight, changed with King *Edward VI*. for the Abbey-Lands seized by his Father, and then in the Crown.

*Bullington*, but on the other Side of the River, a little Southward, in which Parish, at a Place called *Titbury Hill*, is a square Field, containing by Estimation ten Acres, ditched about, in some Parts deeper than others, wherein have been found some signs of Wells, and about it the Husbandmen have ploughed up and dug square Stones and Roman Coins, as is reported. North East of this Village lies

*Popham*, a Place which gave Name to the knightly Family of the *Pophams*, who spreading from this Root into *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*, have propagated good Families of that Name into those Counties; but their chief Seat was for a long Time here, and many famous Men were of it; for *Robert de Popham* was Sheriff of this County the 14th of King *Edward III*. *Philip de Popham*, 12 *Rich. II*. and *Stephen de Popham*, 6 *Henry VI*. after which they removed into *Somersetshire*; and this Place is become the Manor and Residence of *Mr. Hunt*.

Yet here is a small Memorial of their Name in a Lane, called *Popham Lane*, famous at this Time for the badness of the Roads, and anciently frequent Robberies committed there. Tradition says, That Sir *John Popham*, afterward Lord Chief Justice of *England*, used to act the Bandits there in his youthful Days, and therefore it was called after his Name, but that's a notorious Slander upon that good Man; for the Family was removed into *Somersetshire* before he was born, and there was his Nativity.

The *Pophams* had Possessions also in *Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*, in which two Counties, we find that *John de Popham* was Sheriff, 18 *Edward I*. 1290.

*Whorwell*, where Queen *Ælfrith* built a Monastery to expiate for her heinous Crime, in vowing to kill King *Edward*, her Son-in-Law, and to atone for the Murder of her former Husband, the noble Earl *Athelwold*, whom King *Edgar*, upon an Invitation



tion to go a Hunting, did here murder, because he had put a Trick upon him in his Love Intrigues, and had by ill Arts gained from him this Lady *Ælfrith*, who was the greatest Beauty of her Age.

*Stockbridge*, a noted Thorough-fare in the South-western Road. It is a poor ragged Borough, and depends chiefly upon its Inns, which are fine, and afford as good Conveniencies for Horse and Man, as any in the Road. It had formerly a Market

and was more considerable than it is now, especially if we take it to be the *Brige* or *Brage*, which *Mr. Camden* says, stood hereabouts, because *Antoninus* places it nine Miles from the old *Sorbiadunum*, for it lies exactly at that distance.

Here is a Mayor, but the Poverty of the Place is such, that 'tis said they have been forced to make an Hostler their Mayor, when at the same Time the Inn-keeper carried the Mace. But however this be, 'tis evident that this Borough has been guilty of taking Bribes in electing of Parliament-Men so notoriously, that they had like to have lost their Charter; but that Danger, 'tis hoped, hath so affrighted them, that they will avoid such Practices for the future; or if not, such Gentlemen as would be chosen, will not do a Thing so much below them, and so much against Law: The present Members of Parliament are, *Martin Bladen* and *Thomas Broderick Esqs;*

Here is a sort of a Fair on

A little further the *Tese* receives the River *Wollop* or *Wallop*, upon which stand three Towns of that Name, Upper, Middle, and Nether

*Wallop*, which give Name to a very ancient and honourable Family, out of which have come several famous Men, and among others, *Sir John Wallop*, who with 800 Men only, landed in *Normandy* in 1513, burnt twenty-one Towns, and all the French Ships in the Ports of *Staples*, *Fraport*, &c. And *Mr. Wallop* the Councillor, whom *K. William III.* made Curitor-Baron of the Exchequer, tho' he had by his Pleadings rendered himself obnoxious to the Displeasure of the Court in the two foregoing Reigns.

One of this Family, *Robert Wallop Esq;* siding with the Parliament in their Wars against King *Charles I.* and being something concerned in that King's Death, was with

the Lord *Monson* and *Sir Henry Mildmay*, condemned to have his Estate confiscated, to be degraded from all Titles and Arms of Gentility, to be drawn from the Tower thro' the City to *Tyburn* on a Sledge, on Jan. 10, 1661. with an Halter about his Neck, and suffer Imprisonment for Life. Nearer the Sea is

*Rumsey*, called by the Saxon *Rumreg*, a large and ancient Town in the Road from *Southampton* to *Salisbury*. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, and twelve Burgesses, &c. 'Tis much inhabited by Clothiers, and has a good Market on Saturday weekly, and three Fairs yearly, on Easter Monday, August the 15th, and St. Simon and St. Jude.

King *Edgar* built a Nunnery here, the Church of which is yet standing. *Matthew of Alsace*, Son to the Earl of *Flanders*, found a Way to convey privately out of it, the Princess *Mary*, King *Stephen's* only Daughter and Heir, then Abbess of it, and married her: But the Church pursued him with her thundering Sentences, and tho' he kept her till he had two Daughters by her, yet he was at length forced to resign her, that she might return to it again according to her Vow. The *Tese* parting hence presently falls into the *Southampton Bay* at

*Redbridge*, called anciently *Vadum Arundinis* by *Beda*, which he interprets *Reed-ford*, and in short *Redford*. It changed its Name when the Bridge was set up.

In the Infancy of the Saxon Church here stood a Monastery, whereof one *Cymberth* was Abbot, and baptized, as *Bede* tells us, two Brothers of *Arvandus*, petty King of the *Isle of Wight*, just before they were murdered; for *Cedwalla* the Saxon invaded that Island, and these two Boys made their Escape, and hid themselves at a little Town, called *Ad Lapidem*, but being betrayed to *Cedwalla*, they were killed at his Command. *Mr. Camden* seems rightly to conjecture, that *Stoneham*, at little Town, not far from *Redbridge*, was the Place where these young Princes lay hid.

*Redbridge* is no Market-Town, but is of more Note than many in this County that are; for by having Ships built here for his Majesty and Merchants, this Place hath lately arrived at a prosperous Condition. East



East of this Town there is another River that empties it self into the *Southampton-Bay*, which Mr. *Camden* will have called the *Alre*, for this reason chiefly, because a pretty big Town, called *Alresford*, stands upon it; for he says it implies the Ford of *Alre*, but all our Maps and common Report call it *Itching*; and if one Town may give ground to call it *Alre*, how much more several *Itching*? For we find upon the Banks of it *Itching-Stake*, *Ab-Itching*, *Itching*; and if the Syllable *Ford* seems material, we may as well say, the Name is *Twy*, because there is a Town called *Twyford* standing upon it. This River rises at *Chilton-Candover*, and a little Way down the Stream we meet with

*Alresford*, a Market and Borough Town, lying in the Road between *Winchester* and *London*: It is governed by a Bailiff and eight Burgessees, but sends no Members to Parliament. It has a great Market on Thursday weekly, especially for Sheep, and all sorts of Provision, and two Fairs yearly, on *Holy-Thursday* and *Midsummer-Day*.

This Town (according to the Register of the Church of *Winchester*) was given by the religious King *Kinewalc* with great Devotion to the Church of *Winchester*, after he had received the Christian Sacraments from Bishop *Birinus*, at the Beginning of Christianity in these Parts; and *Godfrey Lucy*, who was Bishop there in 1220, renewed the Market here, and called the Place *New-Market*, perhaps to distinguish it from old *Alresford*; but the People would not comply with the Alteration, and so it kept its Name.

This Place on *May-day*, 1610, was burnt down by a Fire that broke out in several Places almost at the same Time, and spared not the Church or Market House. Before this Fire there was not one poor Person who received Collection in the Parish. The Town is restored again since, and appears much fairer than it did before, the Market-House and many private Houses being built with Brick.

From this Place to *Alton* there goes a *Roman* Highway, of which part serves for an Head or Stank to a great Pond, or little Lake, at this Town.

Between this Town and the Head of the *Itching* are three noble Seats; one at *Chilton-Candover*, the Residence of Sir Robert *Worsley*.

Another at *Graunge*, built by Sir Robert *Henley*, and now the Seat of *Anthony Henley Esq*; a Patron of Learning, an Encourager of the polite Arts of Poetry, Eloquence, and Musick, an ingenious Writer, and wise Statesman; and another at *Abbotston*, the Seat of the present Duke of *Bolton*, erected by his Father, the first Duke of *Bolton*. Not far from hence lies

*Tickborn*, a small Village, which has given Name to a Family of Reputation, of which *John de Tickborn*, and some others of that Name, have been Sheriffs of this County; but since the Reformation they have been obscure, because they have retained their Popish Principles ever since. From this Place the River leads us to the chief City of this Province,

*Winchester*, the Metropolis of the *British Belgæ*, called by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, *Venta Belgarum*, by the *Welsh* or Modern *Britains*, *Caer Gwent*, and by the old *Saxons* *Wintancertzen*, by the *Latin* Writers, *Wintonia*, and by us *Winchester*. Some Writers affirm, that this Place was not the *Venta Belgarum*, but *Bristol*; and that this was the *Venta Simenorum*, but this is a great Mistake, not only because there was indeed no such People in this Island, as the *Simeni*, but because the Towns, which *Antoninus* places near this *Venta*, are no where else to be found in the Nation.

The Original of the Name *Venta*, is by some derived from *Ventus*, Wind; *Vinum*, Wine; and *Wina*, a Bishop; but such Men do but trifle: *Leland* has given us the true Derivation, from *Gain* or *Guen*, White, as if it signified the white City; and so it may seem to imitate the *Latins*, who have their *Alba Longa* and *Alba Regia*, and the *Greeks* their *Leuca* and *Leucas* taken from the Situation, upon a Soil of Chalk or whitish Clay. It was built 900 Years before Christ's Nativity.

There is no doubt but this City was famous in the *Roman* Times, for 'tis probable that the *Roman* Emperors had their Imperial Weaving-Shops here, this City being the Chief of all the *British Venta*, and lying nearest *Italy*. In the *Notitia* there is mention made of a Procurator or Governour of the *Cynegium Ventense* or *Bentense* in *Britain*, which *Jacobus Cujacius*, a most eminent Ci-



vilian reads *Gynacium*, and interprets it the Royal Weavery in his *Paratitles to the Codes*. *Pancirollus* is of the same Opinion, and says, That the *Gynacia* were appointed for Weaving the Cloaths of the Emperor and Army, and for making Sails, Linen Shrouds, and other Necessaries for the Furniture of their Mansions or Quarters.

But *Wolfgangus Lazius* thinks, That the Procurator here took Care of the Emperor's Dogs, for indeed the Dogs of this Island were of great use among the Ancients. The *Gauls* used them as Soldiers, and the *Romans* bought them up for their Sports in the Amphitheatre and Pleasure in hunting; for *Strabo* says, They were *'Aqueis weds Tas kuvv-yoias*, which *Nemesian* renders, *venatibus aptes*, good hunters; and *Claudian*, *Taurorum fracturos colla*, Bull-Dogs; and *Oppian*, *Agaspeos*, Gaze-hounds, Lurchers, Dogs for all Sports. This Conjecture seems more probable than the former, because the Downs hereabouts are very convenient for Hunting; insomuch that King *Charles II.* began an Hunting-Seat, and divers Noblemen have Houses here for the Benefit of that Recreation.

There are some Historians who speak of King *Arthur's* Deeds in these Parts, in the Wars against the *West-Saxons*; but we have no certain Proof that he was ever Master of this Town: However, his round Table is shewn, hanging up in the Town-Hall, and the People commonly believe it to be so, but it plainly appears to be of a later Date; for in former Ages, when Tournaments were used to train up Soldiers, these kind of round Tables were invented, that there might be no dispute among the brave Combatants for Precedency; and this was one of them.

The old Ruins near the Cathedral, are of *Roman* Building, and consist of small Flints with Mortar, as hard as Stone. On *St. Katherine's Hill*, near it, is a Camp with single Work, and single Graffe, neither exactly round nor square, but according to the Ground of the Hill.

In this City, in the Times of the *Romans*, lived *Constant* the Monk, who was first made *Cesar*, and afterwards Emperor, by his Father *Constantine*, who usurped the Empire in opposition to *Honorius*, out of a Conceit, that his Name would prove suc-

cessful, There is an old piece of a Wall near the West Gate of the Cathedral-Church, of great Strength and Thickness, with several Windows in it, which seems to be the Reliques of the old College of Monks: *Constant* suffered Death for his Ambition.

During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, tho' this Place was once or twice very much harassed, yet still it recovered, and became the Residence of the *West-Saxon* Kings, adorned with magnificent Churches, and honoured with an Episcopal See, as also endowed by King *Ethelstan*, with the Privilege of six Mints.

In the *Norman* Times it much flourished, and the Archives (or publick Records) were kept in this City. It continued long in a prosperous Condition, and tho' it suffered something by one or two accidental Fires, and was plundered by the insolent Soldiers in the Civil Wars between *K. Stephen* and the Empress *Maud* (which the Poet *Necham* laments) yet all these Losses were sufficiently repaired by King *Edward III.* who settled a publick Mart here for Cloth and Wool, which was commonly called the Staple.

Many remarkable Transactions have been done in this City: *Waltheof*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, was beheaded here two Years after the Conqueror's Accession to the Throne. King *Henry I.* took his Wife *Maud*, the Daughter of *Melcolm*, King of *Scots*, and Great Grand-Daughter to *Edmund Ironside*, by his Son *Edward*, the Banished, out of a Nunnery here. By this Marriage the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united, and possessed the Kingdom in King *Henry II.* Grand-child of King *Henry I.* by his Daughter *Maud*.

'Twas here that King *Henry II.* before mentioned, held a Parliament in the Year 1172, and was crowned with his Queen *Margaret*, the *French* King's Daughter, by *Rotred*, Archbishop of *Roan*. Here the Dutcheß of *Saxony*, his Daughter, was delivered of a Son, named *William*, from whom the illustrious House of *Hanover* is descended. *A. D.* 1184. King *Richard I.* when he went to the Holy War, committing this Castle to the keeping of *Hugh*, Bishop of *Durham*, who had bought the Earldom of *Northumberland* of him, as one of the most



most important Places in his Dominions; but there being some Grounds of Suspicion, that Earl John, King Richard's Brother, intended to usurp the Throne, Gilbert Lacy secured this Castle for the King; who, returning from the Holy Land, was crowned here again, tho' he had been before crowned at Westminster by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1189.

King Henry III. was born in this City, Octob. 1, 1207. his Father, King John, keeping his Court here, while the Dauphin of France made Wars upon him by the Assistance of the Barons, and was successful in the Eastern Parts, because this Place was firm to his Interest in all his Troubles. King Henry III. kept his Christmas here in 1239, and four Years after the Mayor and Citizens kept out William de Raleigh, made Bishop of Winchester by the Pope, because the King did not approve of his obtaining that See without his Licence; but Raleigh excommunicated them, and would not take off his Curse, till that King had pardoned and received him as Bishop.

When the Barons rose in the same King's Reign, Simon de Mountfort, the Earl of Leicester's Son, took Winchester Castle and sack'd the City, putting all the Jews he found in it to the Sword; but the Earl of Leicester being soon after slain himself, King Henry came hither and held a Parliament, in which the Court Party prevailed over the Barons. In this City also, Edmund Plantagenet, King Edward III.'s Uncle, was beheaded at the Castle Gate, by the Procurement of the Queen Mother, and Mortimer her Favourite.

King Richard II. held a Parliament here in 1393, and King Henry IV. his Successor, was married to Queen Joan, Widow of the Duke of Bretagne. In this City also K. Henry V. gave Audience to the French Embassadors who came to beg a Peace of him; but they did it in such insolent Terms, that he soon after invaded France. Queen Mary I. was likewise married to Prince Philip, afterward King of Spain, in 1554, here.

In the Wars between King Charles I. and his Parliament, Sir William Waller seized this City for the latter, Anno 1642, being assisted by General Cromwell. It was after-

wards taken by the Royalists, and the Lord Ogle made Governor of it, but he not long after was forced to resign it to Cromwell. While it was in the Possession of the Parliament-Party, the Garrison at Basing-house was very troublesome to them.

After the Restoration, the two Kings, Charles II. and James II. made several Progresses to this City, especially while the Royal Palace before mentioned was in building. Queen Anne visited it also soon after her Marriage to George, Prince of Denmark.

As to the Town it self, the Buildings are not magnificent, but there appears such an Air of Antiquity in them, as makes them venerable. The Streets are broad and clean enough, and the Situation healthy and pleasant, being in a Valley between two very steep Hills, which defend it from cold Airs and boisterous Winds. The River Itching runs on the Borders of it. The City is walled round, and contains about a Mile and half in Compass, in which Circuit there are six Gates, and the Passage to every one of them for a considerable Way is Suburbs; so that from East to West it is a full Mile in length; but there is a good Deal of Ground within the Walls desolate, the Houses being so much destroyed by Fire or Wars, that there are hardly any Remains of them visible.

At the South-Side of the West Gate stood a Castle, anciently, upon an high Hill, that it might command the City, but it is now almost quite ruined, there being hardly so much left of it as to make a convenient Court for the Judges at their Assizes, which are usually kept here. In the Place where the greatest Part of it stood, King Charles II. began to erect the Palace before mentioned, and laid the Foundation, March 23, 1683, but it never being finished, we having nothing worth our Observation but the Model, viz. There was intended a large Cupolo, thirty Foot above the Roof, which would have been seen a great Way to Sea, and a fair Street leading to the Cathedral in a direct Line from the Front of the House; for which, and for Parks, the Ground was procured. The South-Side is 216 Foot, and West-Side 326. 'Tis said, that there has been 25000 Pounds expended upon



upon it already. It was settled in the late Reign upon his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, together with *Kensington House*, and 100000 *l.* a Year for Life, if he had out lived her late Majesty Queen *Anne*.

Of the thirty-two Parish-Churches (which Bishop *Andrew's* Register mentions to have been here) there are in this City but six Parish-Churches, viz. *St. Mary Magdalen*, *St. Maurice*, *St. Laurence*, *St. Mary*, *St. George* and *St. Peter's*, besides the Cathedral, which is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*. This noble Building was thus gradually erected. *Kenelwalch*, King of the *West-Saxons*, after the College of Monks in the *Roman* Age was destroyed, built here a Church, as *Malmesbury* writes, very splendid for those Times, in the Track whereof was afterwards erected a Cathedral Church of the same Model, tho' more stately, which has since been beautified and enlarged by several of the Bishops of this See, at a great Charge; particularly *Walkelin* and *Edendon*; but above all, by *William* of *Wickham*, who with incredible Cost, built the West Part of the Church, from the Choir, in the middle of which, between two Pillars, stands his own Monument. It has been dedicated to several Patrons, as *Amphibalus*, *St. Peter*, *Smithin*, and lastly to the *Holy Trinity*, which Name it bears at this Day. It is 345 Foot long, and 87 broad.

To describe the curious Works and Ornaments of this Church would require a greater Length than can be allowed in this History, yet some Things very remarkable may not be passed over in silence, viz.

1. The Font of very ancient Erection, at least as old as the *Saxon* Times: 'Tis of large square Black Marble, supported by a plain stone Pedestal, and the Sides set off with Bass Reliefs, representing the Miracles of some Saint belonging to this Church.

2. The Bishop's Throne, of which the Pedement is adorned with a Mitre and the Arms of the See, and supported with fluted Columns of the *Corinthian* Order.

3. The Seats or Stalls of the Dean and Prebendaries, very near, but ancient, adorned with Spire-work gilded, before which stands an Eagle with expanded Wings on a Pedestal all of Brass, where the Lessons are read.

4. The Ascent to the Altar is by marble Steps, and the Pavement is very curious, being inlaid with different coloured Marble, in various Figures. The Altar-piece is a lofty Canopy of Wood-work, projecting over the Communion-Table, with vast Festoons hanging down from it, and all over beautified with exquisite Foliage.

5. The magnificent Tomb of *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of this See, who is represented in his Pontificals.

6. The great East Window, which is very remarkable for the Antiquities and Fineness of its painted Glass, which contains the Portraitures of several Saints and Bishops of this Church, and is still whole and entire, as is also the West Window, tho' much inferior to the former.

Among the *Saxons* it was of great Repute, because several of their Kings were buried in it, whose Bones were gathered together by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of this See, and put into little gilded Coffins, which he placed in the Wall at the upper Part of the Quire, with the Inscriptions of their several Names, viz. *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and first Monarch of *England*, King *Ethelwolfe* his Son, King *Alfred*, who founded a College here, and Queen *Alsuith*, his Wife, who built also a Nunnery for Virgins; King *Edmund* and his two Sons, King *Eired* and King *Edwy*, and King *Canute* the *Dane*, and Queen *Emma* his Wife.

The Tomb of *William Rufus*, who was slain in *New Forest*, and was interred here near the High Altar, is to be seen at this Day, with many other sumptuous Monuments of Noblemen and others.

This Church was called *Ealbon-mýnster*, i. e. the old Monastery or Minster, to distinguish it from the more Modern one, called *Nepan-mýnster*, i. e. the new Minster, built by King *Alfred*; and when the Monasteries were dissolved, it was made a Cathedral for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, but many Lands were sold from it in the Civil Wars.

At the East End of the Church, stood at the beginning of the last Century, a spacious Palace of the Bishop's, called *Wolvesey*, built by *Henry de Blois*, Bishop of *Winchester*, A. D. 1137, who was Brother to King



King *Stephen*, adorned and fortified with several Turrets; and almost surrounded by the River. It was seized upon in the Civil Wars, and pulled down, to make Money of the Lead and other Materials; but since the Restoration, Bishop *Morley* laid out 2300 Pounds to raise an handsome Structure for the same Use, and dying before it was finished, left 500 Pounds to compleat it. Over the Door is this Inscription.

GEORGIUS MORLEY EPISCOPVS HAS  
ÆDES PROPRIIS  
IMPENSIS DE NOVO STRUXIT. A. D.  
MDC LXXXIV.

He also erected a College in the Cathedral Church-yard, A. D. 1672. for ten Ministers Widows, and endowed it with a good yearly Revenue.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, the present Bishop, hath made some considerable Additions and Improvements to the Palace.

In the South Suburbs of this City is a neat College, which *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of this See, (a great Patron and Encourager of Learning) built for a publick School and Seminary to *New College* in *Oxford*, settling on it such Revenues as gently maintain one Warden, ten Fellows, two Masters, seventy Scholars, three Chaplains, three Clerks, one Organist, sixteen Choristers, and other statutable Servants. Till this College was built, he maintained fifty poor Scholars at the University. And near it is a very fair Hospital, containing two square Buildings, called *St. Crosses*, founded by *Henry de Blois*, Brother to *K. Stephen*, and in his Time Bishop here; and farther endowed by *Henry de Beaufort*, Cardinal, for the Relief of thirteen Brothers, and all poor Travellers, daily, for ever.

This City is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Recorder, and Common-Council. The Citizens had formerly the Privilege of overseeing the King or Queen's Kitchen and Laundry at the Coronation, as the Citizens of *London* had the Care of the Wine-Cellar, as *Holinshed*, and other Chronicles tell us. Here are weekly two plentiful Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and a Fair on the first Monday in *Leue*. It sends two Citizens to Parliament,

who are in this Session, *George Rodney Bridges Esq*; and Lord *William Pawlet*. This City has given a Title to many ancient and noble Families, of which our Histories give this Account, viz.

*Clito*, a noble Saxon, at the Time of the Conquest, was Earl of *Winchester*, but at the coming of the Normans he was deprived of his Estate and Honour. After him we find none bearing that Title, till *K. John* made

*Saer de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, whose Arms were a Fesse with a Label of Seven, as appears from his Seal. He married *Margaret*, the youngest Sister and Coheir of *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, and by her had one Son and Heir.

*Roger de Quincy*, who bore for his Arms, in a Field Gules, seven Mascles voided, Or: He married the eldest Daughter and Coheir of *Alan*, Lord *Galloway*, in *Scotland*, in whose Right he was Constable of *Scotland*, but by her had three Daughters only, of whom the eldest was married to *William de Ferraris*, Earl of *Derby*, the second to *Alan de Zouche*, and the youngest to *Comine*, Earl of *Buchan*, in *Scotland*, whereupon the Honour was extinct, and so continued for a considerable Time, till

*Hugh le Despencer* was honoured with this Title during Life, by King *Edward II.* whose Favourite he was; but it proved fatal both to him and his Son, for they were both put to Death by popular Fury; and the Honour lay dormant again till *K. Edward IV.* revived it, and created

*Lewis de Bruges*, a Fleming, Lord of *Gruuthuse*, and Prince of *Steinhuse* (who had entertained him in *Flanders*, when he fled thither for Refuge) Earl of *Winchester*, giving him a Coat of Arms, not much differing from those of *Roger de Quincy*; but this Lord surrendered up his Title soon after King *Edward's* Death, to King *Henry VII.* in whose Reign this Title lay vacant, but his Son King *Henry VIII.* having raised *William Pawlet* Knight, to be Controller of his Household, and afterwards Treasurer of the same, created him, at the Birth of *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, Baron of *St. John*, and afterwards being made Master of the Wards, Knight of the Garter, one of his Executors, and of the Council to the Prince,



Prince, by the same King he was preferred to be Chancellor, created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and last of all Marquess of *Winchester*, in his Son, King *Edward VI.*'s Reign. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Capel* Knt. by whom he had four Sons, of whom his Eldest,

*John*, commonly called Lord *St. John*, succeeded him. He was summoned to Parliament 15 *Eliz.* the Year after his Father's Death, and was one of the Peers at the Duke of *Norfolk's* Trial. He married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*, by whom he had also Issue four Sons, and was succeeded by

*William*, the Eldest. He was summoned to Parliament in his Father's Life time, by the Name and Title of Lord *St. John of Basing*. He married *Anne*, the Daughter of *William Lord Howard of Effingham*, and by her had Issue one Son, named

*William*, who succeeded his Father in his Honour and Estate; and marrying *Lucy*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Earl of *Exeter*, had by her six Sons, of which the two eldest, *Thomas* and *William*, died in their Father's Life-time, and the third Son

*John* was his next Heir, and succeeded him in his Title; he married *Jane*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Viscount *Savage* of *Rock-Savage* in *Cheshire*, and by her had

*Charles* his Heir and Successor, called in his Father's Life time, Lord *St. John of Basing*. He had for his second Wife, *Mary*, Daughter of *Emanuel*, Earl of *Sunderland*, and by her had two Sons, *Charles* and *William*. He was made Duke of *Bolton* in the first Year of the Reign of King *William III.* and Queen *Mary II.* 1689. His Son

*Charles* is the present Duke of *Bolton*, and hath Issue by *Frances*, the Daughter of *William Ramsden* of *Byron* in *Yorkshire* Esq; two Sons, *Charles* Marquess of *Winchester*, and the Lord *Henry Pawlet*; and by the Lady *Henrietta Crofts*, Daughter of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Nassau Pawlet*. Two Miles below this City the *Itching* glides by

*Shawford*, a little Village, where *Henry Mildmay* Esq; Son of Sir *Henry Mildmay* abovementioned, hath laid out above 10000 Pounds in building himself a fine Seat: 'Tis now the Estate of *Carew Mildmay* of

*Rumford* in the County of *Essex* Esq; by his Marriage with the Grandaughter of the said *Henry*, by his Son *Holiday Mildmay* Esq; by *Alice*, the Daughter of Sir *Moundiford Bramstone* Knt. one of the Masters in *Chancery*. More Eastward of the *Itching* is

The *Hamble*, a small River, rising a little above *Warnford*, and emptying it self into the Sea at a large Mouth at *Titchfield-Bay*. *Bede* calls it *Homelea*, and says, it runs thro' the Country of the *Jutes*, and falls into the *Solente*, as he calls the Chanel between *Britain* and the *Isle of Wight*, into which, at certain Hours two opposite Tides coming up with great Violence from the Ocean and meeting here, raised so great an Admiration in our Forefathers, that they reckoned it one of the Wonders of *Britain*, as *Bede's* Words testify, saying, Two Tides out of the Northern Ocean do daily meet and encounter near the Mouth of the River *Homelea*, and when their conflict is ended, return again to the Sea whence they came. This River in its Course runs by

*Bushwaltham*, which gives Name to the Forest adjoining, where the Bishops of *Winchester* had formerly a stately Seat, but it was ruin'd in the late Civil Wars. A little lower it receives the Water of the little River *Beer*, on which stands

*Wickham*, a small Village made famous, not only by being the Seat and Manor of the *Uvedals*, but chiefly for being the Birth-place of that great Prelate, called from this Place, *William of Wickham*. He was the Son of *John* and *Sibil Long*, who being poor People, *Nicholas Uvedal* Esq; Lord of the Manor, seeing the Towardliness of their Son, sent him to School at *Winchester*, and kept him at *Oxford* six Years, when he was sent for by his Patron, who was made Constable of *Winchester-Castle*, to be his Secretary, which Office he managed so well, that he was not only much liked by his Patron, but Bishop *Edendon* made use of him in the same Post, and obtained at length of his Patron, that he should have him for his Service only. While he was with the Bishop, King *Edward III.* came down to *Winchester*, and understanding how ingenious he was, made him by Patent, the Surveyor of his Buildings,



ings, which that King was then erecting at *Dover, Windsor, Queenborough, &c.* There is a Tower in *Windsor-Castle*, called *Winchester-Tower*, from him, who from this beginning was advanced to the See of *Winchester*; and in it is this Inscription, *HOC FECIT WICKHAM*. The Seat here anciently belonging to the *Uvedals*, descended from *William* of *Wickham's* Patron, is now in the Possession of the *Howards*, Earl of *Carlisle*, who married the Heiress of that Family. From this Place the River leads us to

*Titchfield*, where in the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, *Peter de Rupibus*, or *De la Roche*, a *Poictouin*, Bishop of this Diocese, founded a Monastery of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*. Here, according to the Annotations on *Mr. Camden*, the Marriage between King *Henry VI.* and *Margaret* of *Anjou*, was solemnized, but our Histories place this Marriage elsewhere, as we shall hereafter shew.

*Sir Thomas Wriothesley*, Secretary of State to King *Henry VIII.* was made by that King, Lord *Wriothesley* of *Titchfield*, which Barony descended to his Successors the Earls of *Southampton*, who made it their chief Seat; but *Thomas* the last Earl dying without Issue male, the Lord *Russel* married one of his Daughters and Coheiresses, as is above related, and *Edmund* Earl of *Gainsborough* the other, by whom he had this Lordship; but this Earl dying also without Issue male, this Manor is fallen to his two Daughters, who are married to the Lord *Woodstock* and the Duke of *Beaufort*. The Sea on this Shore is called *Titchfield-Bay*. Near this Place is

*Fareham*, a little Market-Town: The Market is on \_\_\_\_\_ weekly, and a Fair on \_\_\_\_\_ yearly. *K. Charles II.* dignified this Place with the honorary Title of an Earldom, in creating *Madam de Quevalle* his Mistress, Countess of *Fareham*, and Dutches of *Portsmouth*. Just at the Mouth of the *Hamble* there is a Ferry, and at

*Bustleton*, a little Village, is a noted Yard for building of Ships, where several Men of War have been built in the two late Wars with *France* in the Reign of King *William III.* and *Queen Anne*. The Shore from hence turning and winding in the

Island called *Portsey*, makes a Creek, at the upper End of which flourished formerly

*Pert Peris*, where, by Tradition, *Vespasian* first arrived. Our Ancestors called it *Port-Chester*, not from *Porta*, a *Saxon*, but from *Portus*, an Harbour; for *Ptolemy* calls it *Μέγας λιμὴν*, the spacious Harbour, from the Largeness of it; as *Pliny* tells us, that there is a Place in *Africa*, called *Portus Magnus*, i. e. the great Port. Here was a large Castle remaining in *Mr. Camden's* Days, which commanded a free Prospect of all the Harbours below, but when the Sea retiring from this Shore, made the Harbour by Degrees less commodious, the Inhabitants removed from hence to *Portsey*, an adjoining Island, which is fourteen Miles round.

At high Tide this Isle is encompassed with Sea-Water, of which they make Salt, and is joined to the Continent by a Bridge, which had of old a small Castle to defend it. *Athelfled*, Wife of King *Edgar*, gave it to the Abbey of *Winchester*, and here, at the Entrance of the Creek, our Ancestors built a Town, from thence called

*Portsmouth*, a populous Town in the Time of War, and never more than in the late Wars with *France* in the last two Reigns; and it has been noted for a Recourse to it upon those Occasions, for many Ages. And being a Port, has had many remarkable Things happened in it besides; for

*Maud* the Empress, when she came into this Nation to contend with King *Stephen* for the Crown, *Anno 1140*, landed here. King *Henry III.* also in the Year 1229, intending to invade *France*, mustered the greatest Army that ever was raised in *England* near this Place; but his Ally, the Duke of *Bretagne*, deceiving him, he was forced to disband it.

In the Reign of King *Richard II.* the *French* burnt this Town, but it recovered it self again soon, for within six Years after, when the *French* appeared again insulting the Coasts, the People of this Port set out some Ships, fought the Enemy, slew all but nine, and took all their Ships. Being encouraged with this Success, they again, two Years after, entered the *Seine*, sunk four of their Ships, took many, and burnt one of the *French* Admiral's small Ships,  
T t t t t which



which he had built for Pleasure, the finest Vessel of that sort in *France* or *England*; returning with a great Booty of Wines and Merchandize.

The Town for a long Time was fortified with a Wall made of Timber, and well lined with Mud only, and an high Mount at the North East near the Gate; but King *Edward IV.* built two Forts of Free-Stone at the Entrance of the Harbour, and King *Henry VII.* made it a Garrison for the Defence of the Coasts, which was found to be of great Use in the Reign of his Son and Successor, King *Henry VIII.* when the *French* made several Attempts upon this Town, more particularly *Anno 1545*, when they came into the Haven with six Gallies, and engaged the *English* Ships lying in the Harbour, but were not able to make their Way into the Port, and therefore landed in the *Isle of Wight*; yet *Francis I.* the *French* King, notified by his Embassadors to his Confederates, that his Ships had taken *Portsmouth*. Sir *George Carew's* Ship, the *Mary-Rose*, was sunk in this Engagement; but it was by the too great Weight of its own Ordnance, and not by any Damage from the Enemy.

Queen *Elizabeth*, at great Expence, added new Works to the old Fortifications, so that then there seem'd nothing wanting to make it a compleat Fortrefs: She also placed a Garrison here, of which some Part keep guard Night and Day at the Town-Gates, others are set upon the Top of the Church-Tower; where, by the Ringing of a Bell, they give Notice what Horse and Foot are advancing towards the Town, and by waving of Colours, shew from what Quarter they come.

In King *Charles I.'s* Reign, *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, coming hither to embark on his second Expedition against the *French*, was stabbed by *John Felton*, a Lieutenant in the Army, instigated to it by his private Resentments, for being neglected in the Preferments that had lately fallen, of which he had some Promises made him by the Duke, who being no Favourite of the People, tho' he was of the King, he thought he should have the common Applause for so wicked a Piece of Revenge.

The Parliament, during the Civil Wars against King *Charles I.* having the Fleet on

their Side, easily secured all the Sea-Port Towns of *England*, and this, among the rest; but that they had a Principle of Loyalty, which Force had smothered only, and not extinguished, appeared by their so easily declaring for General *Monke* in 1659, when he was advancing the Restoration of King *Charles II.*

After the Settlement of that Prince on the Throne, Queen *Katherine* arrived here from *Portugal*, May 14, 1662, the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal Persons of the Town waiting upon her at her Landing, in all their Formalities. She stayed here five Days before the King came to her, but the next Day after his Arrival they were joined together in Marriage in this Town, where it was also consummated.

In the Reign of King *James II.* the Officers of his Army began in this Place first of all to shew their Dislike of that Prince's Proceedings in favour of Popery; for Colonel *Beaumont*, who commanded the Duke of *Berwick's* Regiment in his Absence, and five other Captains, refused to admit the *Irish* Papists, according to that Duke's Order, which bold Step gave King *James* a Taste of what Obedience he was to expect from Protestant Captains in a Popish Cause. These Officers were all imprisoned, and had not the Revolution freed them from the Danger they were in, it might have cost them their Lives; for the Authority then reigning would not have born such Opposition.

Since the late Wars, this Port, which has been the constant Rendezvous of the Grand Fleets, and the Squadrons for Convoys of Merchants Ships, homeward and outward-bound, and up and down the Chanel, is so increased and enriched, that those that knew and saw it fifty Years ago, would not know it in its present Condition, every Thing being altered so much for the better, as to the Multitude of Inhabitants, the Extent, Strength, and Magnificence of the Land-Fortifications, as well as Things belonging to the Sea, which is in great Part owing to the Bounty and Encouragement of King *Charles II.* for.

The Works here are numerous and regular, according to the modern Improvements in Fortifications; so that now it is reckoned among the principal Chambers of the



the Kingdom, for the laying up of the Royal Navy, as being furnished on the Shore with Docks wet and dry, Store-houses, Rope-yards, Materials, and Requisites of all kinds for Building, Repairing, Rigging, Arming, Victualling, and compleat fitting to Sea, Ships of the biggest Rates, as well as smaller. It has also Dwelling-houses and ample Accommodations for a Commissioner, and all the subordinate Officers, and Master Artisans, needful for the constant attending upon the Navy Royal, both in Peace and War.

The Civil Government of this Corporation is by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. It sends two Burgesses to Parliament, which are in this present Session Sir *Edward Ernley* Knt. and Sir *Charles Wager* Knt. It hath two Markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday; but Provisions, tho' the Country about it is very fruitful, are very dear, by reason of the great Concourse of Land and Sea-Officers, Soldiers and Seamen, which are always crowding hither, which makes the Place as unpleasant for Strangers and Travellers to take up their Abode in, as it is delightful to take a transient Survey of.

The Town lies low, and so the Air is neither wholesome, nor Streets cleanly, but Profit and Business dispenses with such small Inconveniences. 'Tis seventy-three Miles from London, and lies in 50 Degrees, 49 Minutes of Northern Latitude. One of its greatest Disadvantages is, that it wants fresh Water; otherwise 'tis a most important Place, being a Nursery for Seamen, a great Magazine of War, and a Town of great Trade.

We do not find that this Town, tho' always very considerable, did ever give any honorary Title to the Nobility, till King *Charles II.* created one of his female Favourites, Madam *Louise de Queroualle*, Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Fareham*, and Dutches of *Portsmouth* (for Life) August 6, 1673. She is said to have been a Lady of great Beauty, and 'tis certain she had a great Influence upon that King, but being a zealous Papist, and always endeavouring to advance their Interest, she became obnoxious to the People's Hatred. She came into England with the Princess

*Henrietta Maria*, Dutches of Orleans, King *Charles II.*'s Sister, and retired into France at that Prince's Death, she had only one Son by him, viz. *Charles Lewis*, Duke of *Richmond*. Near this Place is

*Southwick*, where *Holinshed* tells us, King *Henry VI.* was married to *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Reyner*, Duke of *Anjou*. *Hamphrey*, Lord *Stafford*, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* was entitled Lord *Stafford* of *Southwick*, but we are not certain that he was Lord of the Manor here.

To this Place King *Charles I.* came, when he accompanied his Favourite, *George Duke of Buckingham*, who was going to *Portsmouth* to embark in his second Expedition against the *French*, and staying some Time in this Village, received the unwelcome News of the Duke of *Buckingham's* Murder, whereupon he returned immediately to *London*, full of Grief and Surprize, giving Order only to secure the Rogue.

This Village has long been the Seat of the *Norton's*, a Family very ancient in this County, and of good Note; for *Thomas de Norton* was the Representative in Parliament for it, 14th of King *Edward III.* and in the *Sheriffs Rolls* there is scarce any Family in this Shire before them; for *John de Norton* held that Office in the 6th of King *Edward II.* almost 500 Years ago: *Robert de Norton*, in the twelfth Year of the same King, and *James de Norton* the Year after. Several others of the same Name are also found there.

In the Civil Wars of this Nation, Colonel *Norton* of this Family, signalized himself in the Parliament for these Parts, till the Rump usurped the Sovereignty, and impiously laid violent Hands upon the King's sacred Person. *Richard Norton* Esq; the Owner of this Manor and Seat at present, is a Gentleman of great Worth and Honour, a Patron of Wit, and Encourager of Learning, and has represented this County in divers Parliaments. More to the East is

*Havant*, a small Market-Town, the Market on \_\_\_\_\_ weekly, and the Fair on \_\_\_\_\_ yearly. On the North-Side of this Town lies

*Bedhampton*, a small Village, the Manor and Parsonage of which were the Possessions of the Duke of *Richmond*, but were granted



granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Cotton Knt. in consideration of the good and faithful Services done by the said Sir Richard, to his Majesty. And on the East

*Warblington*, a Village chiefly noted for its Lords of the same Names, who were famous in their Generation; for *Thomas de Warblington* was not only Sheriff of this County 26 Edward I. but was Member of Parliament for the same, 1 & 4 Edward II. and after him *John* and *William de Warblington* served in the same Station in the following Reign of King Edward III.

The Earls of *Salisbury* had afterwards a beautiful Seat in this Place, which in Queen Elizabeth's Days, was in the Family of the *Cottons*, of which was Dr. Henry Cotton, the Son of Sir Richard Cotton Knt. to whom that great Queen had been Godmother, and made him Bishop of *Salisbury*, to which, when she had advanced him, she said, 'That formerly she had blessed many of her Godsons, but never before had a Godson that should bless her.' With this Bishop, Dr. William Cotton, of another Family, was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, whereupon the Queen (as Dr. Fuller tells us) made this Pun, 'That she had now well cotton'd the West,' alluding to the Plenty of Clothing in those Parts. Before this Place lie

*Haling* and *Thorney*, two Islands: *Haling* is the larger, and *Thorney* is so called from the Plenty of Thorns growing thereon. Each of them hath a Parish Church: Salt is made of the Sea-Water in several Places along this Shore, which at first is of a pale and green Colour, but by boiling is made of a pure White. 'Tis this Salt that St. Ambrose speaks of, when he says, Water is turned into firm and solid Salt, as is usual in the British Isles, which is crufted into a Substance as hard and white as Marble, and is very wholesome. *Hexam, lib. 4. cap. II.*

More up into the Body of the County, yet bordering partly on the East-Side of it, was the Country where the *Meanuari* lived; which, along with the *Isle of Wight*, *Edelwalch*, King of the South-Saxons, received of *Wulphar*, King of the Mercians, his Godfather, at his Baptism, in Token of his Adoption. It is now divided into three Hun-

dreds, with a little Change of the Name, viz. *Meanborough*, *Eastmean* and *Westmean*, within which there is a raised Hill, surrounded at the Top with a large Trench, called *Old Winchester*, of which the neighbouring People report, That it was in ancient Times a great City; but there not being at this Time the least Mark or Sign of it, we may with more reason believe, that it was only a Roman Summer-Camp. In the Hundred of *Eastmean* the chief Town is

*Petersfield*, a Borough and Market-Town: The Market is on Saturdays weekly, and a Fair on yearly. The Town lies very pleasantly in a fruitful Soil, and is a great Thorough-fare, lying in the direct Road between *London* and *Portsmouth*. It is pretty populous, and tho' it cannot be called rich, 'tis not poor, nor are the Houses ill built. It sends Members to Parliament, which at present are *Leonard Bilson Esq;* and *Norton Pawlet Esq;*

King Charles II. made this Place a Barony, creating *Mademoiselle de Queroualle*, Dutchesse of *Portsmouth*, Baroness of *Petersfield*, and Countess of *Fareham*. South-west of this Town lies

*Warnford*, where *Adam de Portu*, a Man of great Wealth in the Norman Times, rebuilt the Church, as we are informed by an Inscription on the North-Side, in Verses agreeable to the low Estate of Learning in those Times.

*Adæ hic de Portu solis benedicat ab ortu  
Gens cruce signata, per quem sic sum renovata.*

In English thus:

For *Adam Port*, let all God's People pray,  
Who me repaired, as soon as it is Day.

And as these Verses discover the Person who repaired this Church, so there are others on the South-Side, which tell us, who was the Founder, in the Words:

*Fratres Orate  
Prece vestra sanctificate  
Templi factores  
Seniores & Juniores;  
Wilfrid fundavit,  
Bonus Adam sic renovavit.*



In English thus:

All you that come here,  
Bestow a kind Prayer,  
On the Church's Builders;  
Both young Men and Elders:  
What pious *Wilfrid* rear'd  
Good *Adam* repair'd.

The Hills between this and *Southwick*, are called *Portdown*, either from *Portsmouth*, or from the *Port*, which was anciently at the upper End of the Country. The Roads and Grounds below these are very miry in wet Weather; but as Travellers pass thro' them slowly, they have a lovely Prospect of the *Isle of Wight* and the Sea, to satisfy their Toil. Having thus viewed the Borders of the County on each Side, and next the Sea, we shall ascend to the North, where

The *Segontiaci* inhabited, who submitted themselves to *Cæsar* at his first Approach: They dwelt in the utmost Northern Borders, where now is the Hundred of *Holshot*, and in these Parts we find these Places most remarkable:

*Selburn*, a little Market-Town. The Market is on \_\_\_\_\_ weekly, and the Fair on \_\_\_\_\_ yearly. Here *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin* in King *Henry III.*'s Reign. Not far from this Town is

*Alton*, a little Market-Town between *Earnham* in *Surrey*, and *Alresford* in the *London* Road: King *Alfred* gave it by Will to the Keeper of *Leodre*. The Market is on Saturdays weekly, and the Fair on \_\_\_\_\_ yearly. It is a good Market for Provisions.

The Manor of this Town, with divers Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, belonged before the Dissolution to the Monastery of *Hide*, but then falling into the King's Hands, were given by the said King *Henry VIII.* to *Richard Pecsall* Esq; who soon after exchanged them with the said King, for Lands in the County of *Wilt.*

This Place gave Name to *William de Alton*, a Dominican Friar, who wrote in King *Edward II.*'s Reign, and asserted that the Virgin *Mary* was polluted with original Sin, as all Mankind are. Friar *Pits*, fa-

mous in foreign Parts in King *James I.*'s Time, was born near this Town; he was the Jesuit *Sanders*'s Nephew, and died Dean of *Verdun* in *Lorrain*. North-West of this Town is

*Basingstoke*, a good Market-Town, and a great Thorough-fare, lying in the Western Road, forty-five Miles from *London*. Near it is a Brook, famous for plenty of Trouts. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, seven Burgeesses, &c. and has a great Market on Wednesday weekly for Corn, especially Barley, because its Inhabitants are many of them Malsters, of whom 'tis said, that here is one of the richest of that Trade in *England*; and a Fair on *Michaelmas-Day*.

Our Histories relate, that a bloody Battle was fought near this Town between the Saxons and Danes, Anno 871. *William*, the first Lord *Sands*, built a curious Chapel on an Hill in this Town, which he dedicated to the Holy Ghost. Upon the Roof of it the History of the Apostles, Prophets, and Disciples of Christ, is very artificially described. He lies buried in it. Near it there is a Free-School.

Not far from this Town the Lord *Sands* had a very neat Seat, called the *Vine*, from the Vines planted by it, or near it probably; which, tho' they rarely bring any Fruit to Perfection in our cold Clime, yet have been cultivated in Gentlemen's Gardens ever since: *Probus* the Emperor gave Liberty to bring them into *Britain*. The first Baron of this Family was

*William Lord Sandes*, who being descended of an ancient Family of that Name in this County, of which Sir *John Sandes* Knt. was Sheriff and Governour of *Winchester-Castle*, was for his own eminent Services against the French and Cornish Men, who rebelled, advanced 15 *Henry VIII.* to the Degree of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Sandes*. He much encreased his Estate by his Marriage with *Margery*, the only Child of *John Bray*, Brother and Heir to *Reginald Bray*, by whom he had one Son and four Daughters. The Son was his Heir, and named

*Thomas*, who after his Death, was Lord *Sandes*. He married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *George Maners*, Lord *Roos*, by whom he had two Sons, *Henry* and *Walter*: His eldest Son *Henry* married *Elizabeth*, Sister of *Ed-*

ward.



ward, Lord Windsor, and had by her two Sons, *William* and *Thomas*. He died before his Father, and so his Son

*William* succeeded his Grandfather. He was one of the Peers at the Trials of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Queen of *Scots*. He had only one Son and Heir,

*William* Lord *Sandes*, who married *Alethea*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Panton* of *Brinneskid* in *Denbighshire* Esq; but had no Children by her; whereupon his Half-Sister's Son, by *Sir Edwyn Sandes* Knt. was his Heir, both of his Honour and Estate. His Name was

*William*, and was summoned to Parliament by the Name of Lord *Sandes* at the Restoration; he married *Mary*, the youngest Daughter of *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, but had no Issue; whereupon his Brother

*Henry* became Lord *Sandys*. He was alive in 1681, but leaving no Heirs, his Honour became extinct. Not far from this Town to the North East stands

*Basing*, a Place made famous by its Lords, who did take their Surnames from it, viz. *St. Johns*, *Poynings* and *Pawlets*; for *Adam de Portu*, Lord of *Basing*, having married the Daughter of the Heiress of the *St. Johns*, *William*, his Son by her, took on him the honorary Title of the *St. Johns* of *Basing*, and his Successors, in a right Line, retained it for several Generations; but Issue male failing, *John de Philibert*, marrying the Eldest of the Coheirs of *Edmund de St. John* in King *Edward III.*'s Reign, became Lord of *Basing*; but he having no Heirs, the Honour fell to the youngest Sister *Isabel*, who was married to *Sir Luke Poynings*, by whom she had *Thomas* Lord *Poynings* of *Basing*, Father of *Hugh*, who succeeded him in that Title; but after him it departed from the *Poynings* to the *Pawlets*; for *Hugh*, the last Lord of *Basing*, of that Family, having only one Daughter *Constantia*, who was Heir to this part of his Estate, and married into the Family of the *Pawlets*, was Grandmother of that *William Pawlet*, who was made Lord *St. John* of *Basing* by King *Henry VIII.* and afterward Earl of *Wiltshire* and Marquess of *Winchester*, by King *Edward VI.*

This Lord was descended of a younger Family of the *Pawlets* of *Hinton St. George* in *Somersetshire*: He having spent his Fortune,

came to Court upon Trust, and got into such Favour, that he served *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, in the highest Offices of Controller and Treasurer of the Household, Lord Chancellor, &c. in which last he continued all his Time, and died in a very old Age, viz. ninety-seven Years old.

'Twas by his Counsels in a great Measure, that the Duke of *Northumberland's* Design in settling the Lady *Jane Grey* on the Throne, was prevented, for which the Queens, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, continued him in the Treasurer's Office, which he enjoyed thirty Years, being (as he said of himself, when he was asked, how he preserved himself in that Place thro' so many changes of Government?) not an Oak, but an Osier.

He built a Seat here, both for Largeness and Beauty, wonderfully magnificent, which being left to his Successors, *John* and two *Williams*, was by the second *John*, Marquess of *Winchester*, made a Garrison for King *Charles I.* in the Beginning of his Wars with the Parliament, and much distressed the Rebel-Party by the Command it had of the Western Roads; insomuch that *Basing-House* was several Times besieged by their Forces under Colonel *Norton*, Colonel *Morley*, and *Sir William Waller*, who greatly distressed, but could not take it.

When the King's Cause declined every where, *Cromwell* came with his victorious Troops out of the West, and attacked *Basing-House*, and so vigorously pushed on the Siege, that the Defendants saw it impossible for them to hold out as they had formerly done, and thereupon desired a Parly; but that General was resolved to chastize them for their obstinate Loyalty, and would hearken to no Proposals, intending to take it by Storm; having therefore posted his Army about the House, the Attack was began, and *Sir Hardresse Waller's* and Colonel *Mountague's* Regiments having forced the Works of the Besieged, mounted the Walls, and got into the House before the Defendants perceived their Danger; many of them were put to the Sword, Major *Cusfle* was killed by Major-General *Harrison*, and four hundred Prisoners were taken; among whom was the brave Marquess himself, and

Sir



Sir Robert Peake, who commanded the Garrison under him. 'Twas taken Octob. 14, 1645.

Hugh Peters was at the taking of this House, and being come to London to make a Report of it to the Parliament, said, 'Twas an House fit for an Emperor to dwell in, it was so spacious and beautiful. The Marquess from this Action, called the House, *Love-Loyalty*, which Name he had caused to be written with a Diamond in every Window, as if he would have it a perpetual Monument of his Loyalty to his Prince; but this Name so provoked the Enemy, that they burnt it to the Ground. Here was a Bed, 'tis said, valued at 1400*l*. and the Plunder was so great, that a private Soldier got 300*l*. in Money.

This Marquess's Loyalty was the more extraordinary, because it came from a Catholick Subject to a Protestant Prince.

The late Duke of Bolton hath rebuilt some convenient Lodgings out of the Ruins of *Basing-House*, but his chief Seat is at *Hawkwood-Park*, about a Mile distant from it, where he has raised himself a stately Palace; so that now the present Duke of Bolton has three noble Seats, viz. *Abbotstone*, *Basing* and *Hawkwood*, all of them almost in sight of each other. At a little Distance from hence, to the South-East-ward stands

*Odiham* or *Odiham*, a small Market-Town, where was formerly a strong Castle and a Royal Palace. The Castle was straitly besieged, Anno 1216, the 18th of King John, by Lewis the Dauphin of France, and the Barons Army, for fifteen Days together, being maintained by thirteen Men only in it for all that Time. King Henry III. gave it with *Killingworth-Castle*, to Simon Earl of Leicester, who repaired them both, and then resigned them into the King's Hands. David II. King of Scots, was kept Prisoner here in King Edward III.'s Days.

This Place is famous for giving Birth to Mr. William Lily, who wrote the Grammar; which, with some Alterations, is commanded by Act of Parliament in King Henry VIII.'s Reign, to be taught in all Schools. He died Master of St. Paul's School, London, Anno 1522.

The Market here is on Saturdays weekly, and the Fair on yearly. Adjoining to this Town is

*Dogmansfield*, a small Village, the Manor of which was purchased by the Crown, and by King Edward II. bestowed on the Earl of Southampton, with divers other Lands in other Counties, in Accomplishment of the Gift of his Father King Henry VIII. of most famous Memory; to have and to hold to him and his Heirs for ever, together with such Houses, Parks, Woods, Fairs, &c. as belong unto the same. Higher up the Country Northward, at the utmost Point stands,

*Silcester*, the ancient *Vindonum*, the chief City of the *Segontiaci*; the Britains called it *Caer Segonte*, i. e. the City of the *Segontians*, as *Ninnius* tells us, and we at this Day, *Silcester*. That this Place was the *Vidonum* of the Ancients, seems evident by its Distances from *Gallena* or *Guallenford*, and *Venta* or *Winchester*, as *Antoninus* has set them down in his *Itinerary*; and so much the more, because there is a military Way still visible between this Place and *Winchester*.

*Ninnius* tells us, that this City was built by *Constantius*, the Son of *Constantine* the Great, and that it was once called *Murimintum*, perhaps for *Muri-viridun*, i. e. the Walls of *Vidonum*, and that he sowed it with three Grains of Wheat, that none of the Inhabitants might ever grow poor. The same Author says, that *Constantius* died here, and that his Sepulchre was to be seen at the Gate of it, with an Inscription bearing his Name; but we will not warrant the Truth of these Things, because he is full of Fables in other Things, and in this there is an apparent Falshood, for *Constantius* died in the East, as he was advancing against *Julian* the Apostate.

However, this is certain, That *Silcester* was a Town of some Repute in those Times; for some Coins of *Constantine* junr. who was *Constantius*'s Brother, have been found here, which on the Reverse have the Figure of a Building, with this Inscription,

PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.

*Britain* was in that Emperor's Division of the Roman Provinces, and 'tis probable an honorary Sepulchre or *Borrow* might be made here for *Constantius* after his Death, as was the Custom; and the Soldiers of the Garrison had their solemn Exercises yearly round



round it in honour of the Dead; but all writers agree, that *Constantius* died at *Mopsuestia* or *Mebsete* in *Cilicia*, and was from thence carried to the Burial-place of his Ancestors at *Constantinople*.

When the *Roman* Empire began to decay, and the barbarous Nations made frequent Incursions into their Provinces, the *British* Armies chose one *Constantine* their Emperor, for the sake of his Name only, and against his Will, in this City *Caer Segont*: About *A. D.* 107. he sailed into *Gaul*, and getting all the *Roman* Forces as far as the *Alps* to join him, defended *Valence* against the Emperor *Honorius's* Forces, set a Garrison upon the *Rhine*, and built several Fortresses in the Passages of the *Alps*. His Son *Constans*, from a Monk, he made *Augustus*, and by his Help was very successful in *Spain*.

While *Constantine* was thus carrying on his Victories, *Alaric*, the King of the *Goths*, had reduced *Honorius*, the Western Emperor, to so great Straits, that he hearing of *Constantine's* Success, thought it his Interest to flatter him for the present, and send him an Imperial Robe; *Constantine* pleading, that what he had done was by the Compulsion of the Soldiery: Animated with this Luck, he passed the *Alps* with a Design to march to *Rome*; but hearing of the Death of *Alaric*, he retreated, and fixed his Imperial Seat at *Arles*, commanding it to be called after his own Name, and summoning a Meeting of seven Provinces.

*Constantine* being thus settled, *Gerontius*, who had hitherto assisted him in his Usurpation, upon some Discontent revolted, and raised a Faction against his Master; and having traiterously slain *Constans* his Son at *Vienna*, besieged the Father in *Arles*. In the mean Time *Honorius*, having a little recovered himself from his Wars with *Alaric*, sent *Constantius* his General to reduce *Constantine*, who was then besieged in *Arles*; which so surprized *Gerontius*, that he withdrew his Forces, and laid violent Hands on himself; and *Constantius* carrying on the Siege, *Constantine* was brought to such Straits that he quitted his Honour, and taking upon him the Order of Priesthood, thought to secure his Life by entering into the Church; but the City being thereupon surrendered, he was taken and carried to *Rome*, where he was beheaded with *Julian* his

Son, whom he had declared, *Nobilissimum*, (a Title next to that of *Cæsar*) and *Sebastian* his Brother, as we learn from *Nicephoras*, *Orosius*, &c.

Our *British* Historians report, that our famous King *Arthur* was crowned in this City, and that soon after it was demolished, either in the *Saxon* Wars, or when *Athelwolve* being assisted by the *Danes*, rebelled against his Brother, King *Edward*, and ravaged all the Country as far as *Basingstoke*. Nothing now remains but the Walls, which are very high, (tho' the Copping and Battlements are down) and in a great Measure entire, except where the Gates have been. They are about two *Italian* Miles in Compass, and out of them in some Places grow Oaks of such vast Bigness, incorporated as it were with the Stones, that they are an Admiration to all that behold them. Hence some think *Silcester* implies a great City.

On the West-Side of the Walls, where 'tis level, there runs a long Ridge, cast up for the Defence of the Place, containing about eighty Acres of Land, a good fat Soil, now divided into Fields, with a little Grove towards the West, and Eastward near the Gate a Farm-House with a small Church of modern Building, in which are the Arms of divers good Families in the Windows, as of the *Blewets*, which are, In a Shield Or, an Eagle displayed with two Heads, Gules; of the *Cusanx*, which are, In a Field Sable, seven Fusils Argent bendwise; and of the *Baynards*, which are, In a Field Sable, a Fesse, between two Cheverons Or; which three Families were Owners of this Manor, from near the Time of the Conqueror, for some Generations.

In the Conqueror's Time this Estate was in the Possession of *William de Ow*, a *Norman*, who being accused of Treason, and demanding to vindicate his Innocency by Combat, was overcome, and thereupon blinded and dismembred.

The Soil about this Town is rich and fertile, yet the Husbandmen have constantly observed, That their Corn will not grow so well in some Places as others, from whence they conclude, that the Streets of the old City ran formerly where there is least Thrift.

*British* Tiles and *Roman* Coins are commonly dug up here: These last the common



mon People call Onion Pennies, from one *Onion*, whom they talk of as a Giant, who was an Inhabitant of *Vindonum*. Several Inscriptions have been found here, but not being understood, are lost; one of them was preserved and sent up to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, viz.

MEMORIAE  
FL. VICTORI  
NÆ. T. TAM  
VICTOR CONIVX  
POSVIT.

Some think that this was a Monument erected in Memory of *Victorina*, who was called *Mater Castrorum*, i. e. the Mother of the Camp, who raised the *Victorin*, Son and Grandson, *Posthumus*, *Lollianus*, *Marius* and *Tetricus* *Cæsars* in *Gaul* and *Britain*, against *Gallienus* the Emperor: But there having been two *Victors* flourishing in *Britain* at the same Time, the one the Son, and the other the *Præfect* of the Guards to the Emperor *Maximus*, it cannot be determined which of them set up this Monument.

As there is one military *Roman* Way that leads from hence directly Southward to *Winchester*, so there is another that goes Westward thro' *Pamber*, a thick and woody Forest, and so by some Places that are now uninhabited, till it runs near

*Litchfield*, a Village of Note only for having the same Name with a City in this Kingdom, which is an Episcopal See, signifying, A Field of Carcasses, from whence it passes to the Forest of *Chute*, delightful for its shady Walks, pleasant Hunting, and plenty of Game, where the Huntsmen and Foresters admire its paved rising Ridge, which is very visible, tho' it be in some Places interrupted. On the Skirts of this Forest stands

*Whitchurch*, a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, not taken Notice of by *Camden*, from whence we may conclude, that either it is of no great Antiquity, or that it was of little or no Reputation in his Time. It is governed by a Mayor, and chooses Burgesses for Parliament, who are in this present Session 1716, General *Car-penter* and *Thomas Vernon* Esq;

The Town is in a mean Condition, yet has a Market on \_\_\_\_\_ weekly, and two Fairs on *October* 23, and *Whitsun-Monday*. North-West of this Town lies

*Hosband-Tarrant*, so called, because the Manor of it belonged, before the Suppression of the Abbies, to the Monastery of *Tarrant* in *Dorsetshire*; but being in King *Edward VI's* Possession, Reg. 1. he, by the Advice of the Lord Protector and his Council, granted it with several other Lands and Rents in the Manor of *Bramhill*, and the Fee-Farm Rent of *Basingstoke*, together with *Wardlame* Park in this County, and in other Counties, unto Sir *William Pawlet* Knt. Lord *St. John*, great Master of his Household, and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever, for the Maintenance of the Fortress of *Leatly* in the said County, and finding one Captain, one Porter, one Gunner, and six Soldiers. On the Borders of this County near *Berkshire* stands

*Kingsclear*, famous for having been anciently the Seat of the *Saxon* Kings, as the Name may imply. It is now a well frequented Market-Town, and gives Name to the Hundred in which it is. The Market is on Tuesday weekly, and the Fair on \_\_\_\_\_ yearly. The Parish next to it on the South-Side is

*Sidmanton*, where the Family of the *Kingsmills*, of which several were Knights, had their Seat. Near it is *Tremantle* Park, where King *John* much hunted. By it is

*Burgh-clear*, a Village lying at the Bottom of an Hill, on the Top of which is a military Camp (such as our Ancestors called a *Burgh*) surrounded with a large Trench, and there being a large Prospect from hence all the Country round, a Beacon is here set up, which by Fire gives Notice to all the neighbouring Parts, of the Approach of an Enemy. They were made of Piles of Wood, or Barrels filled with Pitch and set on a Pole. They were of use in the *Saxon* Heptarchy, when most of the petty Kingdoms had several Enemies, sometimes within a Day's March, but now they are of no great Use, unless in foreign Wars. North-West of this Place is

*Woodhay*, on the Edge of *Berkshire*, five Miles from *Newbury*, where, upon *Corn Hill*, is a Camp, four-square, supposed to be a *Roman* or *British* Work.



Having thus taken Notice of the Towns of greatest Repute in the County, we shall proceed to describe the *Isle of Wight*,

because it is reckoned a part of *Hampshire*, and Mr. *Camden's* Method agrees with us.

## The ISLE of WIGHT.

**T**HIS ISLE, which by the Romans was called *Vetla*, *Vetis*, and *Vetesis*, by *Ptolemy*, *Ovulinis*; by the *Britains*, *Guith*; by the *Saxons*, *Wuitland* and *Wicp-ea*, (for they called an Island, *Ea*) and by us now, the *Isle of Wight* and *Whight*, is separated from the Continent of *Britain*, by so small a Chanel, tho' rapid and swift, which was formerly called *Solent*, that it seems to have been joined to it, and is therefore esteemed a Part of *Hampshire*. Hence it is (as *Ninnius* says) that the *Britains* called it *Guith*, which signifies Separation, it being a small Part separated from the great Body.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* not only contradicts him as to the Name, saying, that it was called by the *Saxons* *Wihc* and *Wihcland*, and not *Wuitland*, or *Wicp-ea*, or as Sir *Henry Spelman* calls it, *Wite*, *Witeland*, and *Wite-ea*, but brings us a new Derivation from the *Jutes*, who came into *Britain* with the *Saxons*, and had this Isle for their Share: Now *Bede* (says he) calls these People *Vite*, and the *Saxons* in their Idiom, pronounce it *Wite*, and so the Name of the *Isle of the Wite* or *Wite*, is easily derived from them, which by Corruption is now called the *Isle of Wight*; but since there was a more ancient Name of this Isle before the *Jutes* came hither, and the Romans called it *Vetla*, is it not more probable that the *Saxons*, who changed a *V* into a *W*, might change *Vetlam* to *Wicp* or *Wite*, and so at length it took the Name it now bears.

*Vespasian* subjected this Isle to the Roman Empire in the Reign of the Emperor *Clau-*

*dus*, about A. C. 45. *Suetonius* writes thus of this Expedition to *Britain*. In the Reign of *Claudius*, by the Favour of *Narcissus*, *Vespasian* was sent Lieutenant of a Legion into *Germany*, and after a while removed from thence into *Britain*, where he fought thirty pitch'd Battles with the Enemy, subdued two powerful Nations, and took above twenty Towns, together with the *Isle of Wight*, which lies on the Coast of *Britain*, partly under the Command of *Aulus Gellius*, and partly under the Conduct of the Emperor himself; yet for these brave Achievements he was honoured with triumphal Ornaments, &c. At this Island also the Usurper *Alectus* laid wait for the Romans that were coming against him, but they escaped his Fleet by the help of a Fog.

*Cerdicus*, the Founder of the *West-Saxon* Monarchy, was the first of that Nation that subdued this Island, which he gave to two of his Followers, *Stuffa* and *Whitgar*, who put the *British* Inhabitants there to the Sword, and peopled it with their Followers the *Jutes* and *Saxons*: *Whitgar* built, or rather repaired *Caresbrok*, which took its Name from him, being called at first *Whitgaraburgh*, and after, by Contraction, *Caresbrooke*.

It continued subject to the *West Saxons*, till about the Year 650, when *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, subdued it, and gave it to his Profelyte and Godson, *Edelwalch*, King of the *South-Saxons*, together with the Country of the *Meanwars*, when he stood Godfather for him. *Bede* tells us, that this Isle was sometime after conquered by *Cadwalla*, King of the *West-Saxons*, who having vanquished *Arvandus*, the King of it, who succeeded *Edelwalch*, endeavoured by a bloody

Massacre



Massacre to extirpate the Natives, and give it to his own Subjects.

It seems that this *Ceadwalla*, tho' then an Heathen, made a Vow, that if he conquered this Island, he would devote the fourth Part of it, and of all the Spoil, to God; which, being victorious, he accordingly did, by giving it to Bishop *Wilfrid*, his Country-man, who happened to be there at that Time for the Service of God. *Wilfrid* was the first Person who instructed the Inhabitants in the Christian Religion, and was afterward Archbishop of *York*, Anno 680, and the fourth Part of the Isle was 300 Hides. It is probable that this Isle was not then come under the Jurisdiction of any Bishop, because *Headda*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, and in great Reputation for his Sanctity, is not at all mentioned as any Ways concerned, either in the Government, or Conversion of this Island; but *Bede* says expressly, that *Daniel*, who succeeded him, was the first Bishop of it.

After this we find no mention of this Isle till the Year 1066, when *Tostius*, Brother of King *Harold*, the last Saxon King, out of Ill-will to him, landed here with some Pirate-Ships from *Flanders*, and having forced the Inhabitants to pay him some Contributions, sailed away. An ancient Book belonging to the Priory of *Caresbrooke*, tells us, that soon after *William* the Bastard conquered *England*, *William Fitz-Osborne*, in the Year 1070, being then Marshal of *England* and Earl of *Hereford*, conquered this Isle, and became the first Lord of it. He was slain in the *Flemish Wars*, and his second Son

*Roger de Brettewille*, succeeded him in all his Honours and Estate, and was Lord of this Isle, but being found guilty of Treason against *William Rufus*, he was attainted and banished, and the Lordship of the *Isle of Wight*, with his other Estate, seized into the King's Hands; but it continued not long in the Crown, for King *Henry I.* gave it to

*Richard de Ridvers*, (otherwise called *Redvers*, or *de Ripariis*) Earl of *Devonshire*: He built a Castle at *Caresbrooke*, and was succeeded by his Son

*Baldwin de Ripariis*, or *Rivers*. He was so grateful to the Memory of King *Henry I.* that he was the first Lord that took Arms

for his Daughter, the Empress *Maud*, to vindicate her Title to the Crown against King *Stephen*. He first seized *Exeter*, and being expelled from thence, he retired to the *Isle of Wight*, and raising his Vassals, stood up in his own Defence: King *Stephen* being thus attacked in the Beginning of his Reign, viz. Reg. 2. hastened after him with all speed, took it at the first Assault, and drove him out of his Castle at *Carisbrooke*, from whence he fled, and remained in Banishment to his Death. To him succeeded

*Richard II.* his Son, in his Earldom of *Devon*, who, by *Dionysia*, his Wife, Daughter of *Reginald*, Earl of *Cornwall*, left two Sons, *Baldwin* and *Richard*.

*Baldwin II.* was his Successor, who left no Children, and so his Brother

*Richard III.* became his Heir, and was Earl of *Devon*, but he dying without Issue

*William de Ridvers* surnamed *de Vernon*, because he had his Education at that Place, Uncle to the former two Earls, and Brother to *Richard II.* succeeded him. He carried the silken Canopy over the Head of *K. Richard* the First, at his Coronation, being then styled Earl of the *Isle of Wight*, as we suppose his Predecessors all were, from the Time of their Restitution to the Earldom of *Devon*, but we have Reason to think, that that Honour was but titular, because

*Baldwin* his Grandson, fourth of that Name, Son of *Baldwin* his Son, who died before him, having married *Amicia* the Daughter-in-Law to *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, King *Henry III.*'s Brother, 'Was (as *Holinshed* says) upon the Account of this Marriage, invested with the Right of the Earldom of the *Isle of Wight*, in the Presence of the Earl of *Cornwall*, who procured him this Honour, because he had had the Wardship of him. This was done at *Winchester*, 24 *Henry III.* so that now, and not before, this Earldom was again fully settled in the House of the *Ridvers*.' To this Earl

*Baldwin V.* succeeded, being both Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the *Isle of Wight*; he left no Issue, whereupon his Sister *Isabel* was his Heir, who being married to *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, became Lady of this Isle; she had three Sons by her said Husband, *John*, *Thomas*, and *William*, but all dying in her Life-time, was prevailed upon



(was constrained by much Difficulty, says Mr. Camden) to sell the Lordship of the *Isle of Wight*, and her Manor of *Christ Church*, to King *Edward I.* for six thousand Marks, paid by the King's Receivers, Anno 1261, when this Island had been in the Family of *Ridvers* 170 Years. The Crown being thus seized of the Lordship of this Isle, did not think fit to alienate it for near two hundred Years.

A little before this Isle came into the King's Hands, we find that a certain noble Family, called *De Insulâ*, or *L'Isle*, took their Name from this Island in which they were born, and flourished chiefly, tho' they had a considerable Estate also in *Hampshire*, of which these Persons were remarkable:

*John de Insulâ*, or *L'Isle*, who 51 *Henry III.* the Times being then very turbulent, was made Governor of *Caresbrooke-Castle*, and in the 22d of *Edward I.* had Summons to attend the King (with divers other great Men) to consult of the important Affairs of the Realm, and soon after to meet him at *Portsmouth*, well accoutred with Horse and Arms to attend him in his Expedition into *France*. He died 32 *Edw. I.* and was succeeded by his Son and Heir

*John de Insulâ*, or *L'Isle*, who doing his Homage the same Year, had Livery of his Father's Lands. He received the Honour of Knighthood 34 *Edward I.* (with Prince *Edward* and divers others) by Bathing and other Ceremonies, and obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands, lying within his twelve Lordships in *Hampshire*. He was in three Expeditions against the *Scots*, and had Summons to Parliament in King *Edward II.*'s Reign, by the Title of *John de Insulâ Vectâ*, i. e. *John of the Isle of Wight*.

This Family has ever since had their Seat and large Possessions in this Isle and *Hampshire*, where *Jeffrey de L'Isle* was Sheriff so early as 21 *Henry III.* but have lost much of their Reputation and Esteem in their Country, by two Misfortunes which have befallen them, viz. *John de L'Isle Esq;* being a Member of Parliament when the Rump brought King *Charles I.* to the Block; and concerning himself too much in that Tragedy, was forced at the Restoration to fly into *Switzerland*, where he was assassinated by some Royalists. Mrs. *Alice L'Isle*, the

Mother of the present Mr. *John L'Isle*, a Gentleman of some Estate in these Parts, and Widow of *John L'Isle Esq;* who was one of the Commissioners of the Great-Seal in *Oliver's* Reign, was beheaded at *Winchester*, September 2, 1685, for Treason, in Harboursing Mr. *Hicks*, a Nonconformist Minister, and one *Richard Nelthrop*, both of whom had been engaged in the Duke of *Monmouth's* Rebellion; but her Attainder was repealed by Act of Parliament in King *William III.*'s Reign; but these Blots are a little wiped off by the Marriage of her Grandaughter to the Lord *James Russel*, younger Son of the late Duke of *Bedford*.

This Island has several Times suffered by the Invasions of the *French*, who can hardly be made *England's* Friends; for in the first Year of King *Richard II.* the *French* thinking to make an Advantage of King *Edward III.*'s Death, landed in this Island, August 21, burnt several Towns, and laid Siege to *Caresbrooke-Castle*; but Sir *Hugh Tyrell*, who was then Governour of it, defended it so bravely, that the Invaders were forced to raise the Siege, and contenting themselves with 1000 Marks of Silver, paid by the Islanders to save what they had left, retired to their Ships, and sailed home. Again in the Year 1403, a thousand *French* landed in this Isle, and seized a considerable Booty of Cattel, which they were driving to their Ships, but the People of the Island gathering themselves together, set upon them in their Retreat, killed two hundred of them, and having driven the rest to their Ships with Precipitancy, recovered their Cattel.

Again, in the Year 1545, two thousand *Frenchmen* landed in this Isle, where they found so resolute a Reception, that they were forced back to their Ships with Disgrace, leaving their Commander, the *Chevalier D'Aux*, and a great many of his Men dead behind them, and others were taken Prisoners. This Defeat of his Army so angered the *French* King, that he resolved upon the Reduction of this Isle, and to that end shipped a vast Army to support the 2000 before sent, and had so little doubt of effecting his Designs, that he wrote to the Emperor *Charles V.* to let him know that he was become absolute Master of this Island, but hearing that his 2000 Men were totally routed, and the Islanders re-inforced with several



several thousands of Men from the *British* Continent, he despaired of Success for the Future, and never made any other Attempts on the Isle.

This Isle having long continued in the Crown, was at length, in the Year 1442, alienated by King Henry VI. who created Henry de Beauchamp, first Premier Earl of England, and then Duke of Warwick, with a Precedency of all other Dukes, but Norfolk, and lastly, crowned him King of the Isle of Wight with his own Hands; but this Earl having no Heirs male, his regal Title died with him, and the Lordship of the Isle returned to the Crown, in which it rested forty-four Years, till King Edw. IV. in the Year 1466. Reg. 6. made

Richard, Lord Woodville, Lord of the Isle of Wight. This Lord, in the Reign of King Henry VII. having desired Leave of that King to go to the Assistance of the Duke of Bretagne, who was then at War with the French King, and being denied, he withdrew privately into this Isle, raised 400 Men, and sailed into Bretagne, where himself and most of his Men were slain at the Battle of St. Aulbin, and with him fell the Title of the Lord of the Isle of Wight.

After this our History mentions nothing worthy the Reader's Notice, till King Charles I. informed of the cruel Designs of the Parliament Army against him, made his Escape from Hampton Court, and retired to the Isle of Wight, where Colonel Hammond, his beloved Chaplain Dr. Hammond's Brother, was Governour; the King came first to Titchfield, and from thence sent Sir John Berkeley, and Colonel Ashburnham to make Terms with him; but Colonel Hammond would not receive his Majesty upon any other Condition, than to secure his Person from Danger; whereupon the King thinking he had gone so far that he could not safely retreat, resolved to resign himself to Colonel Hammond, who thereupon passed over into Hampshire to receive him, and together with Captain Basket, conveyed his Majesty to Carewbrooke-Castle, November 14, 1647, to remain there till farther Orders.

The Parliament in the mean Time was mightily disturbed at the King's Departure, sent to watch the Sea-Ports, and made an Ordinance, that who-ever should conceal

the King, should forfeit their Life and Estate; but while these Things were doing, comes a Letter from Colonel Hammond, dated from *Cowes* in the Isle of Wight, that he had the King in his Custody, and waited their Commands, how to dispose of him.

The Parliament glad of the News, immediately ordered the King to be kept in the Castle, and all the Gentlemen that attended him, whom they termed Delinquents, to be sent up to London; but his Majesty interposing with the Colonel for their Stay, obtained it for a Time. After this the Care of securing the King was committed to the General of their Army, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who appointed what Officers and Guards should be about the King, and allowed 5000 l. a Year to maintain his Court, which indeed was enough considering how small an one he had, but Colonel Hammond murmured at it as not sufficient.

The King being now in the Power of his Enemies, thought it his best Way to endeavour an Accommodation, and to that End sends a Letter to the Parliament, containing his Condescension to the Presbyterian Government in the Church for three Years; and desiring a personal Treaty about all other Matters in difference between them. The Parliament influenced by Cromwell, deliberate hereupon what to do, and agreed to come to a Treaty, if the King would first ratify these four Ordinances passed before by them, viz.

1. That he had been the only Occasion of the War then on Foot.
2. That he would utterly abolish Episcopal Government.
3. That he should leave the Militia to their Management.
4. That he would leave all those that assisted him to their Mercy.

The King received these Propositions with much Surprise, but gave them a mild and modest Answer, which was indeed a Refusal, but such an one as might rather incite than discourage any farther Proceedings. The Scots, who now seemed to join with the King, seeing their Unreasonableness, were more hot, and protested against them.

These



These Returns did not please the Powers at *Westminster*, whereupon they immediately vote, never to address the King any more, and proceed to settle the Kingdom without his Advice. Colonel *Hammond* is ordered to turn away all the King's Servants that were then about him, and make him a close Prisoner, which inhumane Usage so incensed one Captain *Burleigh*, an Inhabitant of the Isle, who had formerly served in his Majesty's Army, that he beat a Drum, and endeavoured to raise a Force sufficient to rescue him, but Colonel *Hammond* soon suppressed this Attempt, and seizing *Burleigh*, sent him over to *Winchester*, where being tried before Serjeant *Wild* and Sir *Henry Mildmay*, he was condemned, hanged, and quartered.

Colonel *Hammond* nevertheless, fearing a farther Insurrection, petitioned the Parliament for a Re-inforcement, whereupon Colonel *Rainsborough*, who at that Time commanded the Parliament's Fleet, was ordered to surround the Island with Guard Ships; but tho' this Island was aw'd by this means, yet the War revived in other Places, as in *Wales* under Colonel *Langhorn*, in *Essex* under the Lord *Goring*, in *Surrey* under the Duke of *Buckingham*, and in the North under Duke *Hamilton*; which Commotions, tho' they were soon suppressed, yet the Parliament being the more afraid of the Army, voted, That a Treaty should be held with the King in Person at the *Isle of Wight*; Commissioners were upon this sent down, and the King treated with them so freely and amicably in Person, that they again voted, That his Answers were sufficient Grounds for the Houses to proceed upon to settle the Kingdom, and so an Agreement was very near a Conclusion.

But these Things were displeasing to the Army, which immediately interposed, being commanded by *Cromwell* and his Officers, who being unsatisfied with what the Parliament had done, met to consult about the King, and after much Fasting and Prayer, resolved, That he should be tried as a Criminal, turned out all the Members that would not join with them in that Resolution, and left only a pack'd Assembly called from thence, *The Rump*, who passed an Act for the Trial of the King, where-

upon Colonel *Emers* and Colonel *Collet*, were sent to fetch him up from the *Isle of Wight*, with Orders to Colonel *Hammond* to deliver him to them; which being accordingly done December 1, 1646, he was brought to a formal Trial before the High Court of Justice, and at length, with unspeakable Insolence, beheaded before his own Palace, by his rebellious Subjects, the 30th of *January* following. Having given an Account thus of such Things of Note as have happened in this Isle, we shall now come to the particular Description of it.

The *Isle of Wight* is from East to West of an oval Figure, being about twenty Miles in length, and twelve in breadth in the Middle, which makes it about sixty Miles in Compass, the Sides lying North and South. Its most easterly Point lies over-against *Portsmouth*, and its most westerly, almost opposite to *Christ Church*, both in *Hampshire*, to which the Isle it self belongs.

It contains four Market-Towns, of which, viz. *Newport*, *Tarmouth*, and *Newton* send Members to Parliament; four Castles, and fifty-two Parishes, in which are reckoned 1500 Families, and those so large, that they can raise 4000 fighting Men, by which Computation the Number of Souls must be near 25000. The Men are well disciplined by their Officers, and are divided into eleven Bands, over each of which there's a Captain, called a Centurion, tho' he commands more than an hundred Men, and under him are inferior Officers, called *Vintons*.

There are several Beacons in the Isle at which they keep Watch continually, to give Notice of the Approach of an Enemy; and tho' the Inhabitants are so well exercised, that they can readily get together to make a considerable Opposition in case of an Invasion, yet on urgent Occasions there are 3000 of the *Hampshire* and 2000 of the *Wiltshire* Militia appointed to be always ready for the Defence of the Isle.

'Tis encompassed round with Rocks, especially towards *France*, of which the most noted are, the *Shingles* and *Needles* (so called from their Sharpness) in the westerly Point, the *Brambles* on the North Coast, and the *Mixon* at the easterly Point. At each End the Sea doth so insinuate and thrust it self in



in from the North, that it makes almost two Islands, which indeed are called so by the Inhabitants, viz. the western Part, *Fresh-water Isle*, and the eastern *Binbridge Isle*. In most Places 'tis inaccessible by reason of the Rocks; and where 'tis almost Level and lies exposed, as it does toward the South-East, 'tis fortified by Art, by having Stakes fastened into the Ground, and Castles on the Shore.

As to its Government, it is subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester* in Matters Ecclesiastical, and under the County of *Southampton* in Civil Affairs; but being a Place of great Importance, and having Castles and Garrisons to defend it, the King or Queen always appoint a Governor peculiar to it, as a Post of great Honour and Profit, which is at present enjoyed by

under whom are all the Governors of the Castles and Garrisons in the Island, which in the whole generally amount to a full Regiment, and sometimes to more. In surveying this Island, we shall begin with its chief Town,

*Newport*, a large populous Market and Borough-Town, in *Latin Medena*, or *Novus Burgus de Medene*, from whence the whole Country lying almost equally on the East and West of it is called *East Medene* and *West Medene*.

The Town is well seated on the River, commonly called *Cowes River*, from its falling into the Sea near the Town and Castle of *Cowes*, seven Miles below *Newport*. Vessels of lesser Burden can come up to the very Key here, but the larger are forced to unlade at *Cowes*, and have their Merchandizes carried up to it in Boats or Barges. It stands in the Middle of the Island in 50 Degrees, 43 Minutes of northern Latitude.

King *James I.* incorporated it, and gave them the Privileges of being governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Council, and sending Members to Parliament, who in this present Session, *Anno 1717*, are *James Stanhope Esq;* and *William Stephens Esq;*

The famous Treaty of the Parliament-Commissioners with King *Charles I.* held, *Anno 1648*, afore-mentioned, and known

commonly by the *Treaty of the Isle of Wight* was celebrated in this Town. Here are two Markets weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, stored with Plenty of Provisions, and two Fairs yearly on

It was not many Years since honoured with the Title of an Earldom. *Mountjoy Blunt*, the natural Son of *Charles Blunt*, Lord *Montjoy*, and last Earl of *Devonshire* of that Name, being created by the special Favour of King *James I.* first Lord *Montjoy* of *Montjoy-Fort* in *Ireland*, and by King *Charles I.* Lord *Montjoy* of *Thurveston* in the County of *Derby*, and at length Reg. 4. August 3. Earl of *Newport* in the *Isle of Wight*. He was Master of the Ordnance, and one of the Council of War, and died February 12, 1665, leaving

*Mountjoy Blunt* his Son and Heir: He, according to Dr. *Heylin*, died unmarried, but Sir *William Dugdale* says, he married *Anne*, the Daughter of *John*, Lord *Butler*, of *Woodhall* in *Hertfordshire*, and by her had three Sons, *George*, *Charles* and *Henry*, and two Daughters, *Isabella* and *Anne*. *George* his eldest Son died before him, whereupon his second Son.

*Charles Blunt* succeeded him, but dying within a Month after him, in the Beginning of the Year 1716, without Heirs.

*Henry Blount*, Brother and Heir of the said *Charles* succeeded him, and dying unmarried about September 8, 1679, his Honour became extinct, and still remains vacant; for tho' the Right honourable *Richard*, Earl of *Bradford*, bears the Title of Viscount *Newport*, and his eldest Son is so styled; it is not a Place, but his Surname, which 'tis likely was taken from a Market-Town of that Name in *Shropshire*. Near this Place is

*Caresbrook-Castle*. The Saxons called this Place *Wihthgarabungh*, from *Wihthgar* the Saxon (and not *Whitgar*, as *Camden* calls him) to whom, and his Companion *Stuffa*, *Cerdic* gave this Island. This Lord or Prince built the Castle, which having been much decayed by Age, has been several Times repaired, but Mr. *Camden* says, was magnificently rebuilt a little before his Time by the Governor: It is the most ancient Castle in the Isle, having been famous in the Saxon Times, and many Knights

Rees.



Fees belong to it. In our Age it is most particularly remarkable for having been the Place of King *Charles I.*'s Imprisonment, who lay here thirteen Months.

The Village that goes by the same Name, was formerly a considerable Town, tho' now it is in a very mean Condition. When *Cadwalla*, King of the *West-Saxons*, took it, he put all the Inhabitants that he found in it to the Sword. Here is a Garrison of Soldiers and a Governor, who is at this Time

Here was formerly a Convent of black Monks, called *St. Mary of Caresbrook*, made a Cell first to *Lyra* in *Normandy*, and afterwards to the Abbey of *Mont-grace* in *Yorkshire*, and last of all, to the Cistercians of *Sheen*. Near the Mouth of the River stands

*East and West Combes*, two pretty Towns, which, tho' they have not the Privilege of a Market, yet have the Advantage of Trade above any Place in the Island: Several rich Merchants live here, and formerly Ships coming from *Virginia* and other Places, used to unload their Cargoes, pay their Customs, take in their Goods again, and then sail to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and other foreign Parts, to entitle them to the Draw-back of their Goods so imported and exported, in Compliance with the Acts of Parliament, which oblige Ships coming from the *West Indies* to unload in *England*, before they go to any foreign Port.

Here also Masters of Ships and Merchants homeward or outward bound are furnished with Money for Bills in *London*, and Provisions are taken on Ship-board, which renders the Port of *West Combes* the most thriving Place in the Isle, but lying low, the Air is not reckoned very healthy.

Here is also a Castle, in which is kept a Garrison of Soldiers, who are under the Command of the Governor, who is at present

It was built by King *Henry VIII.* with another at *East Combes*, not so much used as the former at present, tho' both thought necessary at first. *Leland* thus speaks of them:

*Cave fulmineæ duæ coruscant,  
Hæc casum colit, illa solis ortum,  
Vestam, atque Neoportus intrat altam.*

The two huge Cows that bellow on the  
(Shore,  
Shake East and West, with their tremen-  
(dous Roar:  
They guard fair *Newport*, and the lofty Isle,  
From fierce Invaders, and their cruel Spoil.

From hence going along the Sea-Coast Eastward, we come to a small Village, called

*Quarrer* (Mr. *Camden* calls it *Quarre*, but improperly) where *Baldwin*, the first Earl of *Devonshire*, and Lord of this Isle, founded a Monastery for Monks, Anno 1132, according to Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*, and not for Nuns, as Mr. *Camden* tells us: 'Twas dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. *Richard de Ridvers*, the eldest Son of *Baldwin*, and after him Earl of *Devon*, gave Lands to this Abbey, to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother. Passing by this Shore to the Eastern Point, we come to

*St. Hellens*, noted for giving Name to the spacious Road, which, in the late War with *France*, so often received the Royal Navy and confederate Fleet: Here runs in a Bay a considerable Way into Land, at the upper End of which stands

*Brading*, a Market-Town. The Market is on weekly, and Fair on yearly.

The Parsonage of this Town anciently belonged to the Monastery of *Bremmere*, which being seized by King *Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution, was afterwards assigned by the said King, Reg. 31. to his new College of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, except certain Reprizes of 59 s. paid out of it for Tenths.

At the Mouth of this Bay lie the Rocks called the *Mixon* above mentioned, probably so termed from their Dirtiness, for *Mixen* or *Misken*, in the *Saxon* Language signifies a *Dunghill*. From hence keeping the Shore, we come to *Benbridg Point*, and having passed *Culver* and *Swan* Cliffs, arrive at *Sandown-Bay*, which takes its Name from

*Sandown-Castle*, which is one of the strongest in the Isle: Here is a Garrison kept, consisting of Soldiers, commanded by the Governour, who at present is

There is a Castle of the same Name in *Kent*. Below this Place, on the South-Side is *Chale-Bay* and *Dunnose*,



a Bay well known to the Mariners. More within Land, near the Rise of *Cowes* River, stands

*Godshill*, where *John Worsley* Esq; erected a School for the Education of Youth, about 100 Years ago. This Family is very ancient, both in this Isle and in *Hampshire*; and 'tis very probable that the Tower at the Western Point, called *Worsley's* Tower, which is a great Defence to the North-west Shore, was either built, or bravely maintained against some Invaders, by one of that Name. A little lower is *Fresh-water*-Bay, from whence to the *Needles* before-mentioned, the Shore is inaccessible for the Cliffs, called *Fresh-water*-Cliffs, from the Bay adjoining. Turning towards the Western-Point, we meet with nothing but what is already spoken of, till we come to

*Sharpnere* Castle, which is situate on the Western Shore, just opposite to *Hurst*-Castle in *Hampshire*, which runs out so far into the *Solent*, like a Tongue of Land, that the Sea there is not above two Miles wide. The Garrison here consists of Soldiers, under the Command of

the present Governor. A little farther we turn to the North-Side of the Isle, where we soon find

*Yarmouth*, standing upon a Creek, the Entrance into which is about a Mile be-

low it. 'Tis a Mayor, Market, and Borough-Town, and has a Castle to defend it, which stands almost in a triangular Form to *Sharpnere* and *Hurst*-Castles. The Houses are handsome, built most of them of Free-stone. The Market is on \_\_\_\_\_ weekly, and the Fair on \_\_\_\_\_ yearly.

The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. It has the Privilege of sending Burgeses to Parliament, which in this present Session, in 1716, are Sir *Robert Raymond* Knt. and Colonel *Henry Holms*.

In the Castle is kept a Garrison of Soldiers commanded by \_\_\_\_\_ the present Governor. It was *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, and not this Town, which gave the Title of Viscount and Earl to *Robert Paston*, and *William* his Son, Barons *Paston*, whose Family is now extinct. More Eastward on the same Side of the Isle, a pretty Way up another Creek lies

*Newton*, almost parallel with *Newport*. It is a small poor Borough, of the least Note of any in the Isle, but it has a Market on \_\_\_\_\_ weekly, and a Fair on \_\_\_\_\_

yearly. It is governed by a Mayor, and his Brethren, and enjoys the Privilege of sending its Representatives to Parliament, who are at present, in 1716, *William Thompson* Esq; and *William Churchill* Esq;

## The Natural History.

THIS County hath a Soil very fruitful for Corn, and in many Places well wooded, rich in Herbage, and Plenty of good Pastures: 'Tis true, much of their arable Land is stony, which some think is so far from being an Impediment to the Fruitfulness, that it rather promotes it, by keeping the Ground warm before the Corn comes up, and protecting the Blade whilst it is tender, from parching and blasting Winds; and of this they think this a good Argument, that Lands sell here dearer than in those Places of *England* which are esteemed to be the

richest; for 'tis common to give here, five or six and twenty Years Purchase for Estates, when at the same Distance, or nearer to *London*, viz. in *Kent*, *Suffex* and *Essex*, better Land is commonly sold for twenty, or one and twenty Years Purchase.

The Air of this County in most Parts of it is fresh and healthy; scarce any Part of *England* can boast of better in either respect: Where can a Man breath purer and sweeter Air, than about the Downs of *Andover* and *Winchester*? If it be less wholesome in any one Part than other, 'tis in the Bottoms, where the *Itching* flows; near the

X x x x x

Sea,



Sea by the Creeks, and on the Borders of *Suffex*; but all these make so small a Part of the County, and are so much better Air than in the Hundreds of *Essex*, the Coasts of *Kent*, and the Fens of *Lincolnshire*, *Bedford*, and *Ely*, that they may not lessen the Reputation of the Air in general.

It is well watered with Rivers and Brooks, of which the Principal are, the *Stour*, the *Avon*, the *Tese* or *Test*, the *Alre* or *Itching*, and *Hamble*, which receive many little Rills and Brooks into them, besides the several Streams, which rising in the North Parts of this County, run into the *Anborn* and *Loddon*, two Rivers of *Berkshire*. These Rivers supply this County with Plenty of good Meadowing and Fish, of which latter the neighbouring Sea affords so great a Store, particularly of Soles, Lobsters, Flounders, &c. about *Southampton* and *Portsmouth*, that no County of *England* has more and better.

The Breed of Cattle here necessary for the Plough and Pail, are much the same as in other Parts of *England* commonly, but it excels most other Counties in three sorts, which are their Sheep, Hogs and Bees, if we may reckon them such, tho' but improperly.

1. Their Sheep, of which they feed great Numbers in the Downs, afford them not only sweet and pleasant Mutton for the Table, but store of Wool. This Commodity invites the Inhabitants in many Towns to follow the cloathing Trade, and they have formerly been famous for it; but at this Time, tho' there is a great deal of Cloth there made, yet it is not looked upon as the finest or best.

2. The *Hampshire* Hogs are allowed generally to make the best Bacon in *England*, whether it proceed from the Nature of the Flesh, or the good Management of the House-Wife, may be disputed; we incline to believe it to arise from both, which when they meet, Dr. *Fuller* tells us, they make such excellent Bacon, that very judicious Palates have been induced to judge them right *Westphalia*, especially when they imitate the Shape of the Hams. Their Food is no other but what the Hogs of other Counties have, only perhaps more plentiful in the Forests, into which they put them lean in the Acorn-Season, and re-

ceive them again full and fat, without Cost or Care: And if so, why are not our Acorns as good Food for Hogs, as the Chestnuts in *Germany*, which the Hogs in *Westphalia* are said to be fed with?

3. Bees are much cherished in this Shire, which produce great Quantities of Honey, but of different Natures, according to the Variety of the Soil where they are kept. It is said, that the Honey collected by the Bees from the Heath, is the worst *English* Honey, and will hardly sell for five Pound a Barrel, but that which is collected from the Champion is worth twice as much; but tho' there be a Difference in the Honey, there's none in the Wax, which is made of the Combs, and is sold from this County to *London*, and other Parts, in great Abundance.

Wood is very plentiful in this County, tho' by Reason of its Nearness to the Sea, there has been made a great Consumption of it; the stout Oaks in the Forests and Woods being not more advantageous to the County it self, than useful to the whole Kingdom, for its Shipping; for from hence it is, that the Builders of Ships at *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, and other Places, are supplied with Timber, not for the Navy Royal only, but also for Merchants, who in this County are pretty plentiful, by reason of its convenient Ports, especially at *Portsmouth* and *Southampton*.

The Herbs of this County are most of them the same with those in other Parts of this Kingdom; but the following Plants, which grow wild and plentifully in it, are seldom, or very rarely found in other Counties:

*Ascyrum supinum villosum palustre*: Marsh St. Peter's-wort with woolly Leaves, on a Moorish Ground near *Southampton*, abundantly.

*Alopecuros maxima Anglica paludosa*: The great *English* Marsh Fox-tail Grass, in the moist Pastures near the Salt-works, and by *Drayton-House*, about two Miles from *Portsmouth*, plentifully.

*Asphodelus palustre Lancastriae*: *Lancashire*, or Bastard Asphodel, on a Bog in an Heath between *Salisbury* and *Southampton*.

*Bardana minor, seu Xanthium minus*: The lesser Burdock in the *London* Road from *Portf-*



*Portsmouth*, about three Miles from that Town; but it being an annual Plant, it might not continue long there, yet doubtless will be found near it.

*Cissampelos Anglica minima*: The least English black Bindweed, about the Parish of *Drayton* near *Portsmouth*; its Smallness may arise from the Barrenness of the Soil thereabouts, and if so, 'twill not constitute a different Species.

*Dryopteris*, or *Filix minor palustris repens*: True Oak-fern, in a wet and boggy Moor, called *White-row* Moor, within a Mile of *Petersfield*.

*Erica maritima Anglica supina*: Low Sea-heath, found about *Portsmouth*, as also on the Sea-Coasts in *Essex* and *Suffolk*.

*Malva arborea marina nostras*: English Sea-tree-mallow about *Hurst-Castle*, near the *Isle of Wight*, where also grows

*Crithmum Crysanthemum*: Samphire with yellow Flowers.

*Mercurialis mas & fœmina*: French Mercury, the male and female, on the *Belch* near *Ryde* in the *Isle of Wight*, plentifully.

*Nidus avis*, five *Pseudo-limodorum*: Birds-Nest, or Bastard Mud-flower, in a Field called *Marborn*, near *Habridg*, in *Haliborn*, a Mile from *Alton*.

*Pulmonaria foliis Echii*: Bugloss Cowslips, or long-leaved Sage of *Jerusalem*, in a Wood by *Holbury* in the *New Forest*.

*Rapunculus corniculatus flore globofo*: Horned Rampions with a round Head of Flowers, in the chalky Grounds by *Maple-Durham* near *Petersfield*.

The *Isle of Wight*, as it is separated from *Hampshire* by the Sea, and seems a little World by it self, so it differs from *Hampshire* in many Things, and therefore we shall give a short Account of the *Natural History* by it self.

The Soil is so fruitful, especially in the Southern Parts, where 'tis inclosed, that it affords not only Corn and Fruits of many kinds, sufficient for the Support of the Inhabitants, but some for Exportation, which they chiefly carry to *Portsmouth*.

The middle Part of the *Isle*, and the Northern, abound with rich Meadows and Pasture, and cross it there runs a long Ridge of Hills, which afford excellent Food for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wool, next to that of *Lemster* and *Cotteswold*, is in such Esteem, that it is much desired by the Clothiers upon the Continent, and so brings a great Advantage to the Inhabitants.

The Air is very healthy and wholesome, insomuch, that the Inhabitants are usually long-lived: The People are vigorous, and able to undergo much Labour, and so prove good Seamen and Soldiers, of which they have four thousand well trained and exercised, always ready to take Arms in the Defence of the Island.

They have an Abundance of Sea-Fish, and Fowl, as also great Plenty of Game, as Rabbits, Hares, Partridges, Pheasants, Lapwings, &c. Indeed they have no want of any Thing but Wood (for they have only one small Forest and two Parks in the *Isle*) and so they are forced to fetch their Wood out of *Hampshire*.

The Inhabitants facetiously boast, says *Mr. Camden*, that they are much happier than the other Parts of *Britain*, because they have neither Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes; but this must be understood of the Time after the Dissolution of the Abbies; for we find in the *Monast. Anglic.* that there was a Monastery at *Quarrer*, founded by *Baldwin I.* Earl of *Devonshire*, and another at *Caresbrooke*.

Our Chronicles inform us, that in the 1176, it rained a Shower of Blood for the Space of two Hours together, in this *Isle*, and the same is reported to have happened at *Pool* in *Devonshire*, June 20, 1653.

There having not been any of our Nobility, who have taken their Titles of Honour from the County of *Hampshire*, but from the Town of *Southampton* only, where we have already given the History of them, we shall proceed to the



## BARONETS of this County, viz.

**S**IR Richard Worsley of Appledorcomb Knt. created June 29, 1611. Bar. 58.

Sir Benj. Tichburn of Tichburn Knt. created March 14, 1620. Bar. 148.

Sir Richard Norton of Rotherfeld Knt. created May 23, 1622. Bar. 177.

John Cooper of Rockbourn Esq; (now Earl of Shaftsbury) created July 4, 1622. Bar. 184.

Sir Hugh Stukeley of Hinton Knt. created June 9, 1627. Bar. 238.

Robert Dillington of Knighton in the Isle of Wight Esq; created September 6, 1628. Bar. 267.

John Meaux of Kingston in the Isle of Wight Esq; created December 11, 1641. Bar. 357.

Henry Knowles of Grove-place Esq; created May 6, 1642. Bar. 383.

Thomas Bad of Camer-Oysels Esq; created March 20, 1642. Bar. 425.

Nicholas Steward of Hartley Mauduit Esq; created June 27, 1660. Bar. 506.

John Trot of Laverstoke Esq; created October 11, 1660. Bar. 564.

John St. Barbe of Broadlands Esq; created December 30, 1663. Bar. 734.

Sir William Oglander of Nunwell in the Isle of Wight Knt. created December 12, 1665. Bar. 769.

Walter Curll of Suberten Esq; created June 20, 1678. Bar. 844.

## Gentlemen of Note, born, or inhabiting this County, viz.

**W**illiam of Wickham, a great Statesman as well as a Divine and Bishop.

Richard Rich, the Founder of the Warwick and Holland Family.

Sir Thomas Lake, a great Soldier.

Beavis of Southampton, all of him that is not fabulous.

Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State in King James I.'s Reign, of whom 'tis said, That he could write, indict, and discourse all together at the same Time, more exactly than most Men could perform any of them severally, was born at Southampton.

Wolstan and Lamfrid  
of Winchester.

John of Hide.

John of Basingstoke.

William of Alton.

Michael Reneger.

} Are noted Writers.

Thomas Sternhold, a Person now not much respected for his Translation of the Psalms of David into Verse, tho' perhaps he was as famous for Poetry in his Time, as those who now are admired,

Robert Thompson, the famous Adventurer of Bristol, who went into New-Spain, and being taken by the Spaniards as an Heretic, was sent to the Inquisition in Old Spain, where he was kept three Years, and at last released. He wrote a Description of New Spain, and the City of Mexico. He was born at Andover.

Prince Arthur, Son of King Henry VII. and Brother of King Henry VIII. whose Marriage, with Katherine of Spain, was the Occasion of the Reformation, was born at Winchester.

Nicholas Uvedall, who educated William of Wickham, was Lord of Wickham.

Sir John Wallop, who with 800 Men burnt twenty-one Towns in Normandy, in 1513, took his Name from the Town of that Name.

Mr. William Lily, Author of the Grammar commonly taught in Schools, was born at Odiam.



# The Ecclesiastical History.

ONE of the best Bishopricks of *England* is fixed in this County, viz. at *Winchester*, which, as it is of great Antiquity, so it was anciently of so large Extent, that seven other Dioceses have been taken out of it, tho' *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Glocester* and *Bristol* may be doubted of, viz. *Salisbury*, *Lincoln*, *Peterborough*, *Bath*, *Oxford*, *Ely* and *Exeter*: The first Establishment of it was after this manner:

*Birinus*, an holy Preacher, being zealous to promote the Knowledge of the Gospel of Christ, in the Regions where it was not then known, obtained a Licence of *Honorius*, Bishop of *Rome*; for that end; and having been consecrated a Bishop, by *Asterius*, Bishop of *Genoa*, he sailed over into *Britain*, and landing in these Parts, which were then called the Province of the *Gervisi*, set about his Holy Work; God was pleased to bless his pious Endeavours so much, that he converted not only a great Number of the Nobility and Commonalty, but King *Kingils* himself, whom he baptized in the Presence of *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*. These two Kings, for the present, made *Birinus*, Bishop of *Dorchester*; but *Kingils* dying, and his Son *Kenwalch* giving himself up to a debauched Life for a Time, till Adversity brought him to Repentance, the See remained unsettled; but he becoming a Christian afterward, was far the more zealous, and built the Church at *Winchester*, which his Father had begun, adding to his Father's Gift of all the Lands seven Miles round *Winchester*, the Manors of *Alresford*, *Dowaton* and *Worthy*, for the Maintenance of the Bishop and his Clergy. He appointed

*Agilbert* the Bishop of this Church, Anno 650, he having been long a zealous Preacher in *Ireland*, and coming hither to pread the Gospel farther; but the King not well understanding his Language, which was a

broken *English*, mixed with *French* (for he was a *Frenchman*) obtained that another Bishop should take his Place, named

*Wina*, who was also a *Frenchman*, but spoke *English* well. *Agilbert* was angry at this Change, and fled into *France*, his Country, and so *Wina* became fully settled; yet 'twas not long before there happened some Contest between him and King *Kenwalch*, who banished him. He fled to *Wolfer*, King of *Mercia*; and, as 'tis said, bought the Bishoprick of *London* of him. The first Example of Simony in our History. He was buried at *Winchester*, and among the Collection of the Princes and Prelates Bones, made by Bishop *Fox*, and put in small Coffins, is one superscribed, *HIC JACENT OSSA WINI EPISCOPI*. Here lie the Bones of Bishop *Wina*. The See was vacant four Years; and *Kenwalch* seeing his Affairs unsuccessful, supposed that God punished him for the Injury he had done to *Agilbert*, and his Neglect in providing a Bishop; whereupon he sent into *France* to excuse himself to *Agilbert*, and desire him to resume his Bishoprick, but he refused; yet to satisfy the King, sent

*Eleutherius*, a Priest, his Nephew, to him, commending him, as worthy of that Charge. The King thereupon caused *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to consecrate him to this See, Anno 667. He sat about seven Years, and was succeeded by

*Headda*, a very pious and grave Person, but one who contributed more to the Edification of his People by an eminent Example, than Preaching, for he was not accounted learned. *Bede* says, he did many Miracles. He died July 17, 704 or 705.

*Daniel* succeeded him, but after *Headda's* Death, *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons* had taken out of this large Diocese, the Bishoprick of *Sherborn*. He was a very learned Man, and wrote several Books, viz. *Off*  
the



the Affairs of his Province; The Deeds of the South-Saxons; Of the Life of Bishop *Cedda*; Of the State of the *Ile of Wight*, &c. He being very old, resigned his Bishoprick, and became a Monk of *Meldune* or *Malmsbury*, and died the next Year, *Anno* 744. His Successor was

*Humfrey*, who was present at the Synod held by Archbishop *Cuthbert* in 747, and died in 754, when he had sat ten Years.

*Kinchard* succeeded him in 756, and after him sat

*Hathelard*, who being Abbot of *Meldune*, was created Bishop of *Winchester*, and afterward was translated to the See of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 794. His Successors were

*Egbald*.

*Dudda*.

*Kineberth*, who went to *Rome* with *Athelard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 799.

*Alhmund* succeeded in 803, and was at the Council of *Clives-Ho*.

*Wigthenius*, he also sat in a Council of *Clives-Ho* in 824, and died in 829.

*Herefridus*, who was slain in a Battle with the *Danes*, with *Sigelm*, Bishop of *Sherburn*, *Anno* 834.

*Edmund*, he was Bishop here but a short Time, dying in 836.

*Helmstanus*, who died, *Anno* 837. He was a Monk of *Winchester*, and Tutor to *Ethelwolfe*, youngest Son of King *Egbert*, whom he commended to *Swithin*, tho' some Historians will have *Ethelwolf* to have succeeded his Tutor, Bishop *Helmstan*, and to have sat seven Years; (which Mr. *Gale*, in his Antiquities of this Cathedral, follows) but Bishop *Godwin*, who had thoroughly inquired into the Succession of Bishops, says, *Id mihi nullo modo probatur*: All that he allows is, That he was *fortassis electus*, and upon that assumed to the Throne. *De Pres.*

*Swithin*, a Person of such Holiness, that he has been since esteemed a Saint. He is said to have wrought many Miracles, which may be seen in *Matth. Westminster* in the Year 862. He was certainly a Man of good Learning; and being made Tutor to *Ethelwolf*, a younger Son of *Egbert*, was raised from a Sub-deacon to this See, and made Lord Chancellor. He was buried in the Church-yard of the Cathedral, according to his own Appointment. To him succeeded

*Adferth*, a Person well skilled in Ecclesiastical Matters, who was Deputy to his Predecessor some Time. He was translated to *Canterbury*, and

*Dumbert* was raised to his See; he died *Anno* 879. He gave the Manor of *Stusheling* to the Building of this Church, and

*Denewulf*, an Hogherd, who having preserved King *Alfred*, under the Name of his Servant, from the Fury of the *Danes*, who had driven him out of his Kingdom, when that King recovered his Throne, was sent to *Oxford* to be instructed; and being competently learned, was by that King, in Gratitude, made Bishop of this See. *K. Alfred* built the Monastery of *Athelney*, in the Place where he had found so much Security. He governed this See twenty-four Years, and at his Death was buried in this Church. His Successor was

*Athelm*, who carried a great Sum of Money from King *Alfred* to *Rome*, to be distributed among the Poor there, in 888. To him succeeded

*Bertulfus*, who was made President or Governour of the Kingdom by King *Alfred*, to defend it against the *Danes*, *Anno* 897. Dr. *Heylin* thinks *Athelm* to be the same.

*Frithstane* succeeded him, and was consecrated by *Plegmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with six other Bishops, at the Command of King *Edward* the Elder. He was famous both for Learning and Sanctity, and having sat many Years, resigned his See to

*Brinstane*, who was made Bishop, *Anno* 931. He, according to our Saviour's Example, washed the Feet of certain poor People every Day, and having fed them at his Table, took away the Reliques himself, and then went to his Prayers, at which he was found dead, after he had sat three Years.

*Elphegus Calvus*, a Monk of *Glastenbury*, succeeded him, and died in 946. The Monks relate many Miracles done by these three last Bishops. After him sat

*Elfsinus* or *Alfsius*, to the Year 958, in which Time he had made Way for himself by his Gifts and Presents, to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, which he enjoyed but a small Time.

*Brithelmus* was put into his Place, and ruled five Years, dying in 963.

*Ethel.*



*Ethelwald*, Abbot of *Abington*, succeeding him, was consecrated the same Year, by *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and as eminent for Piety as Learning, but a great Patron of the Monks against the married Clergy, whom he expelled out of the old Monastery at *Winchester*, and brought in the Monks as soon as he was Bishop. He is said to have sold all the Plate and precious Vestments belonging to the Church in a Time of great Scarcity of Corn, and given the Money to the Poor, saying, 'The Things belonging to the Church may again be obtained, but Life can never be recovered.' He presided nineteen Years, and died *Aug. 1. 984.* His Successor was

*Elphegus*, Abbot of *Bath*, a godly and learned Man, who was consecrated, *November 984.* and was translated to *Canterbury* in 1006, and was succeeded by

*Kenulfus* or *Elfus*, Abbot of *Peterborough*. He is said to have obtained this See by Bribery and Presents, which did not thrive with him, for he died within half a Year after he had purchased it, and was buried in the Southern Wall of the Church, *Anno 1008.* After him came

*Brithwold* or *Ethelswold*, who died in 1015, and was buried in his Church. After him

*Elsinus* or *Eadsinus*, Chaplain to *K. Harold*, was made Bishop of this See in 1015. He was translated to *Canterbury*, and his See was given, *Anno 1038,* to

*Alwin*, a Monk of *Winchester*, who was in great Favour with *Emma*, King *Edward* the Confessor's Mother, and was said to have committed Whoredom with her; but she cleared her self by going over red-hot Plowshares without Harm. She, in thankfulness for her Deliverance, by which her Innocence was vindicated, gave nine Manors to this Church, and Bishop *Alwin* as many, and *K. Edward* three. This happened *A. D. 1043.* He was buried near Bishop *Kenulf*, and

*Stigand*, Chaplain to King *Edward* the Confessor, was preferred to this See, *Anno 1047.* He had been Bishop of *Elmham*, which See was after removed to *Norwich*, and was translated from thence to *Winchester*, which having enjoyed five Years, he had the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* given him, but he would not resign *Winchester*, least *Robert*, who was in Banishment,

should be restored. He was deprived, and died in the Prison in the Castle, and was buried in the same Vault as *Wina*, in the Wall of the Cathedral, in 1069.

*Walkelin* was preferred to his See after his Deprivation by *William* the Conqueror. He was an Enemy to the Monks, and where-ever he could, removed them from their Cloysters, and put in Secular Priests. He was Bishop here twenty-seven Years, and died in 1097.

*William Giffard* succeeded him in 1100, and with his Consecration began the Controversy between the King, who always before had installed his Bishops with a Ring and Crosier, and the Pope, *Gregory VII.* who had extorted this Privilege from the Emperor *Henry*. Our King *Henry I.* after he had chosen *William Giffard*, commanded *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to consecrate him, but *Anselm* refused, whereupon the King ordered *Girard*, Archbishop of *York*, to do it, who consented; but *Giffard* fearing *Anselm's* Displeasure, would not be consecrated by him, which so provoked the King, that he banished him the Kingdom. At length the Quarrel was made up, and the Pope agreed, That *Anselm* should consecrate the Bishops appointed already by the King, upon his Promise, That he would not hereafter hinder the Elections made by the Chapter; and so *Giffard* was consecrated with six others, after this See had been vacant near ten Years. He built a Monastery for Cistercian Monks at *Waverley*, and another for Nuns at *Taunton*. He also erected a large Palace for the Bishops of this See to reside in, when they came to *London*, in *Southwark* near the Bridge, which being formerly run to Decay, is now turned into Tenements, and made a Street or two, which raises the Revenues of the See; and laid out a great Sum for the Building of a Monastery for Canons Regular, near it. *St. Mary Overy's* Church belonged to it, and was built by him. He sat twenty-one Years, and dying *Jan. 25. 1128,* he was buried in his Church at *Winchester*; leaving his See to

*Henry de Blois*, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, who being King *Henry's* Sister *Adela's* Son, by the Earl of *Blou*, that Prince procured his Promotion to this See. He was a prudent and learned Man, as his Works, recited by



by *Bale*, shew. When the King, his Uncle, died, tho' he, and all the Nobles had sworn Allegiance to the Empress *Maud*, that King's Daughter; yet she being in *Normandy*, and the People being averse to her, he called an Assembly of the Clergy, as the Pope's Legate, and set up his Brother *Stephen* to be King, having obliged him to swear, That he would maintain all the Rights and Privileges of the Church, which he was not careful to perform, and for that reason was involved in great Troubles; he built the Castle of *Farnham* in *Surrey*, and much enlarged the Nunnery at *Taunton*, built by his Predecessor. He sate forty-two Years, and after his Death

*Richard Tocliffe*, or *More*, was placed in his Room, Anno 1173, after a Vacancy of three Years. He was chosen by the Monks of *Winchester*, by the King's Leave, and consecrated at *Lambeth* with three other Bishops; *Jeffrey*, Bishop of *Ely*; *Robert*, of *Hereford*, and *John* of *Chichester*. He died in 1188, and was buried in the Church near *Wina*. He was succeeded by

*Godfrey de Lucy*, the Son of *Richard Lucy*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*. He was consecrated, November 1, 1189. He purchased the Manors of *Wargrave* and *Menes*, anciently belonging to his See, but some Way alienated to the Crown, of King *Richard I.* and restored them to it again. He built the Tower of the Cathedral, and instituted a Confraternity to collect Alms for five Years and no longer, toward the Repair of the Church. He also richly endowed the Priory of *Lesnes* or *Westwood* in *Kent*, which his Father founded. He presided fifteen Years, and died in 1204. His Successor was

*Peter de Rupibus*, or *La Roche*, Knight. He was consecrated at *Rome*, by the Mediation of many Presents. He was a Man of great Prudence, and advised King *John* to despise the Pope's Excommunication. He was made Lord Chief Justice in 1214, and after *K. John's* Death, Protector of the Kingdom in *K. Henry III.'s* Minority: He went into the Holy Land, in 1226, and returning in 1231, died at *Farnham* in 1238, when he had been Bishop thirty-four Years.

*William de Raleigh* or *Radley*, Bishop of *Normich*, was chosen in his Stead. *K. Henry III.* was incensed against the Monks, be-

cause they would not chuse *William of Valence*, his Queen's Uncle, whereupon he destroyed the Bishop's Farm, and felled his Woods, which caused the Bishop to fly into *France*, but by the Mediation of the Pope and Archbishop *Boniface*, he was restored to the King's Favour, which he enjoyed but a few Years, dying in 1249.

*Ethelmarus*, upon his Death, was chosen, the Monks not daring to oppose the King's Order, sent them by two of his Chaplains, tho' they knew him fitter for the Camp than the Church. He kept several Livings with his Bishoprick, insomuch that his Revenues were greater than the Archbishop's; which, that he might the more plausibly do, he avoided his Consecration. He was a *Poisctovin*, and engaged his Countrymen in his covetous Practices, by which they so disgusted the People, that they began to rise against them, and so they were forced to fly to their own Country, and the Monks thought of choosing another in his Room; but the King desiring a Delay in their Choice, till he could send to the Pope; he died in the mean Time, and was buried in his Church, Anno 1261. To him

*John* of *Oxford*, or *Guernsey*, succeeded; he was Chancellor of *York*, and consecrated at *Rome* in 1365, paying the Pope 6000 Marks for his Consecration. He was suspended by *Ottobon*, the Pope's Legate, because he joined with the seditious Barons against his Sovereign, King *Henry III.* and going to *Rome* to obtain Absolution, died in *Italy*, and was buried at *Viterbo*. His Successor was

*Nicholas* of *Ely*, translated from *Worcester* hither. He was Bishop here twelve Years, and dying February 11, 1280, his Body was buried at *Waverley*, and his Heart in the South Wall of his Church. Bishop *Godwin* says he was first Chancellor, then Treasurer of *England*, about 1260.

*John de Pontissara*, or *Pontois*, was installed in this Bishoprick by the Pope. He was at no good Agreement with the Monks, because he lessened their Revenue to increase his own. He sate twenty-four Years, and died in 1304. His Tomb is in the South Wall of the Church. He was succeeded by

Henry



*Henry Woodlock.* He fell under the Displeasure of King *Edw. I.* because he, in interceding for *Robert Winchelsea*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was then in Banishment, called him his Lord, which so incensed the King, that he confiscated his Goods, and outlawed him: How he got out of this Trouble, we find not, but it appears, that he crowned his Son, King *Edward II.* by the Allowance of the Archbishop, Jan. 22, 1307, and died in 1316, when he had sat thirteen Years.

*John Sandal* succeeded him. He was Treasurer and Chancellor of *England*, and consecrated in 1316, but presided four Years only, dying in 1320, when

*Reginald Afferius*, the Pope's Legate, was put in by the Pope, against the Consent of the King, and *Walter*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was consecrated by the Bishop of *London*, at *St. Albans*, but lived two Years only after, and

*John Stratford*, Doctor of Civil Laws, obtained this See. He presided in it ten Years, and was four Years of it Chancellor of *England*, and then was removed to *Canterbury*, whereupon

*Adam de Orleton* or *Tarlton*, a Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, and Native of *Hereford*, and first Bishop of that See, was removed hither. He joined with Queen *Isabel* against her Husband, King *Edward II.* and was the Adviser of her to put him to Death, when she had got him in her Power, which she consenting to, he effected by this dubious Order, *Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est*, sent to his Keepers. He sat eleven Years, and died July 18, 1345, and

*William Edendon* was consecrated into his Place. He was Treasurer of *England* in 1350, and being elected Archbishop of *Canterbury*, refused it, saying, 'The Rack indeed stood higher, but the Manger was not so deep;' intimating, That the Honour indeed was greater, but Revenue less. He began the Nave of the Church, but lived not to finish it. He also erected a Monastery for the Monks, called *Bon Hornes* at *Edendon*, being the Place of his Nativity, and dying in 1366, he was buried in the Cathedral under an Alabaster Monument. He left his Palace and the Farms belonging to his See so ruinous, that his Successor recovered 1662 l. 10 s. for Dilapi-

ations, besides the Stock he left on them, which was 1556 Oxen, 4717 Wethers, 3251 Sheep and Lambs.

*William Wickam* was chosen into his See by the Monks, at the earnest Request of King *Edward III.* his Master, in whose Favour he had so much increased before, that he had Loads of Preferments heaped on him by almost all sorts of Persons, for he was Rector and Dean of *St. Martin's College* in *London*, Prebendary of *Litchfield*, Archdeacon successively of *Lincoln*, *Northampton* and *Buckingham*, Dean of *Wells*, and had twelve Prebends, besides several other Cures. He was consecrated Bishop of *Winchester*, Anno 1367, and soon after made Chancellor, yea, the King growing old, he managed all the Matters in the Kingdom: But the King's great Confidence in him, procured him many Enemies, who being headed by *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, laid heavy Crimes to his Charge, and procured *William Shipwith*, Lord Chief Justice, to condemn him as guilty, and so the Temporalties of his Bishoprick were sequestred. But the Bishop trusting to his Innocence, bore up bravely against this Storm, and by the Help of Mrs. *Alice Pierce*, the King's Mifs, whom he made his Friend with a Sum of Money, obtained the King's Favour, and a Restoration to his See, to which when he returned, he was received with wonderful Joy. The Duke of *Lancaster*, after King *Edward's* Death, began to revive the Accusations against the Bishop, which were drawn up under seven Heads: 1. That he had embezzled the King's Treasure, and forced him to oppress his Subjects to supply his Wants. 2. That he confiscated the Estates of *Matthew Gurney*, *Thomas Fogge*, and other brave Soldiers, to the great Discouragement of the Army. 3. That being President of the Privy-Council, he had sent home the *French* Hostages, without the Advice of Parliament, for his own Gain and Advantage. 4. That *Ponthieu* was lost by his Advice, because he perswaded the King that the *French* would not attempt to take it. 5th and 6th, That he had converted the Fines due to the King from one *Rawlins* and *Kirkton*, to his own Use. 7. When Dr. *Barnet*, Bishop of *Ely*, was Treasurer, he took 10,000 Marks out of the Treasury, and having kept it three Years, and more, returned



returned only 4500 Marks, whereas above as much more was due. All these Accusations he so clearly wiped off from himself, that the Parliament acquitted him, and King Richard II. who succeeded Ed. III. by the Advice of his Lords, pardoned all Faults, true or false. The Bishop being thus settled in quiet, sets himself to advance Acts of Piety and Charity; and he built *New-College* in *Oxford*, for a Warden and seventy Fellows, &c. *Winchester-College*, for the Education of poor Children, whom he established a Maintenance for, to be sent to his College at *Oxford*; and the Nave of the Cathedral, and all the western End, where his Statue is placed, in a Nich over the great Window, and procured many Privileges for it. He expended near twenty thousand Marks in repairing the Houses belonging to the See, and 2000 Pounds in releasing insolvent Debtors. He erected Bridges, and repaired the Highways, not only between *London* and *Winchester*, but from *Chelmsford* in *Essex* to *London*, and many other Places. He forgave the Clergy two thousand Marks due to him, and released his Tenants from an Arrear of 520 Pounds, besides what he paid for them in their Capitation-Tax, three Times. He erected a Chantry at *Southwick* for five Priests, maintained twenty-four poor People in his Family, built himself a Monument in the Nave of the Cathedral, and dying, gave away in Legacies 6270 l. which was left in ready Cash in his Treasury. He was eighty Years old at his Death, which happened *Septemb. 1404*. And was succeeded by

*Henry Beaufort*, Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by the Lady *Katherine Swinford*, Half-Brother of *Hen. IV.* afterward King of *England*; he was first made Bishop of *Lincoln*, when he was also Chancellor of *Oxford*, and upon *William Wickham's* Death, removed to *Winchester*, and soon after created Cardinal of *St. Eusebius*, by Pope *Martin*. He was very sparing, not to say covetous, and gathered such great Wealth, that he was called *The Rich Cardinal*, yet did not grudge to expend great Part of it in good Services, viz. to save the lesser Monasteries from being seized by King *Henry V.* he lent him 20000 Pounds. He went Legate

into *Hungary* to reduce that People, at a great Charge, and built an Hospital near *St. Crosses* at *Winchester*, and endowed it with Lands of the yearly Value of 158 l. to maintain a Master, two Chaplains, thirty-five poor Men, and three Women to attend on them sick and well; and left Legacies of Plate and Jewels to almost all the Cathedrals in *England*, but most to that of *Wells*. He died *April 11, 1447*, having fate forty-three Years. He lies in a stately raised Tomb in the Space above the High Altar.

*William Waynfleet* was his Successor. He was preferred to this See from the Mastership of *Eaton College*, and soon after made Chancellor by King *Henry VI.* Anno 1449. He was a great Man, and full of good Deeds, tho' living in the troublous Times of the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, he could not effect his charitable Intentions as he would. He never would desert his Master's Cause, but when he was conquered, was imprisoned, and there died. In his prosperous Estate he built and endowed *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, (a Foundation hardly to be matched in the Christian World, either in the Revenues or Fabrick,) and the Hall adjoining. He lived to see the Family of *Lancaster* restored to the Crown in King *Henry VII.* and died *August 11, 1486*, when he had fate thirty-nine Years. He lies buried in a fair Monument in the Space above the Altar. To him succeeded

*Peter Courtney*, Son of Sir *Philip Courtney* of *Pouderham*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter* in 1477, and removed to this See about eleven Years after. He built the Tower of *Exeter Cathedral*, and put in it a Bell of that great Weight, that it cannot be rung, but by many Men and a double Wheel. He died *September 22, 1492*, and left this See to

*Thomas Langton*, who after a Vacancy of a Year, was translated from *Salisbury* hither; where, when he had fate seven Years, and was elected Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he died of the Plague in 1500. He built a fair Chapel on the South-Side of the Cathedral, where he lies buried in a noble Tomb. He gave a large gilt Cup to *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, which weighed sixty-seven



seven Ounces, and on it caused to be engraved, *Qui alienârit Anathema sit, i. e.* Cursed is he that selleth me.

*Richard Fox*, a Doctor of Laws, succeeded him. He was very instrumental in raising King *Henry VII.* to the Throne, and was after employed by that Prince in the highest Offices of the Kingdom, being made by him Keeper of the Privy-Seal, chief Secretary of State, a Privy Councillor, a Plenipotentiary to make a Peace with *Scotland*, and last of all, Bishop of *Exeter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Durham*, and at length settled here. He covered the Choir, Presbytery and Isles, with a fair Vault of Stone, on which his Arms are cut in several Places, and new glazed the Windows, which gave it the Beauty in which it now appears. He was blind in his old Age for some Years, but desiring to make Friends of the Mammon of Unrighteousness, he built *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*, and endowed it with Lands of the yearly Value of 401 *l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance of a President, twenty-nine Fellows, ten Scholars, and other Officers, as also two Schools for the Education of Children at *Taunton* and *Grantham*. He died *Anno* 1528, when he had presided twenty-seven Years, and was buried in this Church, in the Chapel erected for that End, and to him succeeded

*Thomas Wolfsey*, who being *K. Henry VIII.*'s Favourite, was first made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and then Archbishop of *York* and Cardinal, *Anno* 1515; to maintain which Grandure, he held first the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, then of *Durham*, and lastly this of *Winchester* in *Commendam*, but enjoyed it not quite a Year, dying *November* 29, 1530, and

*Stephen Gardiner*, after a Vacancy of near four Years, was preferred to it, from being Master of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge*, by King *Henry VIII.* He was deprived by King *Edward VI.* for opposing the Reformation, and was kept in Prison all his Reign; but being freed by Queen *Mary's* Accession to the Throne, he, like an enraged hungry Lion coming from his Den, not only destroyed many good Men in the *Smithfield-Flames*, but had put Queen *Elizabeth* to Death, had not Queen *Mary* been

invincible in her Love to her Sister; and God by his Grace kept that Blessed Queen so constant to the reformed Doctrines, that neither Fear nor Friendship could draw her from it, and so made her the Instrument of establishing them and us; and may they ever continue so, notwithstanding the Fury of Enemies, and Falshood of Brethren may seem to threaten a Change. He was doubtless a learned Man, tho' he had a Zeal without Knowledge or Mercy, and dying *November* 12, 1555, was buried in his Cathedral at *Winchester*. His Monument was much abused in the Times of the late Rebellion, as tho' they would persecute the Persecutor. He was succeeded in this See by *John Poynt*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Rocheſter*, in the Time of his Deprivation, but at his Death by

*John White*, who having been Warden of *Winchester* College, and from thence raised to the See of *Lincoln*, was translated to *Winchester*, upon Condition, that he should pay Cardinal *Pool* (who had complained that the Revenues of the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* were not sufficient to maintain his Dignity) a thousand Pounds a Year; but upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* to the Throne, which happened within three Years, he was deprived, because he withstood the Reformation. He retired to *South-Warnborough* in this County, and dying there in 1559, was buried in this Cathedral, and

*Robert Horn*, Dean of *Durham*, in *K. Edward VI.*'s Days, who had lived in Banishment all Queen *Mary's* Reign in *Germany*, was consecrated Bishop of *Winchester*. He sat twenty Years, and dying at his Palace in *Southwark*, was buried in his Church near the Pulpit, under a Marble Monument, *June* 1, 1570, and was succeeded by

*John Watson*, against his own Inclinations, whom the Queen committed this See particularly to the Care of. He had been a Prebendary and Dean of this Church, and was at length consecrated Bishop of it, *Septemb.* 18, 1586. He was a very pious and charitable Prelate, but enjoyed this See but three Years, and dying *January* 23, 1583, *etate* sua 63, was buried in this Church, and had for his Successor



*Thomas Comper*, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *Lincoln*, who was translated hither, *Anno* 1584, and sate ten Years. He was a Person of eminent Learning and Piety, and having been the Author of the Dictionary, called *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae & Britannicae*, was so much esteemed by Queen *Elizabeth*, that she made it her Business to raise him to the highest Preferments in the Church.

*William Wickham*, Prebend of *Windsor*, and Dean of *Lincoln*, obtained his Bishoprick, both at *Lincoln* and here. He was consecrated *March* 1595, and died of the Stone the 12th of *June* following, and was succeeded by

*William Day*, Brother of Dr. *George Day*, who was Bishop of *Chichester*, and died so in Queen *Mary's* Reign. He was then studying at *Cambridge* in *King's* College, and 'tis said, being in Want of Books and some Necessaries, begged a Supply of Money from the Bishop, who knowing that he was averse to Popery, denied him, saying, That it was not just to support an Enemy of the Church out of her Goods, and so gave him nothing: He nevertheless grew eminent, was made Dean of *Windsor*, and from thence raised to this See, *Jan.* 25, 1595, but enjoyed it almost as short a Time as Dr. *Wickham*, his Predecessor, dying in *September* following.

*Thomas Bilson*, Doctor of Divinity, Warden of *Winchester* College, obtained his See, being translated hither from *Worcester*. He was consecrated *June* 13, 1596, and being a very wise, learned and grave Man, was made of the Privy Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, which, as it is a Proof of his Wisdom, so his Sermons and large Treatises about *Christ's* Descent into Hell, are of his Learning. He was twenty Years Bishop of this See. He was buried in *Westminster*-Abbey, and had for his Successor

*James Montacute*, Dean of the Chapel to King *James I.* who being consecrated, *Anno* 1617, sate but one Year. He lies buried in *St. Peter's* Church at *Bath*, under an high Monument, and left his See to

*Lancelot Andrews*, Doctor of Divinity, who having been before Bishop, first of *Chichester*, then of *Ely*, was also made Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, and consecrated Bi-

shop of *Winchester* in 1618. He was the most celebrated Preacher of his Time, so much admired for his Eloquence that Way, by King *Charles I.* that he particularly commanded Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, and Dr. *Buckeridge*, then Bishop of *Ely*, to collect all his Sermons that were perfect, and have them printed, which amounted to a large Volume: Nor was his Rhetorick more excellent in explaining than his Zeal in defending the Protestant Doctrine, as his *Latin* Treatises, entitled, *Ad Cardinalis Bellarmini Apologiam Responsio*, *Tortura Torti*, &c. are a sufficient Proof of. He was Bishop here ten Years, and then by Death gave Place to

*Richard Neal*, Dean of *Westminster* and Bishop of *Durham*, who was created, *Anno* 1628. He continued but four Years, or thereabouts, in this See, and then was translated to the Archbishoprick of *York*, where he died in 1641. After him

*Walter Curle* obtained it. He was made Prelate of the Garter, and Lord Almoner, soon after his Consecration, which happened in 1632. He was ejected by the Anti-Episcopal Party in the Parliament, and died before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when

*Brian Duppa*, Doctor of Divinity, who having been Tutor to his Majesty, when he was Prince of *Wales*, was before the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and the Parliament, made Bishop, first of *Chichester*, and then Bishop of *Salisbury*, and surviving those Times of Anarchy, both in Church and State, was restored to the latter, and soon after translated hither, but enjoyed it but two Years, dying in 1662, when

*George Morley*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, was raised to this See. He was made Bishop of *Worcester* at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and translated to *Winchester* at the Death of Dr. *Duppa*. He was Prelate of the Garter, and sate here twenty-two Years. He lies buried in a Vault near the Quire.

*Peter Mews*, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him, *Anno* 1684. He had been Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, Dean of *Rochester*, and from thence preferred to the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, to which he was consecrated, *February* 9, 1672, and from which he



he was translated to this Bishoprick, and confirmed in it, *November 22, 1684*. He enjoyed this See twenty-two Years, and dying, was buried in this Cathedral, and was succeeded by

Sir *Jonathan Trelawny* Bar. who having been consecrated Bishop of *Bristol*, *Novemb. 8, 1685*, in which See, while he remained, he was one of the seven Bishops who made that noble stand against the Torrent of Popery that was coming in upon this Nation, by King *James II.* and was thereupon put into the Tower; but at the Prince of *Orange's* Arrival released, and afterward, by that Prince, when made King of *England*, raised to the See of *Exeter*, and confirmed in *April 13, 1689*, from whence he was translated to this See. He is now living, and has the Character of a noble and hospitable Prelate.

This Diocese contained the Counties of *Surrey* and *Southampton*, and *Isle of Wight*, and the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, *Sack* and *Alderney*, were added by Queen *Elizabeth*: The Bishops are Chancellors to the See of *Canterbury*, and Prelates of the Garter. The Bishoprick has 624 Parishes in it, governed by the Archdeacons of *Winchester* and *Surrey*, the Dean or Commissary of *Jersey* and Presbytery of *Guernsey*, after the Fashion of *Geneva*.

### The Monasteries of this County.

**W**inchester, the Cathedral was erected by King *Kenwalch*, and endowed by him, as is abovementioned, and other Royal-Benefactors, as King *Ina*; *Ethelardus*, King of the *West-Saxons*; *Egbert*, King of all *England*, who lies buried here. King *Alfred*, who built a new Monastery with the Yard of the Cathedral, and endowing it with sufficient Possessions, gave the Government of it to *St. Grimbaldus*; King *Edward*, his Son and Successor; King *Ethelstan*, his Son; King *Edred*, his Brother; King *Edgar*, *Q. Emma*, who having performed her Purgation by the *Ordel*, gave nine Manors to this Church; and Bishop *Elwin*; all whose Gifts were confirmed by King *Edward* the Confessor, *Anno 1059*, and by Pope *Innocent*, who moreover granted to it divers Privileges, as not to pay any Tithes for their

Land or Cattle in their own Hands, to celebrate divine Offices in the Time of an Interdict, with a low Voice, &c. Secular Canons were at first placed in this Church, but Bishop *Ethelwold* having been Abbot of *Abington*, was very zealous for a Monastick Life, and by the Assistance of King *Edgar*, expelled the Secular Clergy, and put in Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*. This Monastery, at the Dissolution, was valued at 1507 *l. 17 s. 2 d. per Annum*.

Here was also in this City a Nunnery dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Edburge*, which begun to be built by Queen *Alswitha*, Wife of King *Alfred*, about *Anno 903*, and was compleated by her Son, King *Edward* the Elder. The Nuns were of the Order of *St. Benedict*, and endowed with a Revenue, valued at the Dissolution, at 179 *l. 7 s. 2 d. per Annum*.

Here was also an House of *Carmelite* Friars, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, built and endowed by *Peter* of *Winchester*, Parson of *St. Helen's* in that City, *Anno 1278*, as *Mr. Speed* tells us, who also mentions three other small Monasteries, *viz.* of *Augustine* Friars, dedicated to *St. Augustine*; of *Franciscan* Friars, dedicated to *St. Francis*, and built by King *Henry III.* and *Dominicans*, dedicated to *St. Dominick*, and built by *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of this See in King *John's* Reign, as Bishop *Godwin* testifies in his Life.

Here was also a Chapel founded by *John de Pontiffara*, Bishop of *Winchester*, dedicated to *St. Elizabeth*, Daughter of the King of *Hungary*, and built before the Gate of his Castle of *Wolvesey*, for one Provost and six Clerks, of which last, three to be Deacons and three Subdeacons, and all to go by the Name of Chaplains. The Bishop of *Winchester* was to supply all Vacancies, and the Clerks to have their Board with the Provost, and all to live and diet in the same House. Their Rule was, That every Chaplain have a little Clerk to serve him in the Church, and in his Chamber, and none else: That they should rise at Break of Day, and repairing to their Chapel, first say the *Matins* of the Blessed Virgin with a low Voice, and then sing the *Matins* for the Day, &c. That their divine Offices should be celebrated according to the Use of *Sarum*; that no Woman should come into any



Part of their House, but the Chapel and Hall; and the Chaplains to be all sworn to observe these Orders, and reside personally. The Deed of the Foundation is dated, *Anno* 1301, 30 *Edw.* I. *Simon Fareham*, and divers others, were Benefactors to this Chapel, and gave divers Lands, Manors, and Rents to it, which were all confirmed by the Kings, *Edward* I. and II. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 112 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* ob. per Annum.

*St. Mary's* near *Winchester*, a College founded by *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who obtained a Licence of King *Richard* II. Reg. 6. to build a College, House, or Hall, for the Honour and Glory of God, and the glorious Virgin *Mary*, his Mother, and therein to establish a *Custos* or Warden, seventy poor Scholars, Students in Grammar, ten perpetual Chaplains, now called Fellows, three other Chaplains, three Clerks, a School-master, Usher, and other Officers, which being accordingly performed, the same King, Reg. 19. granted to the said College, commonly called *St. Mary's* College of *Winchester*, these farther Immunities and Privileges, viz. That they and all their Tenants be freed and acquitted for ever, from all *Tol*, *Geld*, *Scutage*, &c. and from all Taxes and Exactions whatsoever, as also shall not be obliged to grant any Pensions, Corrodies, and Maintenance to any one, at the Command of the King, or his Heirs. King *Edward* IV. also Reg. 1. confirmed to this College the alien Priory of *Andover*, in the County of *Southampton*, with all the Lands, Rents, &c. thereunto belonging, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual Alms, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, &c. or any other Restriction whatsoever; so that the Revenues were found to be at the Dissolution, 628 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* Dugd. 639 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* Speed, per Annum.

*St. Crosse's* near *Winchester*, an Hospital, founded by *Henry Beaufort*, Cardinal and Bishop of *Winchester*, Half-Brother of King *Henry* IV. who by Licence from King *Henry* VI. Reg. 21. granted to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Holy *Crosse* near *Winchester*, divers Manors and Lands, &c. to the yearly Value of 500 *l.* for the Maintenance of two Chaplains, five and thirty poor Men and three Women, to be

governed by the said Master; but the Cardinal dying before his Foundation was compleated, King *Henry* VI. Reg. 33. incorporated them under a Rector of their own, by the Name of *The New Alms-House of Noble Poverty*, established near *Winchester*, by *Henry*, Cardinal of *England*, and Bishop of *Winchester*, Son of *John*, late Duke of *Lancaster*, of noble Memory, with a Grant of a Common Seal, and Power to purchase, &c. The Hospital or College of *St. John de Fotheringbridge* was given to it, of which House the ancient Custom was by the first Foundation, to dine an hundred Poor every Day, if so many came. Valued at 84 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum, Dugd. 184 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* Speed.

*Southampton*, an Hospital here called *Domus Dei*, founded and endowed by *Philippa*, Queen of King *Edward* III. with divers Possessions, for the Maintenance of a *Custos* and several poor Men and Women, besides some Scholars: *Gervase de Hampton*, *Margaret de Redwariis*, and many others, gave divers Lands, &c. to this Hospital, all whose Gifts were recited and confirmed by King *Edward* III. The Patronage of this Hospital was in that King, who gave it to the Provost and Scholars of *Queen's-Hall* in *Oxford*, and to their Successors for ever. He also granted to the *Custos*, Scholars, Brothers and Sisters of that Hospital, and their Successors, the alien Priory of *Sherburn* in the County of *Southampton*, with all its Lands, &c. with this Privilege, to be freed from all Taxes and Tollages for ever. *Richard*, Duke of *York*, the Father, and *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, the Grandfather of that King, are in the said Grant alledged to be buried in this Hospital. Value 16 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.* ob. per Annum.

Here also was a Monastery of *Franciscan* Friars, founded by King *Henry* VII. and dedicated to *St. Mary*. Speed

*St. Dennis* near *Southampton*, a Priory of *Canons Regular*, founded by King *Henry* I. and endowed with considerable Revenues by King *Henry* II. King *Stephen*, K. *Richard* I. *Humphrey de Bohun*, &c. Valued at 80 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* per Annum, Dugd. 91 *l.* 9 *s.* Speed.

*Apledurcomb* in the *Isle of Wight*, a Cell to the Abbey of *Mont-burgh* in *Normandy*. It was founded and endowed by *Nicholas Spenser*, and *Margery* his Wife; and consisting only of a Prior and two Monks, they were removed



removed by the Command of King Edward III. to a more inland Habitation, first to the Abbey of Hyde, and after that, Reg. 13. to Salisbury

*Baddestey*, a Preceptory of the Knights-Templars, but at their Suppression given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Valued at 118 l. 16 s. 7 d. per Annum, Speed.

*Beau-lieu*, or *de Bello Loco*, an Abbey of Cistercian Monks, built upon this Occasion; King John being offended with that Order in England, divers of their Abbots came to him to reconcile themselves, but he caused them to be trodden under his Horses Feet; for which Action, being terrified in a Dream, he resolved to build an Abbey at this Place in *New-Forest*, for thirty Monks of that Order; and for that End gave out of his Treasury one hundred Marks, and wrote his Letters to all the Abbots of that Order, to help towards the Building of it, out of their several Stocks. Valued at the Dissolution, at 326 l. 13 s. 2 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Dugd. 428 l. 6 s. 8 d. Speed, per Annum.

*Basingstoke*, an Hospital, founded by King Henry III. *ad sustentationem Ministrorum Altaris Christi*, i. e. for the Maintenance of the Ministers that serve at the Altar of Christ.

*Andover*, a Cell of Benedictine Monks belonging to the Abbey of St. Florence at *Samur*. King William the Conqueror (as the Words of the Deed may imply, *Willielmus Rex, qui armis Anglicam terram sibi subjugavit*) gave the Church of *Andover*, with all the Lands and Revenues to the same belonging, to St. Florence; and King Edward II. confirmed the same in the eighth Year of his Reign.

*Bromere*, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and St. Michael, founded and endowed by Baldwin, Earl of Rivers and Devonshire. Divers Lands, &c. in the Parish of *Hordelle* in this County belonged to it, as also the Manor of *Rocksted* in this County, which was sold by Order of the Lord Protector in King Edward VI.'s Reign, to make the Exchange of Lands between Sir Thomas Heneage Knt. and the King, equal. Valued at the Suppression, at 200 l. 5 s. 1 d. ob. per Annum, Speed.

*Caresbrook* in the Isle of Wight, an Abbey

of black Monks, founded by William Fitz-Osborn, Marshal to William the Conqueror, who took the Isle of Wight at the same Time as his Master gained England. His Heir was Baldwin, Earl of Exeter, who granted all the Churches and Tithes to the Abbey of St. Mary of Lyra in Normandy, to which this House then became a Cell. King Henry II. confirmed the several Possessions given those Monks.

*Hyde*, otherwise called *The New Monastery* at Winchester, an Abbey of Benedictines, designed to be built by King Elfred, but he dying before he began it, his Son, King Edward, fulfilled his Purpose, and placed Secular Canons in it, under the Rule of holy *Grimbaldus*. These Canons, after sixty Years Continuance, were turned out, to give place to Monks, Anno 964, by *Athelwold*, Bishop of Winchester, and the College changed in a Monastery, the Abbots being honoured with a Mitre, and allowed a Place in Parliament among the Peers. It was at first built near the Cathedral, but upon the Account of several Inconveniencies, removed to Hyde. The Benefactors to this House being many Kings, viz. *Athelstan*, *Edmund*, *Edred*, *Edgar*, (who expelled the Canons, and placed Monks here) *Edmund Ironside*, *Edward the Confessor*, *William the Conqueror*, *Henry I.* *Queen Maud*, &c. the Revenues were great, which made it subject to the greater Misfortunes; for William the Conqueror seized all the Revenues, and kept them two Years, because the Abbot and twelve of his Monks were taken in Arms against him; and *Henry de Blois*, Bishop of Winchester, so oppressed them, that thirty Monks out of the forty left the House to escape his Hands, and avoid consenting to his Extortion. To this Monastery belonged divers Messuages, Lands and Tenements, Rents, Reversions and Services, lying and being in *Slansfed* in this County, in the Occupation of divers Tenants, holding them by Copy of Court-Roll, which being in the Possession of King Henry VIII. after the Dissolution, he exchanged them, Reg. 38. with Sir Ralph Sadler, for other Lands. Valued at 865 l. 18 s. and  $\frac{3}{4}$ . per Annum.

*Letley*, a Cistercian Abbey, founded by King Henry III. who endowed it with Lands



Reg. 35. It was also called *Locus St. Edwardi*. Valued at 100 l. 12 s. 8 d. per Annum, Dugd.

*Montesfont*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded and endowed by *Ranulf de Flambard*, Bishop of *Durham*, for the Maintenance of four Monks, which was afterwards enlarged by divers Benefactors, as *Richard de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*, *William de Bruere*, who gave his Manor of *Morton*, and divers other Lands for their Apparel, and *Peter de Rouallis*, commonly called *The Holy Man in the Wall*; *Queen Eleanor*, Wife of *King Edward I.* gave to this House divers Possessions for an Anniversary, and for daily Alms to seven poor Widows, &c. *Margery de la Ferte* or *Feritate*, Daughter of *William Bruere* aforesaid, and Coheir of *William* her Brother, confirmed her Father's Gifts, and *King John* confirmed all the Possessions of these Canons, Reg. 6. Valued at 124 l. 3 s. 5 d. ob. Dug. 167 l. 15 s. 8 d. ob. Speed. Godw.

*Portsmouth*, a College and Hospital, founded and endowed by *Peter de la Roche*, Bishop of *Winchester*. Valued at the Dissolution, at 33 l. 19 s. 5 d. ob. per Annum, Speed. Godw.

*Quarrer* or *Quarrera*, an Abbey of Cistercian Monks, built and endowed, as is abovementioned, by *Baldwin de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*: *Richard*, Earl of *Exeter*, Son of *Baldwin*, confirmed to God, the Holy Virgin, and *Gaufridus*, Abbot of *Savigny*, (to which Abbey it was made a Cell) this House and divers Lands and Revenues given by his Father, adding others to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother. *Henry Fitz-Empresse*, who writ himself Son of the Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Anjou*, *Engelgerius de Bohun*, and *William de Vernon*, Earl of *Devon*, were Benefactors to this House. Valued at the Suppression, at 134 l. 3 s. 11 d. Dugd. 184 l. 1 s. 10 d. Speed, per Annum.

*Rumsey*, a Benedictine Monastery, built by *King Edward* the Elder, for Monks, but changed into a Nunnery by *King Edgar*, his Grandson, who placed those religious Women there, under the Government of *Merwina* their Abbess, A. D. 907. He confirmed and enlarged the Endowments of his Grandfather, which were farther increased and again confirmed by *King Henry III.* and

*King Edward I.* together with all their Liberties. After the Dissolution of this Abbey, divers Messuages, Lands and Tenements, with the Appurtenances lying in the same Parish, and formerly belonging to it, were among other Lands given by *King Edward VI.* to his Uncle, *Thomas Lord Seymour*, then Lord High Admiral of *England*. In this Abbey were buried *King Edward*, and his Son *Alfred*, and *St. Eadburga* the Founder's Daughter. Valued at 393 l. 10 s. 10 d. ob. Dugd. 528 l. 8 s. 10 d. ob. per Annum, Speed.

*Seleburn*, a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Peter de la Roche*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and endowed by him with divers Lands and Charities, allowing to the Vicars of them sufficient Maintenance. The Presentation of the Vicarages to belong to the Prior and Canons. Valued at 337 l. 15 s. 6 d. ob. per Annum, Godw.

*Sherburn*, a Benedictine Priory, founded by *Henry de Portu* or *Port*, who gave this Church to the West Part of the Town, and divers other Revenues to God, and *St. Vigor Cerasius*, which his Descendants confirmed to the Monks here. This being an alien Priory, was seized into *King Henry V.*'s Hands by Act of Parliament, and so remained, till *King Edward IV.* gave it to the Hospital of *St. Julian* or *Domus Dei*, at *Southampton*, Reg. 1. the Custody of which *King Edward III.* had before given to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*.

*Southwite*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded and endowed with divers Lands, by *King Henry I.* who granted them not only a Freedom from Taxes, and all other Exactions, but all sorts of Liberties; as not to be impleaded for any Matter, but in the Presence of himself, or his Heirs, &c. The Manor and Parsonage of this Town, valued at 60 l. 15 s. 1 d. besides the Salary of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. paid out of it yearly to the Curate, belonged to it, and was after the Dissolution exchanged with the Lord Chancellor, *Sir Thomas Wriothesley*, by *King Henry VIII.* Reg. 38. for other Lands. Valued at 257 l. 4 s. 4 d. Dug. 314 l. 17 s. 10 d. ob. Speed, per Annum.

*Titchfield*, an Abbey of Monks, called *Pramonstratenses*, founded by *Peter de Rupi-*  
bus,



*bus*, Bishop of Winchester, upon the Manor of *Tichefeud*, by the Grant of King Henry III. to whom it belonged. He endowed it with several Lands and Revenues, and the King granted to the Monks very great Liberties in the said Manor and their Lands; as to be free from Tolls, Suit of Forest Courts, Lawing of Dogs, &c. *Eva de Clinton*, *Reginald de Albamara*, *Baldwin de Ripariis*, Lord of the *Isle of Wight*, *Gilbert de Mansel*, and *Peter de Sukemund*, were great Benefactors to this Abbey: This last gave certain Lands in *Ingeyenne*, to hold of the chief Lord by half a Knights-Fee, and of himself and his Heirs by a Pair of Spurs, or 3 d. to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael. All these Gifts were confirmed to this House by King Edward II. Reg. 11. The Abbot of *Hales-Owen* in *Shropshire*, founded by the same Bishop, was the Visitor of this Abbey, and *John Powl*, Abbot, visited in 1420, and took an Inventory of all their Goods and Stock, which is set down at large in the *Monastic n.* Valued at 249 l. 16 l. 1 d. *Dug.* 280 l. 19 s. 10 d. ob. *Speed*, per Annum. *Godw.*

*Twyneham* or *Twinhambourn*. There were Secular Canons in the Reign of King Edward the Confessor, in *Christ Church* at *Twyneham*. *Ralph Flambar*, a great Favourite of King William Rufus's, and afterward Bishop of *Durham*, was Dean of this Church. He built it new, and changed the Name of *Trinity* to that of *Christ*. *Richard de Redvers*, who was made Earl of *Devon*, and had the *Isle of Wight* given him by King Henry I. with the Inheritance of *Twineham*, endowed it with certain Lands in the *Isle of Wight*. *Baldwin de Redvers* confirmed the Estate given by his Father, and introducing Canons Regular into the Church, granted them large Privileges, and his Son *Richard* allowed them farther the free Election of their Prior, and confirmed all their Possessions, yet the Seculars, by the Order of *Henry*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Hilary*, Dean of *Christ Church*, were to enjoy their Prebends as long as they lived, and after their Decease their Lands and Revenues were to be for the Use of the Prior and Canons Regular only. Valued at the Suppression at 312 l. 7 s. per Annum, *Dug.* 544 l. 6 s. per Annum, *Speed*.

*Warwell* or *Wherwell*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, built by Queen *Elfrida*, Wife to

King *Edgar*, in Honour of the *Holy Cross*, to expiate for the Sin of that King, who had slain her first Husband, Earl *Ethelwold*, as he was hunting in *Warewell Wood*, that he might gain her for his Wife, whom that Earl had beguiled him of. *Ethelred*, Son and Successor to the said King *Edgar*, endowed this House with other Lands, in 1002. To this Abbey there was a Pension yearly paid out of the Parsonage of *Middleton*, in the Hundred of *Andover* in this County, which, after the Dissolution, was sold by King Henry VIII. Reg. 38. to *Stephen Herward* and *Lawrence Tenant*. Pope Gregory IX. confirmed to the Abbess and Nuns of *Wherwell*, all their Lands, Tithes, and Churches, that they then had, or for the Future should obtain, and exempted them from paying Tithe of their own Cattle; allowing them also the Privilege to receive and retain Women at their own Disposal, to elect their Abbess, have a free Burying-place, and celebrate Divine Service privately in the Time of a general Interdict. His Bull is dated, Anno 1228. Value 339 l. 8 s. 7 d. per Annum, *Dug.* 403 l. 12 s. 10 d. *Speed*.

*Wintney*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, built and endowed by *Richard*, the Son of *Richard de Hereard*, with divers Lands, which King Edward I. confirmed. It was dedicated to GOD, the Virgin, and St. *Mary Magdalene*. Valued at 43 l. 3 s. *Dug.* 59 l. 1 d. per Annum, *Speed*, who farther tells us, that here was a College dedicated to St. *Elizabeth*. Valued at 112 l. 17 s. 4 d. per Annum, and an Hospital built by *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, and dedicated to the *Holy Cross*. Valued at 84 l. 4 s. 2 d. per Annum.

### The MARTYRS of this County.

**M**R. *John Philpot*, Archdeacon of *Winchester*, who had also a Living in that Diocese; he was the Son of Sir *Peter Philpot* Knt. of this County, brought up in *New College* in *Oxford*, where he studied the Civil Law six or seven Years. He travelled into *Italy* and some other foreign Parts, and was accused by a *Franciscan* Friar at *Padua*, of Heresy, but escaping from thence, he got over into *England*, where Dr. *Gardiner*, Bi-



shop of *Winchester*, preferred him to a Living, and Dr. *Poyner*, who enjoyed that See during *Gardiner's* Suspension in King *Edward's* Days, made him Archdeacon. He had divers Contests with Bishop *Gardiner*, while he lay in Prison in King *Edward's* Days, and after Queen *Mary's* Accession to the Throne, he was one of those, who in the Convocation called by that Queen, on purpose to dispute the Points in difference between the Church of *Rome* and the Protestants, valiantly maintained the pure Doctrines of the Gospel. Liberty of Speech was promised at that Meeting, but he was not long after taken up, for what he had asserted there, and carried before Bishop *Gardiner*, his Diocesan (tho' then preferred to be Lord Chancellor) who having examined him, sent him to *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, and other Commissioners, who committed him to Prison. He lay a Year and half in the *Marshalsea*, and at length was removed to the Bishop of *London's* Coal-house, from whence he was brought thirteen or fourteen Times to his Examination, chiefly about the true Church and Nature of the Sacrament, in which, because he would not affirm the Church of *Rome* to be the true Catholick and Apostolick Church, nor the Sacrament the real Body and Blood of Christ, he was condemned for Heresy, and burnt in *Smithfield*, December 18, 1555.

*Thomas Benbridge*, a Gentleman, single and unmarried, of the Diocese of *Winchester*, tho' he having a plentiful Estate, might have lived in Ease and Pleasure, and not intermeddling with the Controversies then on Foot, might have passed his Days securely; yet being zealous for the pure Doctrines of the Gospel, could not forbear maintaining and defending them against the

Superstitions of those Times, as he thought his Duty to God obliged him. His Zeal provoked his Adversaries to have Recourse to their usual Engine, Persecution, and thereupon apprehending him, carried him before Dr. *White*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, to be examined, where he asserted, 'That Baptism, as it was then administered, did not agree to the Apostolick Institution; That the Body and Blood of Christ is not contained in the Sacrament; That Sins cannot be absolved by a Priest, and so Confession of Sins to them is not necessary; That not the Pope, but the Devil, was the Head of their Church; That he did not believe Purgatory, nor own Matrimony to be a Sacrament, but a sacred Order.' These answers were all judged Heretical, and Sentence passed on him, that he should be burnt, which was accordingly intended to have been executed, July 19, 1558, but being in the Flames, he declared, he would recant, and so was rescued from the Fire by his Friends, who desired his Life, yet was again committed to Prison, where, upon serious Reflection, he was very sorry for what he had done, and wrote a Letter to Dr. *Seaton*, that he would not stand to his Recantation, whereupon he was the next Week brought again to the Stake, and there, thro' the Cruelty of his Enemies, broiled rather than burnt to Death.

N. B. That tho' Bishop *Gardiner* was the most violent Persecutor of his Time, yet residing usually at *London*, as Lord Chancellor, his Diocese escaped his Fury, and *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*, was made the butcherly Executioner of his Cruelty to the Protestants.

## DIVINES of EMINENCY, born, or flourishing in this County.

**W**illiam of *Wickham*, the celebrated Bishop of *Winchester*.

*John Russel*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, was born in *St. Peter's* Parish *Winchester*: Sir *Thomas Moor* wonderfully extols his Learning.

*William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, descended of an ancient and noble Family in this County, as Bishop *Godwin*, in *Vita*, testifies.

Dr.



Dr. Sherburn, Bishop of Chichester, a great Benefactor to his Church.

Dr. White, Bishop of Winchester.

Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester.

Dr. Cotton, Bishop of Salisbury.

Dr. Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Southampton. He was a Prelate more eminent for his Virtue than Dignity; Brother of Sir Tho. Lake beforementioned.

Samfrid, surnamed Doctor Eximius, flourished at Winchester, Anno 960.

William of Alton, a Dominican Friar, who wrote in Edward III's Time, and asserted that the Virgin Mary was tainted with original Corruption, was born, or lived long in Repute at Alton, from whence he took his Name.

Friar Pitts, famous in foreign Parts in King James I's Time, was born near Alton: He was the Jesuit Sanders's Nephew, and died Bishop of Verdun.

John, surnamed Of Basingstoke, was born at the Town so called: He was a great Scholar and Author in his Time. He wrote a Greek Grammar, and is reputed the Re-

stor of that Tongue in England. Matthew Paris says of him, that he was *Vir in trivio & quadrivio ad plenum eruditus*. He flourished about Anno 1250.

Richard White, a Romish Exile, and Regius Professor at Doway, was born at Basingstoke. He lived in King James I's Reign, and wrote an History of Britain, often quoted by the learned Mr. Selden, who would not have regarded it, unless of great worth.

Dr. Thomas James, that eminent Antiquary, and first Keeper of the Bodleian Library, chosen to that Office by Sir Tho. Bodley Knt. himself, was born in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Camden, who was cotemporary with him, gives him this Character:

*Thomas James, Oxoniensis, Vir Eruditus & vere quibuscumque se totum literis, & libris involvit, & jam publici boni studio in Anglia Bibliothecis excutiendis (Deus opus suum secundet) id molitur, quod Reipublice literarie imprimis erit usus.* Brit. in Mouth.

## CHARITY-SCHOOLS erected in this County.

**A**lton, where is a School for forty Boys and twenty Girls, who are taught to read, write, and cast Accompt, and the Girls learn also to sew, knit, &c.

Amport, where is a School for about thirty poor Children.

Andover, where several poor Children are taught, at the Charge of some private Persons.

Basingstoke, where is a School for twelve Children, maintained by the Skinner's Company in London. and another School for twenty four Girls, clothed and taught at the Expence of a Lady of Quality.

Bishops Waltham, where are twelve Boys taught to read, write, and cast Accompt.

Brouhston, where is a School for all the poor Children.

Chibolton, where are twenty-four Children put to School.

Cliddefden, where is a School for the poor

Children, endowed by Mrs. Anne Dorrington or Dodngton, with 10 l. a Year. The Master also hath a good Brick house, and a convenient Piece of Ground joining to it, allowed him for his Habitation and Maintenance for the Time being.

Corhampton, where are eight poor Boys taught to read, write, and cast Accompt.

Dummer, where is a Rent-Charge of four Pounds a Year, given for ever, for the teaching of the poor Boys of this Parish, and the Interest of 20 l. is appropriated to the Buying of Bibles, to be given yearly to and among the Children.

Gatcomb in the Isle of Wight, where is a School endowed with the Interest of 200 l. left by a Clergyman born in this Town.

Godshill in the same Isle, where is a School endowed, and subject to the Visitation of three neighbouring Clergymen.



*Hartley*, whose Children are to be taught at *Selburn-School*, which see.

*Milbrooke*, where is a School for eight Children, upheld by the Minister.

*Newport* in the *Ile of Wight*, where is a School well endowed.

*Newton*, the Children of which Place are to be taught at *Selbourn*.

*Odiham*, a School erected about eleven Years since by a Tradesman of the Town, who gave the Use of 600 *l.* for the Teaching of thirty poor Boys, who have since found other Benefactors to increase the Number.

*Overwallop*, the Children of which Place are all kept to School at the Charge of the Rector of the Parish.

*Selbourn*, where were three Schools erected in 1705, for the Teaching of the poor Children of this Place and *Hartley*, *Tisted*, and *Newton*, three neighbouring Parishes, to the Number of forty-six, to read, repeat their Catechism and say their Prayers: The Boys are learned also to write and cast Accounts, and the Girls to sew and knit. Fifteen of these Children are clothed. These Schools are maintained by the Minister, four neighbouring Gentlemen, and four Clergymen. Here are besides two Settlements of 4 *l. per Annum* each, for putting some of the said Children Apprentices, and six of them have already been so disposed of.

*Sherburn*, here is a School, but under some Discouragements.

*Silchester*, where are five poor Children taught.

*Soberton* and *Meon*, where twenty-four Children are taught to read.

*Southampton*, where is a School for thirty Boys, who are clothed; opened at *Christmas* 1713, and maintained by Subscriptions of upward of 80 *l.* a Year. The Children are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, and the Church-Catechism.

*South Stoneham*, where the Offertory has for some Time been applied for the Teaching of poor Children.

*Titchfield*, where is a School for the Teaching of twelve Boys, who are also clothed by a Legacy, formerly applied to the Relief of poor Widows, but now appropriated to the Support of the School.

*Tisted*, the Children of which Place are to be taught at *Selbourn*.

*Wherwel*, where all the poor Children of the Parish, being at this Time about twenty-four, are taught at the Charge of an Alderman of *London*.

*Winchester*, in this City there are three Schools, one for fifty Boys, and another for thirty Girls, who are all clothed, and when they are fit, will be put out Apprentices. These Schools are maintained by a Subscription of 220 *l.* a Year. The third School is for the Teaching of 250 Boys, (who are not clothed) at the Charge of a private Person.

*Wounston*, where are twelve Boys taught at the Charge of the Minister.



# Of the Isles of ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and SARKE.

THESE Islands, tho' lying upon the Coasts, and once Members of the Bishoprick of *Constance* in *Normandy*, yet now belonging to the Kingdom of *England*, and by Queen *Elizabeth* annexed to the See of *Winchester*, are most properly to be treated of under this Shire, and therefore we have added a short Account of them, in the Order abovementioned.

*Alderney*, lying just upon the Coasts of *Normandy*, called in the Records of the Tower, *Aurney*, *Aureney*, and *Aurigney*, supposed by some to be the *Arica* or *Riduna* of *Antoninus*, by others *Ebodia* or *Evodia*, from the Authority of *Petrus Diaconus*, who being but little acquainted in these Parts, cannot be much depended upon for any Certainty.

This Island is hardly seven Miles distant from the Promontory of *Le Hogue* in *Normandy*, but thirty Leagues from the nearest Part of *England*, and much more from *Hampshire*. It is extended from South-East to North-East, and containeth in Circuit about eight Miles; the South shore consisting of high Cliffs.

The Town, which gives Name to the Island, is situate about the midst of it, having a Parish-Church, and Inhabitants of near eighty Families, with an Harbour, called *Crabbie*, which is at some Miles distance from it. On the East-Side there is an ancient Fort, and a Dwelling-house belonging to it, built at the Charge of the Chamberlains, to whose Ancestor, *George Chamberlain Esq*; Son of *Sir Leonard Chamberlain* of *Sherburn* in *Yorkshire*, Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Fee-Farm Rent of this Isle, because he had recovered it from the *French*. Under the Fort the Land is so over-whelmed with Sand forced upon

it by the Violence of the North-West Winds, that now it serveth for little but to harbour Conies.

The Air of this Island is healthy, and the Soil sufficiently rich, full of fresh Pastures and Corn-Fields, yet the Inhabitants are poor, by means of a Custom which they have among them, of parting their Lands into small Parcels, by Gavelkind. From it there runs a Ridge of high Rocks for some way Westward, which having several Edges, are much dreaded by the Mariners, who call them *Quasquettes*, out of one of which, properly named *Casquet*, there gusheth out a most sweet Spring of fresh Water, which is a great Comfort to the whole Island, but most especially to the Fishermen who beat up and down about them.

Near this Rock, the young Princes, King *Henry I's* Sons, (the eldest of whom was Duke of *Normandy*) were driven by a Storm as they were sailing into *Normandy*, and miserably perished.

'Tis said, that there was found in this Island, a Man's Tooth, as big as a Man's Fist, which, tho' it may be some Matter of Wonder, yet is not worth mentioning, in comparison of a Tooth, which *St. Austin* says he had seen, so large, that it might have been cut into an hundred Teeth, as big as any ordinary Man's.

*Guernsey*, called by *Antoninus*, *Sarnia*, perhaps the same with *Granona*, mentioned by the *Notitia* in *Armorica*, lying twenty-four Miles North-West of *Jersey*, and about as much from *Normandy*. It runs from East to West in the Form of an Harp, and is of small Extent, having but ten Parishes in it; but in this respect it is preferable to the other Islands;



Islands, that nothing venomous will live in it.

The Air is very healthful, as may be seen by the long Lives both of the Men and Women; and the Soil is said to be of the same Nature with *Crete* or *Ireland*, not apt to breed any venomous Creature, and more rich and fruitful than that of *Jersey*, but not so productive, because the Inhabitants follow Merchandize themselves, and leave their Fields to their Hinds; yet they have Corn enough for their Use, Cattle sufficient for themselves, and to furnish their Ships, Plenty of Fish brought in continually from the neighbouring Seas, and in the North-West there is a Lake of about a Mile or more in Compass, exceedingly well stored with Carps, the best that Mortals ever saw, for Taste and Bigness.

Nature has fortified this Island well, having fenced it in with a Ridge of stiff Rocks, among which there is one, called *Smyris*, a very hard and sharp one, which we term *Emeril*, with which Lapidaries polish their Jewels, and Glaziers cut glass.

This Island has also a better Haven than the other, and so a greater Concourse of Merchants; for almost in the farthest Point Eastward, but on the South-Side, the Shore falls in like an Half-Moon, and thereby makes a Bay capable of receiving very large Ships. Near this Place stands

*St. Peter*, a little Market-Town, consisting of one long and narrow Street, which has a good Magazine, and is thronged with Merchants, especially upon the Breaking out of any War; for by an ancient Privilege of the Kings of *England*, this Place enjoys a kind of perpetual Truce, and the *French* Merchants in the Times of War, may come hither and trade with their Commodities.

The Plaidery, or Court of Justice is erected here:

The Mouth of the Haven, which is pretty well set with Rocks, is defended by a Castle on each Side, the one called the *Old Castle*, and the other the *Cornet*, standing opposite to it, on a Rock encompassed with Water, when the Tide is up. It was repaired in *Queen Mary's* Days, by *Sir Leonard Chamberlain* Knt. Governour of the Island, and was after strengthened with new Works in *Queen Elizabeth's* Days, by

his Successor, *Thomas Leighton*. The Governour of the Island generally dwells in it, and will not suffer any *Frenchman* or *Woman* to enter it, upon any pretence whatsoever.

*Alderney* and *Sarke* are under his Jurisdiction; and hence it is, that in our Histories and Acts of Parliament we have mention only of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, the former comprehending the other two.

The Seigneuries of this Island are but two, viz. *Anneville* and *Sammarez*, both of which have passed by Way of Sale thro' divers Hands, and are now come almost to nothing. The present Owners are *Mr. Fashion* and *Mr. Andrews*, both of them of *English* Parentage.

The Churches of this Island are, 1. *St. Peter on the Sea*. 2. *St. Martin's*. 3. *La Forest*. 4. *Torteval*. 5. *St. Andrew's*. 6. *St. Peter's in the Wood*. 7. *St. Saviour's*. 8. *Chastel*. 9. *St. Michael in the Vale*. 10. *St. Sampson*. As these Churches, as well as those in the other Isles, followed the *Romish* Constitution, when they were subject to the Bishop of *Constance*; so after the Reformation they used the *English* Liturgy, in *King Edward's* Days, and conformed again to the *Romish* Doctrines in *Queen Mary's*.

When *Queen Elizabeth* restored the Reformation, these Isles were full of *Frenchmen*, who had fled hither from the Persecutions of their own Country, and some of their Ministers had gotten Possession of two of the chief Churches, viz. *St. Peter's Port* here, and *St. Helier* in *Jersey*, and introduced the *Geneva* Discipline, for which they sent a Deputation to that Queen, to beg her Permission, that all the Churches might be so modelled; but the Queen utterly denied to grant it, yet allowed it to be continued in those Churches.

This did not discourage the Ministers, but they went on to erect their Worship, and having brought the *English* Liturgy into Contempt and Disuse, convened two Synods at *Peter-Port* in *Guernsey*, to settle their Form of classical Discipline, which they digested into twenty Chapters; the Governours, contrary to the Queen's Order, agreeing to it, that they might keep Possession of the Dean's Lands. *Cartwright* and *Snape*, the two famous *English* Presbyterians, were at these Assemblies. When

King











King James I. came to the Crown, they renewed their Request for the Settlement of their Church-Government; and upon a Suggestion, that Queen Elizabeth had allowed it, obtained a Confirmation of it; but Sir John Peyton being sent Governour, happened to have a Contest with the Colloquy or Assembly, about the presenting to vacant Benefices, in which the latter shewed so much Pride and Insolence, that most of the chief Men of the Isles, joined in a Petition to have the Liturgy and English Church-Government settled among them; which was so acceptable to that King, that he immediately appointed a new Dean, and Ministers; who being ordered to draw up a Body of Canons, which Archbishop Abbot and the Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester corrected, they obtained the Royal Assent, January 30. Reg. 21. and so the Settlement was made, which has continued ever since. On the North Side joins

*La Val*, a Peninsula, which had formerly a Priory or Convent in it. In the West Part near the Sea, there is a Lake of a Mile and half in Compass, well stored with Fish, especially Carp, which for Size and Taste are much commended.

The Inhabitants are not so industrious in improving their Ground, as the People of Jersey, yet they follow Navigation and Commerce for a more uncertain Gain, with much Toil and Application. Every Man takes Care to till his Land by himself only, so that the whole Island is an Inclosure, which is not only a great Profit to them, but secures them against the common Enemy.

This Island, as also Jersey, is adorned with many Gardens and Orchards, so that they generally make use of Cyder for their Drink. The Inhabitants of both are originally, either Normans or Britains, but they speak French, yet will not endure to be called French, without Disdain, but willingly hear themselves counted English. Both Islands use Uraic for fuel, or Sea Coal from England. They have plenty of Fish, and have both the same Form of Government.

Jersey, or Casarea, lying under the Rocks called Casquets, Southward: The French call

it *Gearsey*, by Contraction, as *Casaris burgum* is contracted into *Cherburgh*, and *Cæsaraugusta* to *Saragosa*. It was some Time known, under the Name of *Luzia*, and 'tis thought by some learned Men, that it was the most ancient Name of the Island, by which it was called before the Romans gave it the Name of *Casarea*, tho' that Name has thro' Length of Time quite prevailed. *Gregorius Turonensis* calls it *Insula Maris, quæ Constantiæ Civitati adjacet*, i. e. An Island of the Sea, that lieth near the City *Constantia*, and says, that *Prætextatus*, Bishop of *Roan*, was confined in it, Anno 582. for it lies over against *Constantia* in France, now called *Mortaigne*.

Queen Elizabeth knowing of how great Importance to her Kingdoms it was to secure these Islands against all Attempts of the French, began to build a noble Castle in this Isle, still retaining her Name, tho' she lived to finish only that part of it, which is above the Iron Gate, now called the upper Gate. King Charles I. in his War with France (for his Match into the Royal Family there could not change their old Enmity to England into Friendship) added new Fortifications to it, and built the lower Ward, which takes up all the Ground, on which stood anciently the Church and Abbey of *St. Helier*, and then it became the Residence of the Governour.

In the unnatural Wars between King Charles I. and his Parliament, Sir Charles Carteret secured this Island for the King, and held it out several Years against all the Power of the Rebels; and when England was reduced to a Common weal h, this Island was such a Thorn in their Sides, that with their Privateers, they so infested the narrow Seas, and took so many Prizes, that their Merchant Ships dared not stir out without a Convoy.

While King Charles I. was a Prisoner in *Hurst Castle* in Hampshire, a very unhealthy Place; Prince Charles, his Son, (afterwards restored to the Throne) came into this Island, and was received with great Joy, and by his Presence the Loyal Islanders were animated to undertake to rescue his Father from his noisome Prison, in which Attempt, tho' they failed of Success, yet they gave an ample Demonstration of their Loyalty and



and Willingness to save their King's Life, which so many sought to take away.

King *Charles II.* immediately after his Father's Death, was proclaimed in this Isle, which was an Inducement for him to come again into it, and make his Residence here for some Time, with his Brother the Duke of *York*, and several Nobles, who adhered to him in his Exile. He drew a Map of it with his own Hands, and ordered a Fort to be built as an Outwork to *Elizabeth-Castle*, to command the Entrance and Approach to it on the Land-Side. 'Tis now called *Charles Fort*: From hence he went into *Scotland*, and was soon after crowned at *Scoon*, *January 1, 1650*, from whence the next Year he went into *England* to recover his Right by the Battle of *Worcester*, but without Success.

While these Things were doing, the Parliament in *England* being alarmed at the Losses, which her Merchants had sustained by the *Jersey Privateers*, resolved upon the Reduction of it, and to that end sent Admiral *Blake* with eighty Sail of Ships, and Major General *Haynes*, with 4000 Land Forces, to make a Descent on it, in which Providence was so favourable to them, that the Sea seemed to prosper their Success as well as the Land, and so it was taken in 1651, and great Rejoicings were made in *England* for it; but Sir *George Carteret*, with about 350 Men, held out the Castle of *Elizabeth* so long, till King *Charles II.* not being able to lend them any Succour, advised them to surrender.

After the Restoration, King *Charles II.* was pleased to remember the Loyalty of this Island, not only in preferring Sir *George Carteret*, whom he made Vice-Chamberlain of his Household, and for his Sake, making his Grandson a Baron, but in shewing his special Favour to the Inhabitants, whom he took into his Protection, and secured by building a Wall round the Green, between the lower Ward, and *Charles Fort*, and planting it with Ordnance.

This Island is about twelve Miles in Length, and near seven in Breadth, and so is about thirty Miles in Compass, defended with Rocks and Quick-Sands, which makes Sailing that Way dangerous. The Soil, tho' of divers Sorts, is fruitful, so that this Isle has great Plenty of Fruit, good Flocks

of Cattle and Sheep, many whereof had anciently four, and some six Horns, but now they are very rare.

In the west Part of the Island there is a large Tract of Land, once most excellent, but now a barren Desert, caused by the westerly Winds driving vast Heaps of Sand upon them.

This Island produces all manner of Trees, Roots, Herbs, Corn, and Fruits, of which, when Dr. *Heylin* was in it, he says, they had such Plenty, that they could spare to barter with the *Spanish Merchants* at *St. Malo's*; but since his Time, the Inhabitants have betaken themselves so much to Navigation, the Stockin Manufacture, and planting of Orchards, that Tillage being much neglected, they are forced to get a Supply from *England*, *France*, or *Dantzick* in *Poland*, tho' their Cyder supplies them with Drink, and so they make little Malt.

Their Grounds are inclosed, not with Bushes, as in *England*, but with great Bulwarks of Earth, raised with great Labour and Expence, from six to eight or ten Foot high, with a Thickness and Solidity answerable to their Height; and tho' they have no Chalk, Lime, or Marle, to improve their Lands with, yet their Sea-Weed, called *Uraic*, and in *Latin*, *Veriscum* or *Wreccum*, is equivalent to them all; for the Summer *Uraic* being used for Fuel, the Ashes are a great Improvement to the Soil on which they are laid, and the Winter *Uraic* being turned in with the Plough, so enriches the Ground, that it becomes very fruitful.

Cyder is so plentiful in this Isle, that no Place in the World is thought to equal it, of the Extent, it being reckoned, that 24000 Hogsheads are made here yearly, which being very little or none of it exported, must be a great Occasion of Excess, especially since it is as rich as the best *Hereford Cyder*, and might vie with it, if it were but as well managed. This Drink is but lately brought into it, for the ancient Drink used by these Islanders was Mead, and in Queen *Mary's* Days, they were allowed to transport 500 Tun of Beer out of *England*, for their Use.

This Island is plentifully stored with Waters for their common Use, for tho' the whole be an entire Rock in a Manner, it abounds so with Springs and Brooks, that there



there is hardly an House, tho' situate on never so high an Hill, but has one near it; nor doth it want physical Waters, for Dr. *Charlton*, late President of the College of Physicians in *London*, found a Fountain of excellent mineral Waters, while he resided here.

The Oxen and Sheep of this Isle are small, but the Flesh of them so tender and good, as that some prefer it to the *English*, for which the only Reason assigned is, the Shortness of the Grass: The Horses are useful for the Plough and Cart, but not many for the Saddle. Hare and Rabbits are the only Game found in this Isle, for here are no Bucks, or Stags, or Deer, Foxes, or Wolves.

Here are Plenty of the common Sorts of Fowl, whether Barn Fowl, Wild Fowl, or Sea Fowl, besides *Soland* Geese or Barnacles, as they are commonly called, which are produced out of rotten Wood, tossed long in the Sea; and the *Fersey* Partridge, which hath red Feet, Eyes like a Pheasant, and Feathers of various Colours, one of the beautifullest Birds in Nature, but the Flesh is not more delicate than the grey Partridge of *England*.

The several sorts of Sea-fish which are usually had in *England*, are common here, as Lobsters, Crabs, Plaice, Rays, Turbots, Mackarel, &c. but much cheaper: There are also some Fish peculiar to this Place, as the Ormer, or *Auris Marina*, so called from its likeness to a Man's Ear; 'tis a Lump of white Pulp, very sweet and luscious; the Bafe which comes so near the Shore, that Cart-loads have been taken up at a Draught, and some of them a Yard long, Mulletts, Urac's, a Fish in Shape and Taste like a Carp, Haws, Rowses, Rouffets, and Congers, which last are found at all Seasons, and some of them so big as to weigh 40 or 50 lb. the Lancon, or little lame Tingrels, which are armed with dangerous Teeth and Prickles, the Gronnard and Siren or Mermaid. There are few or no Ponds in the Isle, but that at *St. Oüen*, which nourishes Carp to an unusual Largeness, viz. above three Foot long, and yet very well-tasted.

The Multitudes of Toads, Lizards and Moles, which are found in this Island, may be justly thought some unhappiness to the

People, because they are an unpleasant Sight; and a Damage to their Labour, but as to the Toads, it doth not appear that they have done any Harm by Poison or Venom; and tho' they lie in the Waters for the most Part, they do not cease to be wholesome. The Lizards are an harmless Creature, seeming rather to love and admire Man, than hurt him, and their Aspect is agreeable enough. The Moles indeed do by their working under Ground, hurt the Roots of the Corn, but 'tis not to be doubted, but they as much advantage the Fruit-Trees.

The Air is very wholesome, and the People are subject to no Distempers, but Fevers and Agues, and those chiefly in the Months of *March* and *September*, which therefore they call *Settembers*, and for this Reason they have no Physicians in their Island.

And the Inhabitants, if temperate, live to a great Age. The Cold is not so vehement here, as in other Places of the same Latitude, by reason of the Salt Breezes, which blow almost continually from the Sea, but they are subject to Storms from a westerly Wind.

There is very little or no Fuel for Fires in the Island, and therefore they are forced to use a Sea-Weed instead of Wood, which they term *Uraic*, supposed to be *Pliny's Fucus Marinus*, produced very plentifully in the Rocks about these Islands. This being dried in the Sun, serves them to burn, and the Ashes are as good as Marle or Dung to manure their Fields and Fallows, and do much enrich them, but they are not allowed to gather it in any Time, but Summer or Spring, and then only on such Days as the Magistrates appoint, and they repair with their Cars to the Shore, or in Boats to the Rocks, with great Joy and Readiness, but the Poor are permitted to take all that the Sea casts up at any Time, for their Use.

The mid-land Part of the Isle is somewhat high and mountainous, but the Valleys under the Hills are finely watered with Brooks, and very pleasant, being planted with Fruit-Trees, especially Apple-Trees, of whose Fruit they make Cyder.

The whole Island is divided into twelve Parishes, viz. *Trinity*, *St. John* and *St. Mary* on the North-Side, *St. Owen*, *St. Peter* and *St. Breward* on the West, *St. Laurence*, *St. He-*



lier and St. Saviour on the South, and St. Clement, Gronville and St. Martin on the East, which are subdivided into Tithings, called *Vintaines*.

The chief Town is St. Helier, a neat and well-built Place, seated on the Sea, and inhabited by Merchants, Tradesmen and Artificers, for the Gentry dwell generally in the Country. Here is the ordinary Seat of Justice, and a great Market kept every Saturday; for Conversation and dispatch of Business, St. Aubin or Albin is the next Town of Note, and stands upon the same Bay: It is the best Port in the Isle, and therefore much resorted to by the Merchants, who meet there every Monday, about Matters relating to Navigation and foreign Trade.

The lesser Towns and Villages are so thick placed, that they may seem to be all one almost. The Number of the Inhabitants is thought to be near 20000. The Buildings, both publick and private, are very strong and lasting, being all built of Stone, the meaner, of the common Stone of the Isle, the better Sort of Stone fetched from *Chazé*, a French Isle, which is blueish, or from St. Malo, which is a reddish Grey, like common Porphyry, both which make a good Shew. The chief Seats of the Island are, the Manors of St. Ouen, Samares, Trinity, and Rossel.

The Language spoken here is French, all Preaching and Pleading is in that Tongue, and tho' it be not spoken in that Purity as it is about Paris, yet it has not such a barbarous Jargon in it, as *Dauphiné*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, &c.

Trade is the Life of this Isle, and Merchandize was very much improved here before the War; for the People had many good Ships, with which they traded not only into England and France, but into Spain, Norway, and America, but the Privateers of St. Malo ruin'd their Navigation this War: The constant and standing Manufacture of this Isle is knitting Stockins, which were formerly brought to St. Helier's Market, ten thousand Pair weekly, and sold to the Merchants, but this Trade has been brought also very low by the War.

On the East-Side, where it looketh towards the City *Constantia*, that lies just

over-against it, stands a very strong Castle, situated upon a very steep Rock, called by the proud Name of *Mont-Orgueil*, repaired by Henry V. and commanded by the Governour of the Isle, who was formerly styled *The Keeper of it*, and in King Henry III.'s Time had a yearly Salary of two hundred Pounds.

On the South, but at a great Distance, lies St. Malo, which takes its Name from *Maclovius*, a Man of great Piety, being formerly called *Diablintum*, and *Aletum* in the Old Notitia, for in a Manuscript of *Isidorus Mercator*, it is expressly read, *Civitas Diablintum, quæ alio nomine Aletum, i. e. The City Diablintum, otherwise called Aletum*. The People apply themselves chiefly to Husbandry, tho' they also use fishing. The Women make great Gain by knitting Hosen, which they call *Fersey Stockins*.

The Government of this Island is under one chief Officer, who represents the King's Person, and acts by his Commission, called the Governour, whose Province it is to have the Custody of his Majesty's Castles, the Command of the Garrisons and Militia of the Island, which he models as he pleases; to be present in the Courts of Judicature, especially when any Act passes that concerns the King's Service, the Maintenance of the publick Peace and good Government of the Isle, to protect the Court, and assist it in the Execution of its Judgments, to arrest and imprison Persons suspected of Treason, with the Concurrence of two of the Jurats, to admit, or prohibit any Persons to settle in the Isle, and to concur in the Sale of all Estates. His Residence is in *Elizabeth-Castle*, now called the *New Castle*.

The Baili is the next Officer under the Governour. He is a Person of great Dignity, and has the chief Administration of Justice committed to him by a Patent from the King, whom he represents in Court, where his Seat is raised above the Governour's. He can nevertheless act only in Conjunction with

The Jurats, which are twelve in Number, first instituted by King John, after the manner of the Courts in *Gascoigne*, but to be chosen by the People. They were by the Charter of their Creation, called *Coronatores Jurati, i. e. sworn Coroners or Officers*.



cers of the Crown, and none might be of them but a Knight, but now they are called Jurats or Justiciaries only; without the Verdict of these Jurats, the Bailly cannot give Sentence, and in Case of Inequality he must follow the major Part, but if Opinions be equal, he may give his Judgment as he pleases.

Besides the Bailly and Jurats there go to make up the Court, several other Officers, as the King's Advocate or Attorney, and Solicitor, the Sheriff, Greffier or Clerk, six Advocates or Solicitors at Bar, two Denunciators or Under-Sheriffs, and the Usher to keep Order. This Court thus composed, takes Cognizance of all Pleas, real, personal, mix'd, or criminal, except Treason, and some extraordinary Cases, which are reserved to the King and his Privy Council, to whom alone this Court is subject, but yet to be determined according to the Laws and Customs of the Isle. But tho' the Court be but one, and the Judge and Jurats the same, yet it is distinguished according to the Subject tried, and so they have four Courts.

1. A Court of Inheritance, to try the Property of Lands and Inheritances.

2. A Court of Catel, *i. e.* for trying Causes about Chattels and Moveables.

3. The Billet or extraordinary Court, because Causes are tried in Order as they are set down in a Billet or Scroul, set on the Court-Gate.

4. Saturday-Court, for the King's and Jurats Causes, which are held (all but this last, which is held upon any Emergency) in Term only.

These, with other Islands hereabouts, belonged formerly to Normandy, being given to Rollo, and his Normans, together with it, by Charles IV. surnamed *The simple*, King of France. From Rollo, after five Successions, they came to William the Conqueror, who gave the Command of them to his Son Robert, but after King Henry I. had defeated his Brother Robert, in 1108, he annexed Normandy and the Islands, to the Crown of England, to which they ever after stedfastly adhered, till King John being found guilty of the Death of his Ne-

phew, Arthur, Duke of Britain, by the Parliament of Paris, called together by Philip, King of France, to examine into it, was deprived of Normandy, which Province revolted wholly from him, and never was since recovered; for King Henry III. being taken up with the Barons Wars, was forced to neglect its Recovery, and at length quire his Title wholly to it, to rid himself of them. From that Time they have continued firm in their Allegiance, and are the only Places that were William the Conqueror's Inheritance, that remain in this Crown.

The French have made divers Attempts to re-unite them to that Kingdom with Normandy, but in vain. In the Reign of Philip de Valois, Hugh Quiriel, Admiral of France, made a Descent upon Guernsey, and having taken the Castle, held it three Years, but it was again recovered by the English-Fleet, in 1342. So also Evan, a Welshman, descended from the Princes of Wales, but then serving the French King, surprized Guernsey in the Time of King Edward III. but lost it again soon after. In Edward IV's Days, while he was contending with King Henry VI. for the Crown, they got Possession of Guernsey, but were beat off by the Valour of Richard Harleston, Vadelect of the Crown, as he was then called, for which the King rewarded him with the Government, both of the Island and Castle. Again, in the Minority of King Edward VI. 1549. the Kingdom being embroiled with Wars, Leo Strozzi, Commander of the French Gallies, invaded that Isle, but was repulsed with Loss.

This Isle was Pagan, (and some of the Heathen Altars still remain, called *Pouque-lays*) till Anno 565, when Christianity was planted here by St. Magloire, who lies buried in a Chapel in the Parish of St. Saviour, still bearing his Name. Childebert, King of France, annexed these Isles to the Archbishoprick of Dola, and

The Bishop of Constance in Normandy held the Ecclesiastical Government of the Isles, till within the Memory of some of the former Age, but he refused to abjure the Pope's Supremacy in England, as the other Bishops belonging to that Crown had done; and then they were taken from the Diocese



of *Constance*, and laid to the Diocese of *Winchester* by *Queen Elizabeth*, and from that Time the Bishop of *Winchester* and his Successors have exercised Episcopal Jurisdiction there.

*Jersey* is now governed by a Dean or Commissary, according to the Manner of the *English Church*, and so is *Guernsey*, with the Isles appendant, tho' before the Reign of *King James I.* they followed the Church-Discipline of *Geneva*, which was introduced by the *French Ministers*. *Jersey* is much the biggest of these Isles, containing about 121 Parishes, for *Guernsey* and the other two have not more than that alone.

As to the Civil Customs of these Islands, some of them, which are found in the Records of the Tower, are as follow :

That *King John* instituted twelve Coroners, who were obliged by Oath to keep the Rights, and hold the Pleas of the Crown; and granted, for the better Security of the Islanders, that their Bailiffs from thenceforth, by Advice of the Coroners, might plead without a Writ of *Novel Disseisin* made within the Year, without the Writ of *Mortdancer*, or *Brief de Dower* likewise.

That Jurors shall not defer their Sentence in any Cause above a Year, and that they shall be respected in Customs and other Things, as home-born Subjects, and not as Foreigners. In other Things the Customs of *Normandy* prevail here in most Cases.

*Serk*, in *Latin Sargia*, a small Island of six Miles in Compass, lying between the two last. It lay desolate till *John de St. Owen* of *Jersey* (descended of an ancient Family, said to be more ancient than *St. Owen*) planted a Colony here, by a Commission from *Queen Elizabeth*, but with some Aims of Profit to himself, as the Report goes.

He divided it into several Estates, and leased them out to Tenants, whom he drew from the other Islands, so that now it contains about forty Families. By Nature it is so fenced in with mighty Rocks, that there is no Way of getting into it, but one, which may be defended by a small Force, against the strongest Power of Christendom.

In this Island, as in the rest, there is a Bailly and other Officers of Justice, but all of them subordinate in Matters of Appeal to the Courts and Colloquies of *Guernsey*.

At that Time *Tythow* or *Jethow*, a little Isle adjoining, served the Governor of *Sarke* for a Park to feed Cattle, and keep Deer, Rabbits, and Pheasants in; and *Arme*, another Isle, larger than *Jethow*, was a solitary Place for *Franciscans*, but this last is better improved, and has a good Church in it.

In the Year 1549, the *French* seized upon this little Isle, which was then uninhabited, planted Colonies, and built Forts in it, supposing that being in Possession of this Place, which lies in the midst of all the rest, they could, by their continual Incursions, subdue them, but they were soon dispossessed and their Designs quashed, and so it remained desolate till the above-mentioned Grant.

Omitted Page 865. Line 17. Col. 2. After *Basingstoke*; *Farly*, not far from *Basingstoke*, but in the Hundred of *Berman Spit*; which, to distinguish it from another Village of that Name in the other Side of the County, is usually called *Farly Wallop*, because it has long been the Seat of the ancient and worshipful Family of the *Wallops*, (till the Mansion-House was burnt by Accident, in the Year 1662,) from whom is descended *John Wallop Esq*; at present [1717] one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Knight of the Shire for this County.

Addi-



## Additions to Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

**P**Age 846. Line 11. Col. 2. After, brings us to, add, *Bramere*, where was anciently a Monastery, to which divers Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the Parish of *Hordelle* belonged before the Dissolution, when being seized by King *Henry VIII.* they were given in exchange to Sir *Thomas Wriothesley* Lord Chancellor, for other Lands and Hereditaments, of which the Parsonage of *Wedley* in this County was a Part.

Page 872. Line 10. Col. 1. After, two hundred Years. add, But the same King *Edward* in the 21st Year of his Reign, granted the Government of the Isle, and Keeping of the Castle of *Caresbrooke* to *John Fitz-Thomas*, Steward of *New Forest*, during the King's Pleasure. He was called Constable of the Isle of *Wight*, &c.

King *Richard II.* also by his Letters Patent bearing date *Decemb. 5. Reg. 11. 1388.* granted the Isle of *Wight* and Castle of *Caresbrooke*, with all the Knights-Fees, &c. to the Duke of *York*, by the Name of the Earl of *Rutland*, to have and to hold them for himself and the Heirs of his Body, but he died without Issue, and so they returned to the Crown.

*Henry V.* King of *England*, by his Letters Patent bearing Date *Decemb. 10. Reg. 3. 1415:* did also grant the Isle of *Wight* and Castle of *Caresbrooke* with all the Knights-Fees, Advowsons, Rents, &c. to *Philippa*, Dutcheß of *York*, for Life, in lieu of a Portion, and afterward granted the Reversion of the same Isle and Castle, with the afore-said Appurtenances, to *Humphrey*, Duke of *Glocester*, and the Heirs male of his Body, but he died also without Issue in the 21st Year of King *Henry VI.* 1443.

Page 873. Line 15. Col. 1. After, Crown, add, And the same King granted the said Isle and Castle of *Caresbrooke* to *Edmund* Duke of *Somerset* and *Eleanor* his Wife, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, &c. They had a Son, *John*, who was afterward Duke of *Somerset*,

who was slain in *Epham field*, but dying without Issue, King *Edward IV.* &c.

*Ibid.* Line 28. Col. 1. After, *Wight*, add, But King *Henry VII.* by his Letters Patent bearing Date, *Anno 1485. Reg. 1.* granted the said Isle to *Edward Woodville* and the Heirs of his Body, which failing, the same King granted the Premises, *Reg. 10.* to *Reginald Bray* Knt. for his Life, upon Condition of paying yearly to the Crown, a Rent of 308*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* ½.

From all these Grants it appears, That the Government and Possession hath ever been esteemed of that great Honour and Importance, that it hath always, or for the most Part, been committed to a Branch of the Royal Family, or some special Favourite.

Page 877. Before the Beginning of *The Natural History*, add, *A List of the Governors of the Isle of Wight, anciently called Captains.*

**S**IR *Edward Hersey* in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, who was often sent thither to defend it from any sudden Invasion from *France*.

*Mr. Worfeley.*

*Sir Francis Knollys* in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

The Earl of *Portland* in King *Charles I.*'s Time.

The Lord *Culpeper* in King *Charles II.*'s Time.

*Sir Robert Holmes*, by Patent for Life.

The Lord *Curtis*.

General *Webb*.

General *Cadogan*, Lord *Reading*.



MEN of Eminency born or inhabiting in this Isle.

SIR John Cheeke, Tutor and Privy Counsellor to King Edward VI. born at Motestone: Some of his Family are still of repute in the Isle. He was a learned Man, and translated two of St. Chrysostom's Orationes into elegant Latin, as he also did the Reformation of the Ecclesiastical Laws of England out of English. He wrote also a Book, called *The true Subject*, and divers Letters. He was Provost of King's-College in Cambridge, but turned out by Queen Mary, Reg. 1. and imprisoned in the Tower, where hard Usage brought him to profess Popery, but he never enjoy'd himself after, nor Life long.

Sir Francis Knollys Knt. an Exile for his Religion in Queen Mary's Days, and a shining Light in Queen Elizabeth's, being one of her Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, Vice-Chamberlain, Captain of her Guards, and Treasurer of her Household. He wrote a general Survey of the Isle of Wight, with all the Castles and Fortresses adjoining to it; it is in MS. in the Earl of Arundel's Library. He had an Estate of 400 l. per Annum at Buccomb, which is in the richest Vale of the Isle. His Posterity removed afterward to Grobe-place not far from Southampton, and there still flourishes, Henry Knollys Esq; of that Place, being this Year 1717, High Sheriff for the County.

Dr. Thomas James was born at Newport, Fellow of New-College in Oxford, a Person so well versed in all sorts of Learning, that he was called a Living Library. Sir Thomas Bodley made him the first Keeper of his famous Library, which he founded at Oxford. He published a Catalogue of all the Books of that Library, and divers other Tracts.

Mr. Richard James, Nephew of Dr. Thomas, a frequent Preacher, and little inferior to his Uncle in Learning or Judgment, a very good Grecian, Poet, Critick, Antiquary, and Divine. The famous Selden commends him as such, and owns himself beholden to him, when he composed his *Marmora Arundeliana*. He was very serviceable to Sir John Cotton in ordering his great Library, and wrote several Books of Poems,

Sermons, &c. besides MSS. which are now remaining in the Bodleian Library, among which is one entitled, *Antiquitates Insule Vecte*.

Mr. Alexander Rosse, Vicar of Caresbrooke, the last that was presented by the Crown; King Charles I. in his Time settling the Patronage of this and divers other Livings in this Isle and Hampshire, upon Queen's-College in Oxford for ever. He was a very pious and studious Person, and wrote these following Books:

A Continuation of Sir Walter Raleigh's History.

Παντοβεία, or a View of all Religions.

Virgilius Evangelizans, &c.

He was ejected for his Loyalty to King Charles I. his Patron, and died in 1654. He gave many charitable Legacies in his Will.

Page 879. Line 26. Col. 2. After Hampshire, add, The chief Commodities of the Island, and of which it exports great Quantities, are Corn, Wool, Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, the best in its Kind, and white Sand, very fine, of which Drinking-glasses are made, which are as good as those formerly of Venice.

Page 879. At the End, add, Baronets of the Island.

SIR Richard Worsley of Appledorcomb, Isle of Wight, Knt. created a Baronet, May 22, 1611. 9 Jac. 1.

Robert Dillington of Knighton, Isle of Wight, Esq; created Sept. 6, 1628. 4 Car. 1.

John Meaux of Kingston, Isle of Wight, Decemb. 11, 17 Car. 1. 1641. Extinct.

Sir William Oglander of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, Knt. created Decemb. 12, 1665.

Schools of Charity erected in the Isle of Wight.

Freshwater, Gatcomb, Godskill, for all the poor Children respectively in each Parish, to be taught to read, write, and cast Accompts; and two new Fabricks for School-Houses built at Freshwater and Godskill, with Salaries to all of them. Six Children are taught and clothed at West-Cowes, by a private Hand.



A B B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
A Bbots-Anne	Andover	R. Andover	42 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abbots-Worthy	Micheldever		
Aldershot	Crundal		
Allom house	Christ-Church		
Allington	Manbridge		
ALRESFORD o=	Sutton	R. Alresford	49 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alresford Old	Fawley		
ALTON o=	Alton	R. Alton	35 17 8 0
Alverstock	Titchfield	R. Drockinsford	21 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alverstoe	Titchfield		
Amberfam	Eastermean		
Amerham	Eastermean		
Amner Farm	Hambleton		
Amport	Andover	V. Andover	25 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Andover	Andover	V. Andover	17 4 4 0
St. Andrew's Castle	Mansbridge		
Anfield	Mansbridge		
Anne Little	Wherwell		
Anstey	Alton		
Applethaw	Andover		
Arnwood	Christ-Church		
Ash	Overton	R. Basingstoke	9 11 4 0
Ash	Waltham		
Ashley	Kingsomborn	R. Somborn	7 16 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ashley North	Christ-Church		
Ashley South	Christ-Church		
Ashmansworth	Evinger		
Ashton East	Wherwell		
Ashton West	Wherwell		
Avington	Fawley	R. Alresford	11 11 9 0
Avon	Christ-Church		
Baddesley	Mansbridge		
Baddesley South	New-Forest		
Baghurst	Evinger	R. Basingstoke	7 12 0 0
Balderwood Lodge	New-Forest		
Baldox Fee	Redbridge		
Barkley Kings	New-Forest		
Barkmeaton	Redbridge		
Baropeg	Basingstoke		
Barrow	Titchfield		
Barton Peverell	Mansbridge		
Barton Stacy	Barton Stacy	V. Somborn	8 1 8 0
Bascomb	Christ-Church		
Basing	Basingstoke		
Basing-House	Basingstoke		
BASINGSTOKE o=	Basingstoke	V. Basingstoke	30 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beacon	New-Forest		
Beamond	Portsmouth		
Bear-house	Portsmouth		
Bearwick	Budlesgate		
Beawley	New-Forest		

Beaworth



<i>B E A.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>			
Beaworth	Fawley					
Beckham	Fordingbridge					
Bedhampton	Portsmouth	R. Drokinsford	10	3	7	0
Benham	Kingsclere					
Bentley	Crundal					
Bentworth	Odiham	R. Alton	14	10	4	0
Beriton	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	32	16	8	1/2
Bersfeldon	Waltham					
Bighton	Sutton	R. Alresford	19	8	1	0
Bindley	Basingstoke					
Binsted	Alton					
Binsted Kings	Alton					
Binsted Popham	Alton					
Bistern	Ringwood					
Bistern Barkley	Redbridge					
Bittern	Waltham					
Blendworth	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	6	7	8	1/2
Boldre	New-Forest	V. Fordingbridge	11	2	0	1/2
Borocote	Micheldever					
Borodean	Eastermean					
Bossington	Thorngate					
Botley	Mansbridge	R. Southampton	5	10	2	0
Bourn	Evinger					
Bradley	Barmanpitt	R. Alresford	8	13	4	0
Bradley	Overton					
Bramble Lodge	New-Forest					
Bramdean	Sutton					
Bramere	Fordingbridge					
Bramere	Fordingbridge					
Bramley	Basingstoke	V. Basingstoke	7	3	3	0
Bramsbury	Budlesgate					
Bramshall-House	Holdshot					
Bramshall Magna	Holdshot					
Bramshall Parva	Odiham					
Bramshot	Alton	R. Alton	18	9	0	1/2
Bramshot	Crundel					
Brickleton	Pastrow					
Brickton	Fordingbridge					
Britain Lee	Tichfield					
Broad Lands	Redbridge					
Brokenhurst	New-Forest					
Brookhampton	Havant					
Brook North	Micheldever					
Broughton	Thorngate	R. Somborn	37	9	11	1/2
Brown Candover	Buntsborough	R. Alresford	23	4	0	1/2
Broxton	Alton					
Buckland	Thorngate					
Buckland-House	New-Forest					
Bullington	Wherwell					
Bure	Christ-Church					
Burgate	Fordingbridge					

Burgh-clere



B U R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Burgh-clere	Evinger	R. Andover	30 0 0 0
Buricourt	Crundel		
Burley	New-Forest		
Burley Lodge	New-Forest		
Burrant East	Portsmouth		
Burrant West	Portsmouth		
Burstling	Waltham		
Burton	Christ-Church		
Burwell	Hambledon		
Buts Ash	New-Forest		
Cad Land	New-Forest		
Cadnam	Thorngate		
Calshot-Castle	New-Forest		
Cams	Titchfield		
Canterton	New-Forest		
Castle South	Portsmouth		
Caston	Fawley		
Catcomb	Portsmouth		
Cavehurst	Kingsclere		
Chalton	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	20 0 8 0
Charford North	Fordingbridge	R. Fordingbridge	5 13 4 0
Charford South	Fordingbridge		
Charlcor	Evinger		
Charlton	Andover		
Chatton	Christ-Church		
Chawton	Alton	R. Alton	11 5 4 1/2
Chawton Chapel	Alton	Ch. Alton	2 11 8 0
Cheriton	Fawley	R. Alresford	66 2 4 1/2
Chidden	Hambledon		
Chilbolton	Budlesgate		
Chilcomb	Fawley		
Chilling	Titchfield		
Chilworth	Mansbridge		
Chineham	Basingstoke		
Chicley	Finchdean		
CHRIST-CHURCH 0=	Christ-Church	V. Fordingbridge	16 0 0 0
Clanfield	Andover		
Clanfield	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	11 0 0 0
Clatford Upper	Andover	R. Andover	22 0 0 0
Cleer-Woodcot	Kingsfomborn		
Cliddesdon	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	10 16 1 0
Cockerfield	Alton		
Codbury	Redbridge		
Colderton	Andover		
Coldre	Alton		
Colmere	Barton Stacy	R. Alton	22 9 4 0
Comb	Pastrow	V. Andover	6 13 4 0
Comb Appledare	Eastermean		
Compton	Budlesgate	R. Wilton	23 6 8 0
Cornhampton	Meanstoke		
Cosham	Portsmouth		

B b b b b b

Cove



C O V.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Cove	Crundel		
Cowdrige	Waltham		
Cramborn	Micheldever		
Crawley	Budlesgate	R. Winton	35 13 4 0
Crockerhill	Farham		
Crofton	Tichfield		
Crockham	Crundel		
St. Cross	Budlesgate	H. Winton	84 4 2 0
Crow	Ringwood		
Crowdhill	Fawley		
Croxton	Pastrow	R. Andover	12 13 4 0
Crundel	Crundel	V. Basingstoke	22 5 6 ½
Dean	Farham		
Dean	Overton	R. Basingstoke	10 18 9 ½
Dean East	Thorngate		
Debton	New-Forest		
Denmead	Hambleton		
Dibden	Redbridge	R. Southampton	5 12 11 0
St. Diones	Waltham		
Dipnall	Crundel		
Dogmersfield	Odiham	R. Basingstoke	9 6 8 0
Drayton	Portsmouth		
Droxford	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	17 19 2 ½
Dummer	Barman Spit	R. Basingstoke	14 12 2 0
Durley	Waltham		
Earlston	Kingsclere		
Eastlington	Alton		
Easton	Fawley	R. Alresford	26 6 8 0
Edsworth	Finchdean		
Egbury	Evinger		
Elford	Ringwood		
Eling	Redbridge	V. Southampton	11 17 10 0
Ellingham	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	8 4 9 0
Elsing	Kingfomborn	R. Somborn	2 0 0 0
Empshot	Selborn	V. Alton	5 16 4 0
Emfworth	Bosmere		
Enham	Andover	R. Andover	10 0 0 0
Erifalk	Basingstoke		
Ervells	Hambleton		
Esthrop	Basingstoke	Ch. Basingstoke	10 0 0 0
Eversley	Holdshot	R. Basingstoke	11 7 10 0
Ewhurst	Kingsclere	Ch. Basingstoke	26 0 8 0
Ewshot	Crundel		
Exton	Fawley	R. Drokinsford	10 5 10 ½
Fackham	Pastrow	R. Andover	26 1 9 ½
FARHAM 00	Farham	V. Drokinsford	8 12 5 ½
Faringdon	Selborn	R. Alton	18 5 11 0
Farley	Barman Spit	R. Winton	10 12 1 0
Farley	Kingfomborn	R. Basingstoke	9 12 5 ½
Farnborough	Crundel	R. Basingstoke	7 12 10 0
Farnborough Place	Crundel		

Farham



F A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Fartham	Farham		
Fauston	Pastrow		
Fauston Farm	Pastrow		
Faushot	Crundel		
Fawley	New-Forest	R. Southampton	34 13 4 0
FORDINGBRIDGE 0=	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	30 2 2 1/2
Forlington	Portsmouth	R. Drokinsford	9 13 3 1/2
Forton	Wherwell		
Foxcot	Andover		
Frenchmore	Thorngate		
Fritham	New-Forest		
Frobury	Kingsclere		
Froxfield	Eastermean		
Froyle	Alton	V. Alton	11 12 1 1/2
Fryfalk	Evinger		
Fryvock	Evinger		
Funtly Magna	Tichfield		
Funtly Parva	Tichfield		
Fryfield	Andover	R. Andover	11 12 2 0
Gallare	Wherwell		
Gildable	Kingsclere		
Ginns	New-Forest		
Glidden	Hambledon		
Godshill	New-Forest		
Godshouse	Portsmouth		
Goodworth	Wherwell	V. Andover	10 0 0 0
Goodworth Clatford	Wherwell		
Gosport	Tichfield		
Grange	Buntesborough		
Grately	Andover	R. Andover	15 9 1 1/2
Gretham	Alton	R. Alton	6 5 10 0
Grewell	Odiham		
Grove-place	Risbridge		
Hale	Fordingbridge		
Hamble	Mansbridge		
Hambledon	Hambledon	V. Drokinsford	26 19 0 1/4
Hame	Barton Stacy		
Hannington	Chutley	R. Basingstoke	6 6 4 0
Hannington Lawrence	Kingsclere		
Harbridge	Ringwood		
Hardley	New-Forest		
Harford-Bridge	Odiham		
Harnden	Finchdean		
Hartley	Odiham		
Hartley Row	Odiham		
Hartley Waspil	Holdshot	R. Basingstoke	6 16 8 0
Hasel	Holdshot		
Hatherden	Andover		
H A V A N T 0=	Bosmere	R. Drokinsford	25 5 10 1/2
Hawkley	Selborn		
Hawley	Crimdall		

B b b b b b 2

Hayling



H A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Hayling	Bosmere	V. Drokinsford	8 9 10 0
May South	Alton		
Headborn Worthy	Barton Stacy		
Heath	Christ-Church		
Heath House	Finchdean		
Heckfield	Holdshot	V. Basingstoke	16 12 11 0
Hedley	Sutton	R. Alton	21 4 7 0
Helhouse	Chutley		
Henley	Evinger		
Henswell	Evinger		
Henton	Fawley	R. Alresford	19 11 9 0
Henton Daubney	Finchdean		
Herigot	Barman Spit		
Hertley Mawdet	Alton	R. Alton	10 1 8 2
Heryard	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	7 6 4 0
High-Clere	Evinger	R. Andover	7 13 4 0
Hill	Mansbridge		
Hill	Waltham		
Hill-side	Odiham		
Hinton	Christ-Church		
Hith	New-Forest		
Hoddington	Fawley		
Hoe	Meanstock		
Holdbury	New-Forest		
Holdshot	Holdshot		
Holiborn	Alton		
Holmhurst	Christ-Church		
Horbridge	Fordingbridge		
Hordwell	Christ-Church		
Hound	Mansbridge	V. Southampton	5 4 7 0
Houghton	Mansbridge	R. Somborn	27 12 6 1
Hunton	Budlesgate		
Hurley	Budlesgate	V. Winton	9 0 0 0
Hurne	Christ-Church		
Hurst-Castle	Christ-Church		
Hurton	Christ-Church		
Husborn Prior	Evinger	V. Andover	12 19 2 2
Husborn Tarrant	Pastrow	P. Andover	41 9 0 0
Husborn Tarrant	Pastrow	V. Andover	8 13 4 0
Ibbesley	Fordingbridge		
Ifford	Christ-Church		
Ilfield	Barman Spit	R. Basingstoke	8 3 6 0
Inhurst	Barton Stacy		
Itchell	Crundel		
Itching	Waltham		
Itching Abbots	Buttlesborough	P. Alresford	4 6 8 0
Itching Abbots	Buttlesborough	R. Alresford	14 1 9 0
Itching Stoke	Buttlesborough	R. Alresford	6 13 4 0
Ivory Lodge	New-Forest		
Karley	Andover		
Katherington	Finchdean	V. Drokinsford	9 5 8 0

Kempshot.



K E M.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Kempshot	Basingstoke		
Keppernham	Kingsfomborn		
Key-haven	Christ-Church		
Kimpton	Andover	R. Andover	25 12 9 0
King-gate	Fawley	R. Winton	6 6 9 0
KINGSCLERE 0=	Kingsclere	V. Basingstoke	17 19 6 1
Kingsley	Alton		
Kingston	Fawley		
Kingston	Portsdown		
Kingston	Ringwood		
Kingsworthy	Barton Stacy	R. Alresford	19 11 9 0
Kirbridge	Waltham		
Lamston	Havant	R. Winton	2 13 4 0
Langley	New-Forest		
Langley	Redbridge		
Langridge	Eastermean		
Lasham	Odiham	R. Alton	6 18 8 0
Laverstoke	Overton	R. Basingstoke	8 10 0 0
Leap	New-Forest		
Leckford	Kingsfomborn	P. Somborn	10 15 0 0
Leckford	Kingsfomborn	V. Somborn	8 16 9 1
Lee Marks	Titchfield		
LEMINGTON 0=	Christ-Church		
Lemington Old	Christ-Church		
Linchford	Crundel		
Lindhurst	New-Forest		
Lindhurst	New-Forest		
Lippock	Alton		
Lisle	Odiham		
Listerney	Meanstock		
Littleton	Budlesgate		
Livershit	Finchdean		
Lockerley	Thorngate		
Long Parish	Wherwell		
Long Stock	Kingsfomborn	V. Somborn	10 15 0 0
Lovington	Fawley		
Ludshelt	Andover	R. Andover	12 19 7 0
Lungford	Fawley		
Machanger	Chutley		
Magdalen	Fawley		
Mainston	Kingsfomborn		
Malwood Castle	New-Forest		
Malwood Lodge	New-Forest		
Mapledorwell	Basingstoke		
Mapledurham	Finchdean		
St. Maries	Waltham	H. Winton	16 16 2 1
Marsh-wood	Redbridge		
Martin-Worthy	Fawley	R. Alresford	15 10 1 0
St. Mary Born	Evinger		
Mattingley	Holdshot		
Maxwell	Fawley		

Mean



<i>M E A.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>			
Mean	Tichfield					
Mean East	Meanstock	V. Drokinsford	35	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Meanstock	Meanstock	R. Drokinsford	46	2	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mean West	Fawley	R. Drokinsford	30	17	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Medsted	Fawley					
Micheldever	Micheldever	V. Somborn	26	13	4	0
Michel Marth	Budlesgate	R. Somborn	26	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Michel Marth	Budlesgate					
Midleton	Wherwell	P. Andover	18	9	8	0
Midleton	Wherwell	V. Andover	8	0	0	0
Migiam	Fordingbridge					
Milbroke	Budlesgate	R. Southampton	10	6	1	0
Milcourt	Alton					
Milford	Christ-Church	R. Fordingbridge	20	12	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milton	Christ-Church					
Minchingfield	Waltham					
Mingham	Bosmere					
Minley	Holdshot					
Minsted	New-Forest	R. Fordingbridge	7	12	4	0
Montisford	Kingsfomborn	R. Somborn	14	8	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Monkston	Andover	R. Andover	14	12	9	0
Morecot	Redbridge					
Morested	Fawley	R. Winton	5	19	10	0
Morral	Odiham					
Mortimer	Holdshot					
Mortimer Worthy	Fawley	R. Winton	15	12	1	0
Motesfont	Thorngate					
Nash	Christ-Church					
Nateley	Basingstoke					
Neptune's Court	Portsmouth					
Netham	Alton					
Netley-House	Mansbridge					
Newnham	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	18	16	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Newton	Evinger					
Newton	Selborn	V. Alton	13	10	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Newton Stacy	Barton Stacy					
Ninkenholt	Pastrow	R. Andover	7	0	5	0
Northington	Micheldever					
Norton	Selborn					
Nursling	Budlesgate					
Nursted	Finchdean					
Nursting	Redbridge					
Nutley	Barman Spit	V. Alresford	8	0	0	0
ODIHAM 02	Odiham	V. Basingstoke	23	11	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Okehanger	Alton					
Okeley	Chuteley	R. Basingstoke	11	13	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Okeley	Kingsclere					
Okeley Hall	Chuteley					
Okeley North	Chuteley					
Oldstoke	Budlesgate					
Otterburn	Budlesgate					

Overton



O V E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Overton	Overton	R. Basingstoke	29	19	2	1
Overton	Overton	V. Basingstoke	14	12	3	2
Ovington	Fawley	R. Alresford	9	10	0	0
Owre	Redbridge					
Owselbury	Fawley					
Oxenborn	Eastermean					
Oxenborn	Meanstock					
Paltons	Redbridge					
Pamber	Barton Stacy					
Pamber	Holdshot					
Park	New-Forest					
Park-House	New-Forest					
Parlieu	Christ-Church					
Patow-beacons	Micheldever					
Peak	Meanstock					
Pennington	Ringwood					
Penton Grafton	Andover	R. Andover	9	12	7	0
Penton Mewsey	Andover					
Perfint	Kingsomborn					
PETERSFIELD 0=	Fishdean					
Pettleworth	Thorngate					
Pidleworth	Thorngate					
Pilley	New-Forest					
Pitt	Budlesgate					
Platford	Andover					
Polack	Waltham					
Polhampton	Overton					
Polgrave	Portsmouth					
Popham	Micheldever					
Porchester	Portsmouth	V. Drokinsford	6	0	0	0
Porchwood	Mansbridge					
Portsey	Portsmouth	V. Drokinsford	9	4	2	0
Portsey-Castle ?	Portsmouth					
PORTSMOUTH 0=	Portsmouth	V. Drokinsford	5	10	0	0
Portsmouth-Castle	Portsmouth					
Preston	Christ-Church					
Preston Candover	Barman Spit	V. Alresford	10	0	0	0
Preve Park	Basingstoke					
Prevet	Fawley					
Priors Dean	Barton Stacy					
Priory Tithing	Andover					
Puxel	Farham					
Quarley	Andover	R. Andover	15	12	9	0
Ramsdean	Eastermean					
Ranvells	Kingsomborn					
Redbridge	Redbridge					
Redman	Andover					
RINGWOOD 0=	Ringwood	V. Fordingbridge	75	5	5	0
Riplington	Eastermean					
Roch-Court	Tichfield					
Rockborn	Fordingbridge					

Rockborn.



R O C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Rockborn-House	Fordingbridge		
Ropley	Sutton		
Rotherfield	Odiham		
Rotherwick	Odiham		
Rowner	Tichfield	R. Drakinsford	6 0 0 1/2
RUMSEY o=	Kingsfomborn	V. Somborn	20 17 11 1/2
Rye	Odiham		
Ryfield Lodge	New-Forest		
Saberton Place	Meanstock		
Sandford	Kingsfomborn		
Sasbury	Tichfield		
Saton	Andover		
Saveston	Andover		
SELBORN o=	Selborn	V. Alton	8 2 0 0
Setchfield	Fordingbridge		
Shalden	Odiham		
Shamblehurst	Mansbridge		
Sharpricks	Christ-Church		
Shattham	Mansbridge		
Sheet	Finchdean		
Shephove	Crundel		
Sherborn	Alton		
Sherborn Monks	Chuteley	V. Basingstoke	8 0 7 1/2
Sherborn St. Johns	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	9 7 11 1/2
Sherborn St. Johns	Basingstoke	V. Basingstoke	7 0 0 0
Sherfield	Odiham	R. Basingstoke	11 3 5 0
Sherfield	Thorngate	R. Somborn	6 10 1 0
Shidfield	Waltham		
Shilbolton	Kingsfomborn	R. Somborn	26 19 2 1/2
Shipton	Thorngate	V. Andover	8 0 0 0
Sidford	Mansbridge		
Sidmanton	Kingsclere		
Silchester	Holdshot	R. Basingstoke	9 5 11 0
Sinklees	Waltham		
Skewers	Basingstoke		
Slacksted	Micheldever		
Snodington	Thorngate		
Soak	Fawley		
Somborn Parva	Kingsfomborn		
Somborn Upper	Kingsfomborn		
Somerfield	Christ-Church		
Sopley	Christ-Church	V. Fordingbridge	12 16 9 0
Southampton	Overton		
SOUTHAMPTON o=	Waltham		
Southweck	Portsmouth		
Southwood	Bosmere		
Sowthorp	Odiham		
Sparkford	Budlesgate		
Spershot	Kingsfomborn		
Stanbridge	Kingsfomborn		
Stannog	Tichfield		



S T A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Stapley	Odiham		
Steep	Eastermean		
Stephenton	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	11 4 0 ½
Stobridgton	Tichfield		
STOCKBRIDGE o=	Kingsomborn		
Stoke	Evinger		
Stoke	Portsmouth		
Stoke Bishops	Fawley	R. Winton	14 7 4 0
Stoke Cherity	Kingsomborn	R. Somborn	15 13 5 0
Stoke North	Bosmere		
Stone	Redbridge		
Stoneham North	Mansbridge	R. Southampton	20 12 0 0
Stoneham South	Mansbridge	V. Southampton	10 0 0 0
Stratfield Say	Holdshot	R. Basingstoke	23 13 7 ½
Stratfield Turges	Holdshot	R. Basingstoke	6 10 1 0
Stratton East	Micheldever		
Stratton West	Micheldever		
Street	Christ Church		
Subberton	Meanstock		
Sutton	Barton Stacy		
Sutton	Crundel		
Sutton	Sutton	V. Alresford	19 10 0 ½
Swampton	Evinger		
Swanmore	Waltham		
Swanthorp	Crandall		
Swanwick	Tichfield		
Swar-Wootton	Buntesborough	R. Alresford	4 5 1 0
Sway	Christ Church		
Tachbury	Redbridge		
Tadley	Overton		
Tangley	Pastrow		
Temple	Selborn		
Tertio Dean	Fawley		
Testwood	Redbridge		
Thornay	Bosmere		
Thorpe	Navisford		
Thruxton	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9 0
Tichburn	Fawley		
Tichfield	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	6 17 3 0
Tichfield-House	Tichfield		
Tidworth	Andover	R. Andover	14 15 1 0
Timsbury	Kingsomborn	P. Somborn	35 12 8 ½
Tisted East	Selborn	R. Alton	11 19 1 ½
Tisted West	Sutton		
Titherley East	Thorngate		
Titherley West	Thorngate	R. Somborn	8 5 9 0
Toothill	Mansbridge		
Totton	Redbridge		
Truxton	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9 0
Tuddiford	Christ Church		
Tufton	Christ Church		

C c c c c

Turges



T U R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Turges	Holdshot		
Turnworth	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	8 18 9 0
Twiford	Fawley	V. Winton	12 12 6 0
Vine	Basingstoke		
Votherfield	Alton		
Upham	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	11 12 0 1/2
Upton	Pastrow		
Upton Grey	Barman Spit		
Wablington	Bosmere	R. Drokinsford	19 9 4 0
Wade	Bosmere		
Walhampton	Christ-Church		
Wallop Middle	Thorngate	V. Andover	13 13 4 0
Wallop Nether	Thorngate	R. Andover	27 5 11 0
Wallop Upper	Thorngate		
Walsworth	Portsmouth		
WALTHAM B I. } SHOPS 0=	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	26 5 10 1/2
Waltham North	Overton	R. Basingstoke	15 13 4 0
Wansted	Portsmouth		
Warborn	New-Forest		
Ward	Redbridge		
Warnborough North	Odiham		
Warnborough South	Odiham	R. Basingstoke	14 12 2 0
Warnford	Meanstock	R. Drokinsford	21 9 3 1/2
Way	Andover	R. Andover	26 0 0 0
Wayhill	Andover		
Week	Budlesgate		
Week	Evinger		
Weld	Fawley		
Wellow East	Thorngate		
Wellow West	Thorngate	V. Somborn	5 0 0 0
Westbroke	Waltham		
Westbury	Meanstock		
West Court	Alton		
Weston	Barman Spit		
Weston	Bosmere		
Weston	Finchdean		
Weston	Micheldever		
Weston	Waltham		
Weston Patricks	Odiham		
Westover	Christ-Church		
Wheatley	Alton		
Wherwell	Wherwell	V. Andover	14 0 0 0
Wherwell	Wherwell		
WHITCHURCH 0=	Evinger	V. Andover	13 12 6 1/2
Whitleyridge Lodge	New-Forest		
Whitsbury	Ford		
Wick	Basingstoke	R. Winton	12 19 0 1/2
Wickham	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	8 2 8 1/2
Widleigh	Portsmouth	R. Drokinsford	7 0 0 0
Wigley	Thorngate		

Wimerling



<i>W I M.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
Wimerling	Portsmouth	V. Drokinsford	7 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wimston	Redbridge		
WINCHESTER o=	City		
Winchester College	C. of Winch.		
Winchester Palace	C. of Winch.		
Winchfield	Odiham	R. Basingstoke	8 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winckton	Christ-Church		
Winhall	Fawley	R. Winton	2 9 4 0
Winflade	Basingstoke	R. Basingstoke	6 12 0 0
Wintershill	Waltham		
Wintney Hartley	Odiham	V. Basingstoke	4 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winton	Ringwood		
Wisherborn	Chuteley		
Witham	Andover		
Wittlesbury	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	5 13 2 0
Wolston	Mansbridge		
Wolverton	Kingsclere	R. Basingstoke	13 2 8 0
Wonston	Budlesgate	R. Somborn	46 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woodcot	Pastrow		
Woodcot	Waltham		
Woodgaston	Basingstoke		
Woodhay East	Evinger	R. Andover	21 5 10 0
Woodhouse	Finchdean		
Woodmancote	Buntesborough		
Wortham East	Alton	R. Alton	13 1 6 0
Wortham West	Alton		
Worth-Castle	Tichfield		
Worting	Chuteley	R. Basingstoke	8 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wotton	Chuteley	V. Basingstoke	10 2 2 0
Yabington	Fawley		
Yately	Crundel		
Yatton East	Wherwell		



*The Deanery of the Isle of Wight Diocese, with the Hundreds of East and West Medina.*

	Hundred.	Valuation.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
<b>A</b> Arreton, Vic.	E. Medina	15 14 9	Mr Griffin	Mr Fleming	Mr Fleming.
Brading, Vic.	E. Med.	18 18 9	Mr Granger	Trin. Coll. Cambr.	{ Sir Will. Oglander Bart. Ric. Knight Esq;
Binsted, Rect.	E. Med.	1 7 0	Mr Deacon	Bishop of Winton.	
Bonchurch, Rect.	E. Med.	6 15 3	Mr Torrie	Mr Popham.	Mr Popham.
Brixton, Rect.	W. Med.	32 3 2	Mr Tirrell	Bishop of Winton.	
Calborn, Rect.	W. Med.	19 2 6	Mr Williams	Bishop of Winton.	Sir J. Barrington.
Capella de St. Spirit	in Calborn Paroch. al. Newtown, dilapidated.				
Capella de Castro, or Caresbrooke-Castle			Mr Gilbert.	The King.	{ Governor of the Isle.
Caresbrooke, Vic.	W. Med.	23 8 0	Mr Scott	Qu. Coll. Oxon.	
Capella de Brook	W. Med.	1 18 8	Mr Creffield	W. Bowseman Esq;	{ Sir John Milner Bart. W. Bowseman Esq;
Cowes, W. Med. Chapel to Northwood,			Mr King		
Freshwater, Rect.	W. Med.	19 8 4	Mr Creffield	{ St. John's College Cambr. }	{ Urry de Assington Esq; An. Morgan Esq;
Gatcomb, Rect.	W. Med.	25 16 3	Mr Worsley	John Worsley Esq;	John Worsley Esq;
Godshill, Vic.	E. Med.		Mr Simpson	Qu. Coll. Oxon.	Sir Rob. Worsley.
Kingston, Rect.	E. Med.	5 4 6	Mr Godshill	Lady Meaux.	Lady Meaux.
St. Laurence, Rect.	E. Med.		Mr Nutkins	Sir Ro. Worsley.	
Mottson, Rect.	W. Med.	11 16 3	Mr Constantine	John Leigh Esq;	John Leigh Esq;
Newport, W. Med.	Chapel to Caresbrooke:		Mr Gilbert		
New-church, Vic.	E. Med.	9 18 8	Mr Calloway	Bishop of Bristol.	{ Sir Tristram Dillington Bar
Nighton, Rect.	E. Med.	20 7 1	Mr Thompson	Qu. Coll. Oxon.	
Northwood, Rect.	W. Med.	Ch. to Caresbrooke		Mr Scott	
Shorwell, Rect.	W. Med.	20 0 2	Mr Leigh	John Leigh Esq;	
Shorwell, Vic.	W. Med.	17 7 9	Mr Godshill	John Leigh Esq;	John Leigh Esq;
Shafflett, Vic.	W. Med.	12 2 3	Mr Harvey	The Crown.	
Shanklyn, Chapel to Bonchurch	E. Med.		Mr Torrie		Mr Popham.
Thorley, Vic.	W. Med.	6 18 4	Mr Harvey	Mr Götter.	Henry Holmes Esq;
Whippingham, Rect.	E. Med.	15 1 1	Mr Ball	The Crown.	{ W. Stephens Esq; Rob Blackford Esq;
Wooton, Rect.	E. Med.	6 4 2	Mr Dean	{ Mr Lisle of Cooks Easton }	Mr Lisle.
Yarmouth	W. Med.		Mr Harvey	The Crown.	Henry Holmes Esq;
Yaverland, Rect.	E. Med.	5 6 10	Mr Gilbert	John Richards Esq;	John Richards Esq;



HAMP-SHIRE	Winchester	Portsmouth	Fareham	Havant	Peterfield	Alton	Alresford	B.Waltham	King'sclere	Andover	Rumley	Fording bridge	Ringwood	Christ Church	Shampton	Basingstoke	Overton	Wickham	Titchfield	Beaulieu	Lymington	Odyam	Micheldover	Whitchurch	Stoke bridge	Hertford bridge
Bramshot NE	18	23	20	16	8	6	12	17	20	24	25	37	38	43	25	13	18	18	22	32	35	10	16	20	24	12
Hertford bridge NE	24	32	29	28	17	9	17	24	14	24	30	40	44	48	32	8	16	27	30	38	43	5	18	18	27	33
Stoke bridge NW	6	23	18	23	20	20	8	13	16	26	7	15	19	25	13	18	12	15	18	17	20	22	9	10	61	
Whitchurch N	11	28	23	26	18	22	11	10	6	6	16	24	30	38	21	0	3	20	23	26	30	14	6	00		
Micheldover N	7	22	18	21	13	11	6	12	10	8	13	23	27	32	17	9	6	15	18	23	25	13	56			
Odyam	18	28	24	24	14	5	12	20	11	19	25	36	38	44	24	4	11	23	26	34	37	39				
Lymington SW	18	16	15	20	26	32	24	20	35	25	13	11	8	9	9	34	30	16	13	4	74					
Beaulieu SW	15	14	12	17	30	28	20	13	32	22	11	12	10	13	5	32	27	12	10	73	HAMP SHIRE					
Titchfield SE	12	7	2	9	14	21	14	6	27	21	11	19	20	21	6	25	26	3	58	sends						
Wickham SE	10	8	3	8	11	18	11	20	24	20	11	20	21	24	8	22	20	56	xxvi Members							
Overton N	12	27	21	26	17	12	10	16	5	8	17	26	30	36	22	7	55	to Parliament								
Basingstoke NE	16	28	24	25	15	7	11	18	6	16	22	32	36	41	25	42	has									
Shampton	10	12	8	14	17	23	15	8	26	19	7	13	14	17	65	vi Market Towns										
Christ Church SW	26	26	24	20	35	40	32	24	41	30	20	11	6	86	and											
Ringwood SW	20	23	22	28	39	36	27	22	36	24	14	5	86	253 Parishes												
Fording bridge SW	7	24	21	28	29	32	24	19	31	20	11	77	is divided into													
Rumley SW	7	18	13	20	19	22	13	10	22	12	65	37 Hundreds														
Andover NW	10	27	20	17	20	18	13	16	11	60	Andover	containing														
King'sclere N	16	32	16	29	20	13	13	21	84	1312500 Acres																
B.Waltham SE	6	11	6	11	10	25	8	57	26851 Houses																	
Alresford NE	7	18	15	16	8	8	62	and about																		
Alton NE	15	23	20	19	8	75	160000 Inhabitants																			
Peterfield E	13	15	12	11	48	in Compass																				
Havant SE	17	8	7	55	100 Miles																					
Fareham SE	13	3	63	Newport																						
Portsmouth SE	18	66	Newton																							

HAMP SHIRE

sends  
xxvi Members  
to Parliament  
has

vi Market Towns  
and

253 Parishes

is divided into

37 Hundreds

containing

1312500 Acres

26851 Houses

and about

160000 Inhabitants  
in Compass

100 Miles





# Herefordshire.

**H**EREFORDSHIRE is an inland County, of almost a circular Form, bounded on the East by the Counties of *Worcester* and *Glocester*, on the South with *Monmouthshire*, on the West with *Radnorshire* and *Brecknockshire* in *Wales*, and on the North with *Shropshire*. It is extended from North to South 35 Miles in length, and from East to West 30 Miles; so that in the Circumference 'tis about 108 Miles, and in that Compass contains 11 Hundreds, *viz.* *Wigmore*, *Wophey*, *Broxash*, *Stretford*, *Grimsworth*, *Radlow*, *Webtree*, *Greytree*, *Ewiaslaci*, *Huntington* and *Wormlow*; one City, 8 Market-Towns, 176 Parishes, two Forests, eight Parks, 660000 Acres of Land, 15000 Houses, and 95600 Inhabitants: It was called *Ereinnuc* by the *Britains*.

This County being a Frontier in all the Wars between the *English* and *Welsh*, has upon that Account been very remarkable for its Number of Forts and Castles, (no fewer than twenty-eight) but most of them are demolished, and have little to show besides the Name.

In the *Romans* Time it was inhabited by the *Silures*, whose Country included *Herefordshire*, *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Monmouthshire* and *Glamorganshire*, called by the *Welsh*, *Deheubarth*, i. e. the southern Part, and within this Compass we shall find some Remains of their Names in the Survey of the Towns: Who these People were, it is hard to conjecture, for Writers much differ about their Original: *Tacitus* imagines that they came at first from *Iberia*, upon the Account of their ruddy Complexions, curl'd

Hair, and Situation, which is over against *Spain*. But *Florianus del Campo*, a *Spaniard*, is very positive in that Opinion, and takes a great deal of Pains to find the *Silures* in *Spain*, obtruding upon us some Stories about *Soloria*, and *Silonia* among the old *Astures* to establish it, but to little purpose with the Judicious.

It is certain their Country was very large, for if we may believe *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, they were possessed of all South *Wales*, and the People were bold, hardy, and warlike; so impatient of Servitude, and of that daring Courage and Resolution (which the *Romans* called Obstinacy and Stubbornness) that they could never be wrought upon, either by Threats or Kindness, to bear the *Roman* Yoke, nor has their Posterity degenerated from them.

When the *Romans*, out of an itching Desire of enlarging their Empire, made some Attempts to subdue them, they (partly reposing a Confidence in the Courage of their King *Caratacus*, and partly incensed by a Saying of the Emperor *Claudius*, *viz.* That they should be as entirely routed as the *Sigambri* had been) engaged the *Romans* in a very troublesome and hazardous War; for having intercepted their auxiliary Troops, they quite cut off and destroy'd the Legion under *Marius Valens*, and wasted the Territories of their Allies: *P. Ostorius*, the *Proprator* in *Britain*, was so much disturbed with these Crosses, that he died of Grief.

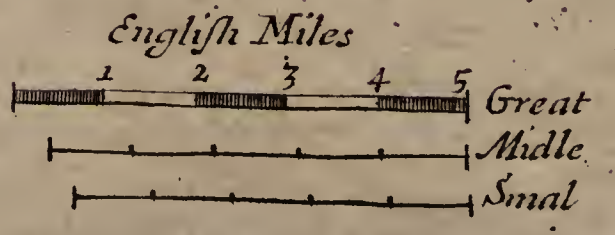
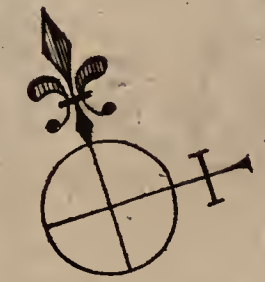
*Veranius*, after his Death, was sent to command in *Britain*, by the Emperor *Nero*, and endeavoured by many Inroads to conquer them, but was baffled in all his Enterprises,





Hundreds

Wigmore	A
Wolfey	B
Broxash	C
Stretford	D
Radlowe	E
Grinsworth	F
Greytree	G
Webtree	H
Eniaslacy	I
Wormley	K
Hunlington	L









prizes, and himself slain, insomuch that *Nero* thinking it almost in vain to maintain, much less enlarge his Conquests in *Britain*, was once minded to have called away all his Legions; for tho' indeed *Aulus Plautius* had been so lucky in *Glaudius's* Reign, as to vanquish them in a pitch'd Battel, and take *Catacratus*, their General and King, whom he sent to *Rome*, where he was led in triumph; yet the *Silures* still maintain'd their Ground against several Governours, till *Julius Trintinus* in *Vespasian's* Reign subdued them, and by placing the Legions in Garrisons among them, kept them in Subjection.

When the *Saxons* possessed themselves of this Island, this County remained under the Jurisdiction of the *Britains* for many Ages, for they made themselves Masters of the northern, eastern, and southern Parts first, in which they met with great Opposition, which cost them much Time to overcome; but at last having settled themselves in their seven Kingdoms, the Kings of *Mercia* subdued this County and annexed it to their Kingdom, but bordering upon the *Britains*, (now called the *Welsh*) it was so vexed and harassed by that hardy People, that *Offa* the great King of *Mercia* was obliged for the Safeguard of the Inhabitants, to make a great Ditch (called *Offa's Ditch*) 100 Miles long, to divide *Wales* from *Mercia*, which yet could not prevent *Griffin*, King of South *Wales*, from invading this Shire, and giving the *English* a great Overthrow two Miles from *Hereford-City* in 1056, ten Years before the Conquest.

The *Normans* brought this County in Subjection to them almost as soon as they entred *England*, tho' our Historians reckon it then, and after, a Part of *Wales*, as tho' it were under the Jurisdiction of the *Britains*. *William I.* knowing how dangerous an Enemy the *Welsh* or *Britains* might be to him, sent large Colonies into these Parts, under *William Fitz. Osborn*, and others, who made several fortunate Expeditions into *Wales*, and kept this County quiet, as it remained under his Successors for many Years.

In the Dispute between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empress, this Shire was drawn in by the Earl of it, *Milo of Gloucester*, to be on the Side of the later. In King *Henry III's* Reign, the Earl of *Leicester* having

contracted an Alliance with *Lewellyn*, Prince of South *Wales*, obliged the Inhabitants of this County to join with him in the Barons Wars, notwithstanding their Earl *Humphry de Bohun* sided with the King; but his Successor *Humphry de Bohun*, was as great a Promoter of the Barons Wars in King *Edward IV's* Time, as was also *Adam de Orleton*, Bishop of the Diocese, and Sheriff of the County, whom King *Edward III.* condemned to be hanged, Anno 1332, when he had reduced it to his Obedience.

In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* Anno 1402, *Owen Glendour*, the *Welsh* Rebel, made an IncurSION into this County, ravaged it, and having defeated the Lord *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, took him Prisoner, and threw him into a Dungeon, from whence that King could not be perswaded to redeem him on the Account of his own and his Sister's Title to the Crown.

The House of *York* being in Possession of *Wigmore* and several other Lordships of the *Mortimers* in this County, the Inhabitants were generally well affected to that Family; and therefore it was, that after the Battel of *Wakefield*, wherein *Richard Duke of York*, was killed fighting against King *Henry VI's* Army for the Throne; *Edward* his Son, afterward King *Edward IV.* raised an Army here to revenge the Death of his Father, and recover his Right, and with them he soon joined Battel near *Hereford*, where and when, our Historians tells us, there was an Appearance in the Heavens of three Suns at the same Time, as they said there had been of five in *Henry III's* Reign, just before the Wars between him and his Barons broke out.

Having now finished the General History of the County, we shall come to the particular Survey of it, beginning with the southern Parts, where we first meet

The *Munnow*, a large River, which parts this County from *Monmouthshire* in *Wales*. It rises in *Brecknockshire* in *Hatterel Hills*, which shooting themselves up aloft, look as it were like a Chair, and are a Sort of Wall to this Shire on the South-west Side. The little River *Oleon* runs parallel with it, till it falls into it a little above *Cledol*, from whence with united Streams they flow down to



*Blestium*, a Town so placed by *Antoninus*, that it can be no other than that, which standing upon this River, is by the *Britains*, called *Castle-Hean*, i. e. the Old *Castle*, and by us at this Day, *The Old Town*, which is same. It lies in *Ewiaslaci* Hundred, and tho' it be at present an inconsiderable Place, it bears Antiquity in the Front, and may be supposed to have once been of some Note and Strength. Near this Place lies

*Alterynnis*, a Village, standing so at the Winding of the *Munnow*, that 'tis almost surrounded with Water, and seems a kind of River-Island. It was of some Note in former Ages, for being the Seat of the ancient and knightly Family of the *Sitfilters* or *Cecils*, who derive their Pedigree from the *Normans*, one *Robert Sitfilter* or *Cecil*, accompanying *Robert Fitz-hamon* in the Conquest of *Glamorganshire* in 1091, and marrying a Lady in this Country, had *Halterrennes* or *Alterynnis* with her.

The two noble Families of the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Exeter*, who are the Posterity of that eminent Statesman in *Queen Elizabeth's* Days, *Sir William Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, derive their Pedigree from the said *Robert*, Lord of this Town: *Mr. Holinshed*, in the History of that Reign, has taken the Pains to draw down the Pedigree of that Lord from the said *Robert*. From hence the *Munnow* winds again Eastward, circling about *Monmouthshire*, till it receives the River *Dore* or *Doier*, at a Village called

*Harald Ewias*, or *Map Harald*, a Castle, which according to the Words of *Domesday-Book*, was repaired about the Time of the Conquest by *Alured* of *Marleburg*. It afterward came into the Possession of one *Harald*, from whom it took the Name of *Harald Ewias*, from whose Posterity it passed to the Lords *Tregoz*, and from them to the *Grandisons*, for *John Tregoz* gave his Daughter *Sibil* in Marriage to *Gilbert Grandison*, who came out of *Burgundy* with *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster* into *England*, and by his Interest obtain'd this Lady, and Lordship in Marriage with her. His Brother *Otho* was a very powerful *Burgundian* Lord; and this *Gilbert* was the Founder of the Family of the *Grandisons* here. His Son *John Grandison*

was created Bishop of *Exeter*, in the Year 1327. The *Doier* comes down from the North by

*Snodhill*, or *Sowdell* Castle, which was anciently the Barony of *Robert*, Lord *Chandois*, where there was, in *Mr. Camden's* Time, a Quarry of excellent Marble, and by which is the *Golden Vale* (our Maps call it the *Gilden Vale*) where the *Doier* rises, at a little Distance from

*Bradwardine*, in *Webtree* Hundred, where in ancient Times was a Family of that Name, who removed to *Hartfield* in *Sussex*, and had lived there three Generations, whence *Thomas Bradwardine*, the famous and learned Archbishop of *Canterbury* in King *Edward III's* Time, who for the great Variety of his Studies and admirable Proficiency in the most abstruse Arts and Sciences, was in that Age honoured with the Title of *Doctor Profundus*, i. e. the *Profound Doctor*, was born, of whom we shall have a more fit Opportunity to speak, when we come to *Sussex*. The *Doier* cuts its Way thro' the midst of the Valley, which the *Britains* from thence call *Diffrin-Dore*, which the *English*, that they might seem to express fully the Force of the Word, have termed *Golden Vale*, for its rich and pleasant Fertility, in the Spring-time, when it is covered with a yellow Livery of Flowers, representing gilding in shew. The Hills that encompass it on both Sides are cloathed with Woods; under which lie Corn-Fields on each Hand, beneath which lie lovely and gallant Meadows, among which glides the *Dore*, a clear and crystal River, on which *Robert*, Earl of *Ewias*, erected a fine Monastery, in which most of the Nobility and Gentry of these Parts were formerly buried. The Country between the *Doier* and *Wye* is called

*Irchenfield*, or, as it is in *Domesday-Book*, *Archenfeld*. This Part of the County was (as Historians assure us) miserably harrassed and destroyed by the *Danes*, in the Year 715, who carried away *Camelac*, a British Bishop, captive. *Dr. Godwin* mentions in the Catalogue of the Bishops of *Landaffe*, one named *Cimeliauc*, and then adds, that this is the Bishop, that *Matthew Westminster* calls *Camelec*, and says, he was Bishop of the *South-Saxons*, among whom he was taken



ken by the Danes, Anno 915, (as Mr. Camden should have laid the Date) and redeemed at the Price of 40 l. by King Edward the Elder.

In *Archenfield* once stood *Kilpec*, a noted Castle, which was anciently the Seat of the noble Family of the *Kilpecs*; who, as the Report goes, were Champions to the Kings of *England* in the Beginning of the *Norman* Reigns, which (Mr. Camden says) he is willing to believe; but unless he had given his Reasons, we cannot yield our Assent, because the *Marmyons* in *Lincolnshire*, had that Honour very early in the *Norman* Times, and as soon perhaps as the Custom of having Champions came in.

*Robert Wollerond* resided here in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and his Nephew *Alane Plugenet* was honoured with the Title of a Baron. Hereabouts also we are informed from *Domesday-Book*, that there were certain Revenues by an old Custom assigned to one or two Priests on this Condition, that they should go on Embassies for the Kings of *England* into *Wales*. Of the Men of this Part of the County 'tis also said in the same Book: The Men of *Archenfield*, whenever the Army marches forward against the Enemy, by Custom make the Vanguard, and in the Return homeward, the Rear-ward. In this Part of the County is

*Devereux*, a considerable Place, which probably gave name to the noble Family of the *Devereux's*, of whom *William Devereux* was Sheriff of this County in the 46th Year of King *Edward III.* and *Walter Devereux*, descended of another *Walter*, who was Sheriff in the 50th Year of the same King, was created Earl of *Essex* by Queen *Elizabeth*.

*Wormbridge*, where Dr. *Henry Parry*, Bishop of *Worcester*, a Person made famous by his Writings, was born, adjoins to this Place: He died in 1616. 'Tis reported of him, That the King of *Denmark* being then in the Court of King *James I.* was so pleased with a Sermon, that he preached before that King and him, that he gave him a Ring of great Value. As the River *Munnow* bounds the southern Parts of the County from *Wales*, so the *Wye* with its winding Stream cuts it into two Parts, but not in the Middle, as Mr. Camden asserts. It comes

out of *Radnorshire*, where it rises in *Plimly-monhill* near *Lanidios*, and entering this County on the western Bounds, comes to

*Clifford-Castle* in *Hunlington Hundred*, which *William Fitz-Osborn*, the first Earl of *Hereford*, built upon his Waste; (as *Domesday-Book* tells us) but *Ralph de Todeney* held it. Mr. Camden informs us, That 'tis supposed, that it came afterwards to *Walter*, the Son of *Richard Punt* or *Pence*, a *Norman*, because his Surname was *De Clifford*, and from him the noble Family of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, are originally descended.

Here the beautiful *Rosamund* is said to be born, her Father *Walter*, Lord *Clifford*, having great Possessions hereabout, which not being long after *Fitz-Osborn's* Time, 'tis likely the above mention'd *Walter* was her Father. She was Concubine to K. *Henry II.* and by him had *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*; but this Manor did not long continue in the Family, tho' the younger Branches flourished in other Places; for in King *Edward I.'s* Reign we find that *John Giffard* held it, having obtain'd it by marrying the Heiress of *Walter Clifford*, the Grandson of the former *Walter*.

'Tis no small Honour to this Town, that the honourable Families of the *Cliffords*, first Earls of *Cumberland*, created in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and flourishing till the End almost of the Reign of King *Charles I.* Anno 1643, and then determining in the Heiress, who was married to *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*, then the present Right Honourable *Hugh*, Lord *Clifford*, of the same Family, but of a collateral Branch, created in 1672, took their Name and Title from this Town. From this Place the *Wye* leads us to

*Whitney*, a Village in the same Hundred, which also has given Name to an ancient and noted Family, of which *Robert de Whitney* was Sheriff of this County in the first Year of King *Richard II.* Keeping the Course of the River we come to

*Eaton-Bishops*, so called, because the Manor belongs to the Bishops of *Hereford*, from which City it is distant about two Miles. Here is a very large Camp, containing about thirty or forty Acres, but the Works of it are single, except a little on the West-side.

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At



At this Place Bishop *Godwin*, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, seems inclined to fix the Birth of the famous Cardinal *Eaton*, to whom *Urban VIII.* gave the Roman Purple for his own Merit, for he was a Person in that Age most eminently active, wise, and learned, especially in the *Hebrew* Tongue, in which he wrote some Books, and out of it translated others; but in the Quarrel between the Anti-Pope *Clement VII.* and him, when several of the Cardinals revolted from him, this Cardinal was with six others suspected by *Urban*, and seized; five of whom he caused to be tied up in Sacks and drowned in the Sea, but Cardinal *Eaton* he made a close Prisoner, as he continued five Years in Want and Necessity, till *Boniface IX.* restored him, and then he came into *England*, and was commended to King *Richard II.*'s Favour, but returned again to *Rome*, where he lived seven Years in great Plenty, and dying in 1397, was buried under a sumptuous Monument in *St. Cecilia's* Church. About two Miles from *Eaton* is

*Kenchester* in *Grimsworth* Hundred, where about the Year 1669, was found in a Wood, a great Vault with a Table of Plaister in it. The Vault it self was paved with Stone, and thereabouts were dug up also many Pieces of *Roman* Coins, with large Bones, leaden Pipes, several *Roman* Urns with Ashes in them, and other Vessels, the Use of which was not known.

*Creden-hill* is about a Mile from *Kenchester*: Upon it is a very great Camp and mighty Works, the Graff being inward as well as outward, and the whole contains by Estimation about forty Acres. A little lower stands the City of

*Hereford*, the chief Place in this Shire, and a Bishop's See, of which we shall speak more fully when we come to the Ecclesiastical History, and in the mean Time shall only treat of the civil State of it from its Original, so far as can be discovered.

Mr. *Camden* finding *Ariconium* mentioned by *Antonine* to be placed in these Parts, is of Opinion, that *Ercinuc*, the Name of the County, *Accenfield* the Tract adjoining, and *Hereford*, which he says the common People call *Hariford*, did all take their several Names from it, not as if *Ariconium* and *Ha-*

*riford* are the same, or stood in the same Place, but because as *Baldaek* in *Affyria* took its Name from *Babylon*, because it had its Original from the Ruins of it; so our *Hariford* had its Name and Beginning from its Neighbour *Ariconium*, which being destroyed, as is reported, by an Earthquake, has no clear Marks of a Town, because *Hariford* has been raised out of the Materials.

This conjecture of Mr. *Camden's*, founded upon the vulgar Pronunciation of the Name of *Hereford*, does by no means please the Author of the Additions to the *Britannia*, for he says, the Name of *Hereford*, in the *Saxon* Language, *Depeford*, is of a pure *Saxon* Original, and implies no more than a Ford of the Army, which Interpretation doth also suit very well with the Situation of the Place, the *Severn* being for some Hundreds of Years the Frontier between the *English* and *Welsh* Nations, which were always at War one with another.

But tho' *Hereford* it self might not take its Name from *Ariconium*, yet it may be probable, that *Kenchester*, which seems to retain some small Shadow of the Name, might owe its Original to it, because there are visible at this Day the Ruins of some old Walls, called *Kenchester* Walls, about which there are often dug up Stones of inlaid Chequer-Work, *British* Bricks, *Roman* Coins, and the like, which are probable Marks of it.

This City, which is of a considerable Bigness, being about a Mile and an half in Compass, has a pleasant Situation in the midst of a fine large Champion, encompassed with two Rivers, which water delicious Meadows, and near a small Forest, called *Hawood*: It is supposed to have sprang up, when the *Saxon* Heptarchy was in its Glory, founded, as some write, by King *Edward* the Elder, to which Mr. *Camden* seems to assent, saying; And indeed there is no mention of it more ancient, for the *Britains* called this Place *Trefawith*, from the Beech-Trees growing here, and *Hereford* from an old Way, and the *Saxons* *pepn-leȝ*, from Fern; but that great Author contradicting himself in saying, this City sprang up



up in the Heptarchy, yet was founded by *Edward* the Elder, who reigned near an hundred Years after the Dissolution of the Heptarchy by King *Egbert*, we must search higher for the Original of it, for which we need be at no farther Pains, than to make good Mr. *Camden*'s Concession, that it was founded under the Heptarchy, tho' the precise Year or Person is not known.

The *Saxon* Heptarchy was not established till the Year 575, and *Austin* the Monk did not arrive in *England* to convert the *Saxons*, till about the Year 600, or after. When Christianity had made some Progress, it happened, that *Peada*, King of *Mercia*, was made a Christian, and then this Place was so considerable, that in about twenty Years after, when the Church Government came to be established in that Kingdom, it was made an Episcopal See, and *Putta* was ordained the first Bishop, Anno 680.

We read nothing more of it till the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of the *East-Angles*, which was an Occasion of the great Growth and Increase of this Town. The sad Story of it is this: *Ethelbert*, King of the *East-Angles*, a Prince, learned, sober, and religious, was invited by the great King of the *Mercians*, *Offa*, to marry *Elfryd* his Daughter, a Lady of great Beauty, for which End *Ethelbert* coming with a great Retinue to *Offa*'s Court, then seated at *Sutton Wallis* in this County, was murdered by King *Offa*, at the Instigation of *Quindreda* his Wife, that he might gain his Kingdom, and buried at *Merden*, which lies North of *Sutton* upon the River *Lug*, but afterwards removed by King *Offa*'s Order to *Hereford*. His Death being known, he soon gained the Reputation of a Saint and Martyr, and *Milfrid*, a petty King of the *Mercians*, built a Church over his Tomb, and dedicated it to him, which proved a Cause of the enriching and enlarging of the Town, partly by the Gifts of the *Mercian* Kings to the Church, and partly by the Multitudes, who came to visit the Martyr's Tomb.

This City not long after this came into the Power of the *West-Saxon* Kings, as *William* of *Malmsbury* informs us; and *Athelstan*, the *West-Saxon*, forced the Princes of *Wales* to comply with these Terms of Subjection, to pay him for Tribute twenty Pound weight of Gold, and 300 lb. of Sil-

ver every Year; but the *Welsh* did not remain quiet under such hard Conditions long; for *Griffin*, Prince of *South-Wales*, assisted and instigated by *Algar*, an *Englishman*, Earl of *Mercia*, rebelled against *Edward* the Confessor, and having routed Earl *Ralph*, who was sent against them, sacked the City, destroyed the Cathedral, and carried *Leofgar*, the Bishop, captive; but *Harold* having quieted the Rebellion, fortified it, as *Horriacensis* informs us, with a broad and high Rampire.

When the *Normans* invaded this Nation, this City lay in Ruins, which were then so high and formidable, that they shewed it to be some great Place, but was then but very meanly inhabited, for it appears by *Domesday-Book*, that there were but 103 Men, both within and without the Walls, when that Survey was taken. The *Normans* afterwards much improved and enlarged it, for they first built a very large and strong Castle by the River *Wye*, near the Place where the Cathedral had stood, (the Work, as some report, of Earl *Milo*, or rather of *William Fitz-Osborn*, first Earl of *Hereford*, who built it to secure his Country from the Incursions of the *Welsh*, but now it is ruin'd by Time, and fallen into decay) and then walled it round about.

*Leland* tells us, that this Castle, by the Ruins, appeared in his Time to be one of the fairest, largest, and strongest in all *England*: The Walls were very high, firm, and full of great Towers, and where the River did not defend it, it was strongly ditched: It had two Wards, each of them surrounded with Water; the Dungeon was high and exceedingly well fortified, having in the outward Wall or Ward, ten semi-circular Towers, and one great Tower in the inward Ward.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, we read of a Castle here defended by *William Talbot*, in the Behalf of *Maud* the Empress, against that King, Anno 1138, but he recovered it that Year; which shews, that what Mr. *Camden* says about *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*'s Building it, is a Mistake, because he was not Earl, till some Years after, viz. in 1141.

In *Richard I.*'s Absence, when his Brother, Earl *John*, (afterwards King) began to aspire to the Crown, the Keeping of this



Castle was committed to *Roger Bigod*, who took an Oath to preserve it for the King's Use, and in case he died before his Return, to resign it to *Earl John*; yet *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, removed this *Roger*, and put another Governour into his Place.

When *Simon*, Earl of *Leicester*, and the disaffected Barons took Arms against King *Henry III.* they began to commit the first Acts of Hostility in this Place, seizing the Bishop, *Peter Equeblanke*, whom they plundered and imprisoned, and as many of the Canons, as were Foreigners. From hence they marched into *Glocestershire*, and so towards *London*, Anno 1263. Here also the Earl of *Leicester* fell out with the Earl of *Glocester*, another Captain of the confederate Barons, and attempted to surprize him, but he escaping, this Quarrel broke the Barons Power and ruined their Cause; so that as the Rebellion began, so it ended here.

In the Reign of that unfortunate Prince, King *Edward II.* the Queen, Prince *Edward*, and Barons, met in this City, and having called together the great Council of the Realm, declared the Prince, afterward King *Edward III.* the Protector of the Realm, his Father King *Edward II.* then living; and much about the same Time was that King's great Favourite, the younger *Hugh Spencer*, Earl of *Glocester*, hanged here on a Gallows fifty Foot high, as were also Sir *Simon de Reading*, another Minister of State in the same Reign, *John*, Earl of *Arundel*, *John Daniel*, and *Thomas de Michaldure*, great Friends of the Earl of *Glocester*.

Near this City also was fought the Battle of *Mortimer's Cross*, between King *Henry the Sixth's* Army, and the Earl of *Marche's*, afterward King *Edward IV.* who being the Victor, took Sir *Owen Tudor*, or *ap Theodor*, the most noble Gentleman of the *Welsh* Nation, descended from *Cadwallador*, and the Founder of the noble Family of the *Tudors*, *David Floyd Esq;* *Morgan ap Reuther*, and other Gentlemen, and executed them in this Town.

When the Wars began between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, Sir *William Waller* took this City for the later, but the King's Forces recovered it again, and Sir *Barnabas Scudamore* was made Governour of

it, who added several new Works to its Fortifications. The *Scotch* Army, which came to the Assistance of the Parliament, sat down before this City, August 15, 1645. and summon'd the Governour to surrender; but Sir *Barnabas* rejecting their Summons with Disdain, defended it so well, that after they had lost Abundance of their Men, they retired Northward with Dishonour and went no farther; but in *December* after, Colonel *Birch*, a noted Parliament-man in King *Charles II.*'s Days, and Colonel *Morgan*, Governour of *Glocester*, having by a Stratagem possessed themselves of the Draw-bridge, broke into the Town with a Body of 2000 Foot and Horse, and after a short Skirmish forced the Garrison to submit and yield themselves Prisoners of War; and among them were taken the Lord *Brudenel*, a Papist, fourteen Knights, Judge *Jenkins*, and a great Number of Officers and Gentlemen.

This City in its present Condition is pretty large, but the Buildings are mean and old, and but thinly inhabited, there being not any staple Trade to enrich it, or invite People to go and settle in it. The Manufacture for which it is any Thing famous, is Gloves, and that is too poor a Trade to make a Place of that Bigness to flourish: It is governed by a Mayor, who is sworn yearly upon *Michaelmas* Day, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and divers Common-Council-Men, and by their Charter have particular Privileges for particular Companies and Societies among themselves, who have their distinct Halls, and petty Laws enacted for regulating and ordering their Affairs in Commerce: It hath three good Markets weekly on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, which afford Plenty of all Sorts of Grain and Provisions; but the Market on Fridays is chiefly for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and two great Fairs yearly on the Wednesday after *Easter* and the twentieth of *March*. The Assizes, Quarter and Petty-Sessions, County-Courts, and most other publick Meetings, are held here.

Over the River *Wye* on the south Side of the City there is strong Stone-Bridge of eight Arches, which leads to an ancient Building standing at a little Distance from it.



it, called *Rotheras*, belonging formerly to the Family of the *Bodenhams*, now in the Possession of the Heirs of Mr. *Van-aker*, which is one of the most delightful and pleasant Seats in this Part of the County, having a spacious Park before it, and the River *Wye* behind it; verdant Meadows on the one Side, and fruitful Tillage on the other. It had once so great Plenty of Apple-Trees belonging to it, that ('tis reported) if a Man took but one Apple from every Tree, he would have enough at last to make an Hoghead of Cyder.

In this City were not long since six Churches, besides the Cathedral, but two of them being demolished in the late Civil Wars, there are now but five in all, viz. *St. Owen*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Martin*, *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Peters*. The Cathedral of this City was first built by *Milfrid*, a petty Prince of *Mercia*, but it did not stand long, tho' we find not when, or how it came to be demolished; for Bishop *Godwin* tells us, that *Ethelstan*, the Bishop of this See, built this Cathedral from the Ground in 1050; but *Griffin*, King of *Wales*, invading this County ten Years after, and defeating the *English* in Battel, took this City, and laid this Church and the whole Town in Ashes, having first plundered the Houses, and robbed the Church-men of their Treasure, Holy Reliques, and Priests Vestments. The Bishop they slew, and seven of the Canons, besides a vast Number of Lay-Men.

From this Invasion the Cathedral lay in Ruins, till it was rebuilt by Bishop *Reinelm* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* (say Mr. *Camden*, *Speed*, &c.) but Bishop *Godwin*, who was the Bishop of this very See, and a very curious and judicious Antiquary, says, that it was rebuilt by *Robert Lofinga*, in the Reign of the Conqueror, after the Platform of the Church at *Aquisgrave*, now *Aix-le-Chapel*, then lately built by *Charles* the Great. Several Additions have been since made to it by the succeeding Bishops, so that at present it is a beautiful and magnificent Structure, adorned with divers Monuments of ancient Prelates and Abbots, and to it belong a Bishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, six Canons, twenty-seven Prebendaries, a Chantor, a Treasurer, twelve Vi-

cars Choral, with Deacons, Choristers, and other Officers.

The Bishop's Palace, and the Close, are pleasanter for their Situation than on any other Account, for the Buildings are very ordinary. The Dignitaries have all of them Houses adjoining to the Church, and a College for the Vicars and Choristers, who live after an academical Way under a Governor, who presides over them, and supplies them with all Necessaries to encourage their Attendance upon all Divine Offices. Mr. *Henry Hall*, a famous Master of Musick, and Organist, who wrote several Poems, and an Opera on the *Doge of Venice's* Marriage with the Ocean, belonged to this Cathedral. Here is also an Hospital liberally endowed for twelve poor People.

The Nobility who have derived their Titles of Honour from this City, are

*Suane*, the eldest Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who was also Earl of *Oxford*, *Glocester*, *Somerset*, and *Berks*. He was a turbulent and factious Peer, and was banished out of *England* for his Misdemeanors in 1044; and tho' he was restored to the Favour of King *Edward* the Confessor, by the Mediation of his Father, yet this Earldom was given to

*Ralph*, the Son of *Walter Medantine*, or *de Maunt*, by *Goda*, King *Edward* the Confessor's Sister. He raised an Army in this County to suppress Earl *Godwin*, who rebelled against that King, was made Admiral of fifty Ships, and sent against *Harold* the Dane, who infested the Coasts with Piracies, and opposed *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*, when he invaded this Shire, but was beaten, and *Hereford* taken, as is abovemention'd. The Normans found him in Possession of this Honour and Office, but soon divested him of it, and put in his Place

*William Fitz-Osborn* of *Crepon*, a Person not only nearly related to the Conqueror, but of as great Merit as any of his Attendants into *England*. He was one of the Conqueror's Council, Governour of the *Iles of Wight* and *Winchester* Castle, and a Justice itinerant for the whole Nation. He built



built the Castles of *Clifford*, *Wigmore* and *Ewias*, but dying before the general Survey, there is no Memorial left of it. He left three Sons, *William*, who had all his Lands in *Normandy*, *Ralph*, a shorn Monk at *Cormeilles*, and

*Roger de Britolio*, or of *Bretevil*, Earl of *Hereford*; he joined with *Ralph de Guader*, Earl of *Norfolk*, in a Conspiracy to divest King *William Rufus* of the Government, and raised great Forces to effect his Design, but they were routed by that King at *Fagadune*, and he was adjudged to lose all his Possessions, and suffer perpetual Imprisonment, in which he died, leaving two Sons, *Reynold* and *Roger*, excellent Soldiers under King *Henry I.* but could not obtain their Restoration to their Honour and Dignity: King *Stephen* therefore finding this Earldom vacant, gave it to

*Robert le Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, Son of *Itta* or *Amicia*, the Daughter to *Emme de Bretevil*, Countess of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Roger de Bretevil* aforesaid, to descend to his Heirs by Inheritance, but it proved to no Advantage, for *Maud* the Empress, who contended at that Time with King *Stephen* for the Crown, set up

*Milo*, Son of *Walter*, Constable of *Glocester* in that Earldom: He was one of King *Henry I.*'s chief Counsellors, and an expert Soldier, and by that King made Earl of *Brecknock*. After his Death he adhered to his Daughter *Maud*, and was made Earl of *Hereford*, when she had gotten King *Stephen* Prisoner; but Fortune changing, that King recovered the Throne, and divested him of this Honour, and he was forced to live in Obscurity to his Death, but

*Roger* his eldest Son, when King *Henry II.* came to the Throne, was put into Possession of this Earldom. He was a devout Person, and founded the Abbey of *Flexley* in *Glocestershire*, and was a great Benefactor to divers other Abbies; he died without Issue, and *Walter* his Brother succeeded him in his paternal Inheritance, but the Earldom of *Hereford* was kept from him by King *Henry II.* He had no issue, nor his Brothers *Henry* and *Mahel*, who also succeeded to the Inheritance, and so it passed to the Sisters, and *Margery*, Wife to *Humphry Bohun*, having a Part, her Son

*Henry Bohun*, was created Earl of *Hereford*, by King *John*, who also granted him twenty Pounds to be received yearly out of the third Penny of the County of *Hereford*; but he rebelling against King *John* and his Son King *Henry III.* was taken Prisoner at the Battel of *Lincoln* & *Henry III.* but being released, died in his Voyage to the Holy Land. His Wife *Maud* being the Daughter of *Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, Earl of *Essex*, and Heir to *William de Mandevile* her Brother, the last Earl of *Essex* of that Family, brought that Honour to her Husband, and so

*Humphry Bohun* his Son by her, became Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*: He was Earl-Marshal at the Marriage of King *Henry III.* stood Godfather for Prince *Edward*, and had Custody of the *Marches of Wales*: He was called, *The good Earl of Hereford*, because he was a zealous Man for the publick Good, not fearing to oppose the King's Mismanagement in wronging the Earl of *Cornwal*, following the Council of Aliens, oppressing his Subjects with Taxes, &c. He left for his Successor by *Maud*, Daughter of the Earl of *Ewe*,

*Humphry* his Son and Heir, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*: He had by his Wife *Joan*, Daughter of *Robert de Quiney*, a Son *Humphry*, who in his Father's Life-time married *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *William de Breos*, Lord of *Brecknock*, by whom he had a Son, *Humphry de Bohun*, but he died before his Father the Earl, who thereupon had for his Successor

*Humphry de Bohun*, his Grandson: He was Constable of *England*, and present at the Battel at *Roxborough*, where the *English* conquered the *Scots*: He died at *Pleshy* in *Essex*, and was buried in our Lady's Chapel at *Walden*, leaving

*Humphry de Bohun* his Son and Heir, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*: He was a great Favourite of King *Edward I.*'s, and had many Preferments heaped upon him; but in King *Edward II.*'s Reign, uniting with the discontented Lords to remove *Hugh de Spencer* the Younger, from the King, he was a Leader of the Battel of *Burrough Brig*, where the King utterly defeated them, and this Earl in passing the Bridge was slain, Anno 1321. He left by his Wife *Elizabeth*, one of King *Edward I.*'s Daughters, and Widow of



of John, Earl of Holland, a numerous Issue, of which

*John de Bohun*, his Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Earldoms of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and Constabulary of *England*: He was in two Expeditions in *Scotland* in King *Edward III.*'s Reign, and had two Wives, but no Child by either of them, whereupon his Honour and Inheritance descended entire to his next Brother

*Humphry de Bohun*, who was thereby made Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*: He was in the great naval Fight at *Sluys* against the *French*, 14 *Edward III.* and attended King *Edward III.* into *France* to relieve *Aguillon*, then besieged by the *French*. He died unmarried in 1361, and all his Lands and Honours went to his Nephew

*Humphry de Bohun*, Son of his Brother *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, who thereupon became Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and Constable of *England*, besides the Honour which he had from his Father, who was Earl of *Northampton*: He went in an Embassy to the Duke of *Milan*, to treat of a Marriage between *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, and *Violanta* that Duke's Daughter, and was in an Expedition into *France*; but died young, leaving only two Daughters, viz. *Eleanor*, married to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Glocester*, the King's sixth Son, and *Mary* married to

*Henry of Lancaster*, Earl of *Derby*, Son of *John of Gaunt*, who was on that Account created Duke of *Hereford*, which Honours he enjoy'd till he was made King of *England*, by the Title of King *Henry IV.* but then this Honour fell to the Posterity of the elder Sister, married to *Thomas de Woodstock*, who left only one Daughter by her, *Anne*, married to

*Edmund Stafford*, Earl of *Buckingham*, who having obtained, 1 *Henry IV.* an Assignment of the Purparty of *Humphry de Bohun* the last Earl of *Hereford*'s Estate, in Right of his Wife became Earl of *Hereford*. He was slain in the Battel of *Shrewsbury* on *St Mary Magdalen's Day*, fighting for the King, leaving

*Humphry Stafford* his Son and Heir, Earl of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, *Nottingham*, *Stafford*, &c. He was a Person in great Favour with King *Henry VI.* as well for his great Services, as near Alliance to the Crown,

and was therefore created Duke of *Buckingham*, &c. He was slain at the Battel of *Northampton*, July 27, 38 *Henry VI.* and left

*Henry Stafford*, his Grandson, the Heir of his Honours and Estate, and so Duke of *Buckingham*, *Hereford*, &c. He became a very active Man, and raised King *Richard III.* to the Throne; but either thro' Remorse of Conscience or Disgust, he soon after plotted with Bishop *Morton*, a zealous *Lancastrian*, to advance *Henry Earl of Richmond* to the Throne, and so unite the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, who had so much disturbed the Nation; which was soon effected; but after his Death, which he suffered at *Salisbury* for Treason, his Honour was lost to his Posterity, and so this Earldom lay vacant till

*Walter d'Eureux* or *Devereux*, descended from the *Bohuns*, by his Mother *Cecilia*, Daughter of *Henry Bouchier*, Earl of *Essex*, was created by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 4. Viscount *Hereford*: He died in 1558, having had Issue by his Wife, Sir *Richard Devereux*, who died before his Father, but left a Son, Heir to his Grandfather, named

*Walter Devereux*, Viscount *Hereford*, whom Queen *Elizabeth* created Earl of *Essex*, Reg. 4. He was Field-Marshal of the Queen's Forces in the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland*, 12 *Eliz.* one of the Peers that sate on the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and being sent against the Rebels in *Ireland*, died there the 18th of *Eliz.* leaving

*Robert Devereux* Knt. Heir of his Estate and Honours: He was the great Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*, and under her made Earl-Marshal of *England* and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, where he was guilty of some Mismanagements, which displeasing the Queen, his Enemies took an Advantage so to aggravate, that he was condemned for Treason, and executed on *Tower-hill*, Feb. 25, 1600. He left issue one Son, *Robert*, and two Daughters, *Frances* and *Dorothy*.

*Robert Devereux* his Son seems to have remained deprived of his Honour so long as that Queen lived, but was restored to his Honour with his Sisters by an Act of Parliament 1 *Jac.* and so became Viscount *Hereford* and Earl of *Essex*: He had gain'd great Experience in the Art of War in the Palatinate, and was therefore made Lieu-

tenant



tenant-General of the Army, which King *Charles I.* sent against the *Scots*, to suppress an Insurrection there; but upon some Disgust he became disaffected to the Court-Party, and accepted of a Commission to be General of the Parliaments Forces, which he managed a While with too great Success, but died without Issue, whereby the Honour of the Earldom of *Essex* became vacant, but the Title of Viscount *Hereford* descended to

*Walter Devereux* of *Castle-Bromwich* in *Warwickshire* Bar. descended of the first *Walter*, Viscount *Hereford*, by *Margaret* his second Wife, which Honour was confirmed to him by Parliament in 1646. He had several Sons, but all dying before him but the youngest,

*Leicester Devereux*, he succeeded his Father as Viscount *Hereford*, but dying in 1676, left his Honour and Estate to his eldest Son

*Leicester Devereux*, but he enjoyed them not long, dying in 1682, and, leaving no Issue,

*Edward Devereux*, his Brother, became Viscount *Hereford*: He was married, but died without Issue in 1706, whereupon the Honour passed to a collateral Branch, viz.

*Price Devereux* of *Vaynor* in the County of *Montgomery* Esq; Grandson of *George Devereux* of *Sheldon Hall* in *Warwickshire*, who married *Bridget*, the Daughter of *Arthur Price* of *Vaynor* Esq; He was Son of Sir *George Devereux*, who was Brother to *Walter Devereux*, last mention'd. This present Viscount *Hereford* hath married *Mary*, second Daughter of *Samuel Sandys* of *Omberley-Court* in *Worcestershire* Esq; and by her hath one Son, *Price Devereux*, born in 1694, and a Daughter, *Mary*. About a Mile's distance from this City is the Parish of

*Dinder*, where there is a Roman Camp, called by the Vulgar, *Oyster-hill*, which may perhaps retain some memorial of *Ostorius Scapula*, who was the Roman General when the Army encamped here, and commanded it; for it is not so probable that it can have any real Relation to the Shell-fish of that Name, when it is at so great a Distance from the Sea.

The *Wye* has scarce run three Miles beyond the City, but it receives the River *Lug*, which having fallen with a rapid

Stream from *Radnor Hills*, glides thro' this Province from North-west to South-east with a still Course. At its first Entrance we have in view

*Brampton Brian-Castle*, which a famous Family, surnamed from thence *de Brampton*, whose Christian-Name was *Brian* usually, held by a continual Succession to the Reign of King *Edward I.* when by a female Heir it came to the *Harleys*, of whom we find some in the Catalogue of Sheriffs. The late Sir *Edward Harley* Knt. of the *Bath*, was very eminent for his Stedfastness to the Interest of his Country in the worst of Times. Higher upon the Borders of the County, beyond the joining of the Rivers *Bardfield* and *Teme*, stands

*Lanterdin* or *Llantwardine*, near which is a perfect Roman Camp, called *Brandon*, very commodiously situated for a Supply of Water, by reason of the Nearness of those Rivers. It is a single square Work with four Ports. About half a Mile from thence, on the other Side of the River *Bardfield*, was a British Camp, now covered over with great Oaks, called *Coxall*, or rather *Coxwall*, taking its Name from the *Vallum* or Wall, as *Eaton-wall* and *Walford* in this County, and other Towns in other Counties do.

A Quarter of a Mile from *Brandon* there are two Barrows, one of them was caused to be digged down by Sir *Edward Harley* in 1662, and in it was found a great Deal of Coals, and some Pieces of burnt Bones; but in the Middle they found an Urn, about two Foot and an half High, full of Coals and Ashes, and some pieces of burnt Bones. Near the *Lug* lies

*Wigmore*, which gives Name to the adjoining Hundred: The Saxons called it *Wyginga-mepe*. It was repaired in ancient Times by King *Edward the Elder*, and afterwards fortified with a Castle by *William Fitz-Osborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, in a certain piece of waste Ground, called *Marresben*, (as it is said in *Domesday-Book*) in the Tenure of *Randolph de Mortimer*, from whom the *Mortimers*, afterwards Earls of *March*, were descended, but of these more in *Radnorshire*.

*Hugh Mortimer*, Lord of this Town and Castle in King *Henry II.*'s Reign, having taken Arms against that King, was soon reduced



duced to obedience, and forced to yield up the Castle to him, *Anno* 1155. To this place Prince *Edward*, Son to King *Henry III.* fled from his Keeper's at *Dever* Castle, where he was imprisoned after the Battel of *Lewis* in *Suffex*; the Lord *Roger Mortimer* sending him a swift Horse to ride off with. This Lordship and Castle came afterward into the Possession of the Royal House of the *Plantagenets*, by the Marriage of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, with the Heiress of the *Mortimer's* Estate and Honours. Three Miles from hence is

*Richards-Castle*, which took its Name from *Richard*, surnamed *Scrupe*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, who was the Owner thereof, from whom descended *Hugh de Say*, Lord of *Richards-Castle*, who deceased in the Reign of King *Richard I.* leaving one only Daughter, married to *Hugh de Ferrers*, whose Daughter and Heir being married to *Robert de Mortimer*, it afterwards came into the Possession of the *Mortimers*, from whom it at length passed to the *Talbots*, who held it some Time, till Issue male failing, the Inheritance came to be divided between the two female Heirs, who were married to *Guarin*, Archdeacon, and *Matthew Gurnay*. The Castle stands on the Top of a very rocky Hill, which is well wooded: but so long ago as *Leland's* Time, the Walls and Towers of it were going to decay.

Beneath this Castle, Nature, (which no where sports herself more, in shewing Wonders than in the Waters) hath brought forth a little Well, called *Bone-well*, because it is always full of small Bones, which some judge to be fishes, but others Frogs Bones. It is now and then emptied and cleaned from the Bones, but within a little Time 'tis as full of them as ever, tho' no Fish or Frogs are found in it. What the Cause of it is, let Naturalists enquire. Near this Castle is

*Orlton*, in *Wolphy* Hundred, where anciently the *Blounts*, descended of the Family of the *Blounts* of *Moulkland* in this County, had a Seat. Southward of this Place upon the River *Lug* stands

*Yetton*, in *Wigmore* Hundred, famous only for being the Lordship of the *Hackluits*, an ancient Family in these Parts, of which was that eminent Historian, Mr. *Richard Hack-*

*luit*, who published a Book of Voyages, and was a great Encourager of Adventurers in the Reign of King *James I.* Returning to the Course of the *Teme*, we pass by a Village, called *Little Hereford*, of no Note but for the Name, and then see at a little Distance

*Nethwood* or *Netherwood*, a Village where the noble Family of the *Devereux's*, Earls of *Essex*, had a Seat, and *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, the first of that Name, that bore that Title, so famous in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was born. More toward the Borders of the County is

*Whitborn* in *Broxash* Hundred, where the Bishop of *Worcester* either now hath, or formerly had a Palace, and Bishop *Scory*, Bishop of *Hereford* dying there, was buried in this Church, *Anno* 1584. The *Lug*, the *Wadels*, and the *Arrow*, three good Rivers, come out of *Radnorshire* with almost parallel Streams. The *Wadels* passes by no Place of Note, and falls into the *Lug* at *Byton*, but the *Arrow* waters

*Kyneton*, a pretty large and well built Market Town in *Hunlington* Hundred, whose Inhabitants are many of them Clothiers, and drive a good Trade in narrow Cloths. The Market is one of the most considerable in the County, tho' 'tis probable it was not so in Mr. *Camden's* Time, because he takes no Notice it; it is on Wednesday, and Fair on

Here is also a Free-School, of which Mr. *William Tayler*, a noted Preacher in the Time of the Rump-Parliament, had been Master. From hence the *Arrow* hastens to the *Lug*, and in its Way washes

*Pembridge*, another small Market-Town in *Stretford* Hundred. The Market is on Tuesdays weekly, and Fair on The Market is a very indifferent one. Between this Place and the *Wye*, near the Midst stands

*Weobly*, or *Webley* in the same Hundred, formerly the Barony of the *Verdons*, the first of which Family *Bertram de Verdon* came into England with the Conqueror. The Posterity of this great Man became hereditary Constables of *Ireland* by a Marriage with a Daughter of one of the *Lacyes* of *Trin* in that Nation. From the *Verdon's* the Estate came by Daughters to the *Furnivals* of *Burgh-herish*, *Ferrars* of *Grobby*, *Crop-*



*huls*, and from them by the *Ferrers* of *Chartley* to the *Devereux's*, Earls of *Essex*.

Here was a Castle in King *Stephen's* Reign, which being fortified against him by the Partizans of the Empress *Maud*, he soon recovered it, and held it ever after. Of what Bigness it was, or how long it has been razed, we have not yet been able to learn.

Tho' it is an ancient Corporation, yet the Market is very ordinary. It suffered very much, not long since, by a Fire, for which a Brief was granted and collected. The Market is kept on Thursdays, and Fair on

The only Thing this Town is famous for, is its Ale, for which it is as much celebrated in the common Vogue, as *Lempster* for Bread. It sends two Burgeses to Parliament, who are in this present Session 1717, viz. *Paul Foley Esq;* and *Charles Cornwall Esq;*. Westward of this Town, upon the Borders of *Radnorshire*, stands

*Hunlington-Castle*, which in ancient Times belonged to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford*; and not far from thence

*Eardisley*, where the famous and ancient Family of the *Baskervills* had a noble Seat: They derive their Pedigree from a Niece of *Gunora*, a celebrated *Norman* Lady. Of this Name and Family we find one *Richard de Baskervill Knt.* who represented this County in two Parliaments in King *Edward I's* Reign, Reg. 28. and 30. and 'tis probable 'twas the same Person, who was Sheriff for this County in the 8th Year of *Edward II.* after whom several of the same Family were Sheriffs in the succeeding Reigns. This Family held the Hamlet of *Hanton in Capite*, as of the Honour of *Montgomery*, by the Service of giving the King one barbed Arrow, as often as he came into those Parts to hunt in *Corndon Chace*. Next to it is

*Kinnerley*, the Seat and Lordship of the ancient Family of *Delabere*, of which were *Richard Delabere*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 31st and 43d Years of King *Edward III.* and *Kinard Delabere*, who represented this County in Parliament in the 7th and 13th Years of King *Richard II.* and 1st Year of King *Henry IV.* as also *Thomas Delabere*, who was Sheriff for this County in the 8th Year of

*Richard II.* Soon after the *Wadels* has joined the *Lug*, we come to

*Croft-Castle*, belonging to the famous and very ancient Family of the *Crofts*, of which was *Sir Richard Crofts*, who was Sheriff in the 2d Year of King *Edward IV.* and after the Battel of *Tewksbury*, took Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Henry VI.* Prisoner. But upon a Proclamation of a great Reward and a Promise of Safety for the Prince's Person, *Sir Richard* (says our Author) nothing suspecting the King's Promise, brought forth his Royal Prisoner, who was presently murdered in King *Edward IV's* Presence, by his Brothers the Dukes of *Clarence* and *Glocester*.

Some are of Opinion that this *Sir Richard Crofts* was not of this Family, but finding one of the same Name dwelling near *Tewksbury* at that Time when the Battel was fought, and Sheriff of the County, we conclude him to be the Man; and if so, *Sir James Crofts*, who was so famous for his Valour in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, especially at the Siege of *Leith*, was a Descendant of this Family. That Queen gave him the Government of *Berwick* to recompence his Sufferings in Queen *Mary's* Reign, when he was condemned for being concerned in *Sir Thomas Wyatt's* Insurrection; but he escaped with Imprisonment only, to be a rare Instance of Mercy in that merciless Reign. *Sir Herbert Crofts*, the Popish Exile-Writer, was of this Place and Family. The Estate descended to Dr. *Herbert Crofts*, Bishop of this See in 1662, and his Son of the same Name, who was created a Baronet, Nov. 18, 1671, is now the Possessor of it. More to the South is

*Castle-Parke*, where there is a large Camp with two great Ditches, called the *Ambry*, from whence there is a lovely Prospect of the adjacent Country. Following the Course of the River *Lug*, it brings us to

*Leominster*, or, as it is commonly called, *Lempster*, for shortness. It is so called from the Monastery or Minster, which, 'tis said, was built by King *Merwald* upon the appearing of a Lion to him, and so it was denominated, *Leonis Monasterium*, or *Leominster*; but Mr. *Camden* says, that the Britains calling this Place *Llan-lieni*, which signifies a Church of Nuns, it is but lost Labour to seek for any other Original of the Name;



Name; yet some will have its Name to come from Flax, of which the best Kind grows here.

Here is a Tradition, that King *Merwald* or *Merwalsh*, and some of his Successors had a Castle or Palace on an Hill-Side by the Town. The Place (says *Leland*) is now called *Comfor-Castle*, and there are to be seen Tokens of Ditches, where Buildings have been.

The *Danes*, 'tis said, destroyed this Nunnery, and a College of Prebends was afterward settled here; but King *Henry I.* annexed the Lands of *Lempster* to his Abbey of *Reading*, and so made the religious House here a Cell to it. In King *John's* Reign, *Walter de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, revolting from his Prince, took this Town, and burnt it.

The Town is large and a great Thorough-fare from *Wales* to *London*. It stands in a pleasant Country, and the Buildings, as they cannot be called magnificent, so neither may they be counted mean. It hath several Bridges over the *Lug*. The Market here was formerly so much frequented on the Account of Wool and Wheat brought hither in Plenty (the one called *Lempster Ore*, because 'tis as it were a gold Mine to enrich the Town, and the other being celebrated for the fine Bread made of it) that the Cities of *Hereford* and *Worcester* complaining of their Loss of Trade, obtain'd an Order of the King to oblige them to alter their Market-Day, which was then on Thursday, but is now kept on Friday; and the Fairs are on the 2d of February, May 2, and October 28. It is a Borough-Town, governed by a Bailiff, Justices of the Peace, and twelve capital Burgeses, and has the Privilege of sending two Burgeses to the Parliament, who are in this present Session, *Edward Harley Esq;* and *George Caswall Esq;*.

There is but one Parish Church in *Lempster*, large, but dark, a very old Building; insomuch that there is a great Likelihood that it was built before the Conquest. The Priory-Church is joined to the East-end almost of the Parish-Church.

This Town hath the Honour of giving a Title to Sir *William Farmer* Baronet, the only surviving Son of Sir *Will. Farmer* Baronet, who having engaged in his Youth against the rebellious Subjects of *K. Charles I.*

died the 14th of May, 1661, soon after the Restoration of his Son *K. Charles II.* which Sir *William Farmer* the Son was raised to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron *Lempster* of *Lempster* aforesaid, by Letters Patents, bearing date at *Westminster*, April 12, 1692. Anno 4 Will. & Mar. He new erected his ancient Seat at *Eston* with Free-stone, and added pleasant Gardens and Plantations to it, which he adorned with costly marble Statues, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian, and died Decemb. 7, 1711, leaving by the Lady *Sophia* his third Wife, sixth Daughter of *Thomas*, Duke of *Leeds*, *Thomas*, Lord *Lempster*, his Son and Successor, and as yet under Age and unmarried, born in 1698.

The *Lug* having received the Arrow into it a little above *Stoke*, hastens to the *Wye*, and in its Passage first touches upon

*Hampton*, now call'd *Hampton-Court*, where *Rowland Lenthall*, Master of the Wardrobe to King *Henry IV.* who married one of the Heirs of *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel*, built him a very fine House, which has for a long Time been in the Possession of the noble Family of the *Coningsby's*, of which was Sir *Thomas Coningsby*, who was Sheriff of this County in the 40th Year of *Q. Elizabeth*, and founded an Hospital in the City of *Hereford*: From him the Right Honourable *Thomas*, Lord *Coningsby* of *Conningsby* is descended, who was first by King *William III.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Title of Lord *Coningsby* of *Glanbrazil* in the County of *Ardmagh*, by Letters Patent dated at *Dublin*, April 7, Anno 4 Will. & Mar. and has since by other Letters Patent, bearing date at *Westminster* the 18th of June, Anno 2 *Georgii Regis*, been created Lord *Coningsby* of *Coningsby* in the County of *Lincoln*. He was one of the first Lords Justices of *Ireland* after *K. William III.* had reduced it to him.

The Honourable *Margaret Coningsby*, elder of the two Daughters of the said Lord *Coningsby*, by the Lady *Frances Jones* his second Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Richard*, late Earl of *Ranelagh*, was also by his present Majesty King *George*, created Viscountess and Baroness *Coningsby* of *Hampton-Court* aforesaid, by Letters Patent dated at *Westminster*, January 26, 1716, Anno 3 *Georgii Regis*. From hence the *Lug* leads us to

E e e e e 2

Sutton.



*Sutton-Walleys*, where are some small Remains of King *Offa's* Palace. 'Twas in this Place that *Quindreda* his Queen, procured King *Ethelbert* to be murdered, and buried obscurely at *Marden*, a small Village adjoining, where his Corpse lay for a long Time in Obscurity before it was removed to *Hereford* Cathedral.

Between *Sutton* and *Hereford*, in a common Meadow, called the *Wergins*, were placed two large Stones for a Water-mark, the one erected upright, and the other laid athwart. In the late Republican Time, about the Year 1652, they were removed 240 Paces distance from the Place of their former Situation, and no Body knew how, which gave Occasion to a common Opinion, That they were carried thither by the Devil, because it seemed above any humane Power; for when they were brought back to their Places again, one of them required nine Yoke of Oxen to draw it. Beyond the River *Lodden* in *Radlow* Hundred is

*Marcleys-Hill*, where a great Wonder happened in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, in the Year 1575. Dr. *Fuller* gives us this Account of it: "The Hill roused it self, as 'it were out of its Sleep, or rather it might be said to be in Labour for three Days together, shaking and roaring all that while, to the great Terror of all that heard it, or beheld it. It threw down every Thing that opposed it, and removed it self to an higher Place." A Thing strange enough, but yet what another Author adds, much increases it, 'It carried along with it the Trees that grew upon it, the Sheep-folds and Flocks of Sheep grazing on it. In the Place from whence it removed, it left a Gap of 400 Foot wide, and 320 Foot long. The whole Field was above twenty Acres. It overthrew *Kinnaston-Chapel* that stood in its Way, removed an Yew-Tree, growing in the Chapel-yard from the West to the East, throwing down with violence the Causeys, Trees, and Houses: It made tilled Lands Pasture, and Pasture tilled Land." Having thus walked from six a Clock on the Sunday-Evening till two a Clock on Monday-Morning, it then stood still and moved no more, mounting up to an Hill twelve Fathoms. Mr. *Camden*

supposes, that this Shaking and Removal of this Mountain was caused by that kind of Earthquake, which Naturalists call *Brasmatia*. Near the Confluence of the *Wye* and *Lug*, the former receives the *Frome*; which rising in an Hill near *Wolferlow* in *Broxsb* Hundred, first passes by

*Bromyard*, a little Market-Town lying in the Road between *Hereford* and *Worcester*; at almost an equal Distance from both those Cities. The Country all along is full of Orchards, and in the Fruit-season makes it very pleasant Travelling. The Market here is on Mondays, and the Fairs yearly on the 25th of *March* and 25th of *May*.

The *Frome* having received the *Lodden* at *Stretton-Grantham*, meets the *Lug* below *Dromington*; and both of them unite their Streams with the *Wye* at *Mardford*, and in their Course first pass by

*Asperton*, where the *Grandisons* in ancient Times had a Seat, and *John Grandison*, D. D. and Bishop of *Exeter* was born. Near this Place is

*How-Capel*; where anciently lived a Family of the *Capels*, of which was *Christopher Capel*, whom Mr. *Wood*, in his *Athen. Oxon.* calls *The Stout Alderman of Gloucester*, as also *Richard Capel* his Son, who was a famous Presbyterian Divine in the Times of the Rump-Parliament's Usurpation, and *Oliver's* Protectorship. Nearer the *Wye* is

*Brockhampton* in *Greytree* Hundred, where on a piece of Ground, called *Capellar Hill*, is a very large squarish Camp, called *Woburny*: 'Tis double trenched, and near half a Mile long, tho' 'tis but narrow. We come now to the East-side of the County, where it is parted from *Worcestershire* by *Malvern Hills*, which might deserve the Name of Mountains for their Steepness and Loftiness. Under them lies

*Lidbury*, a fine well-built Market-Town, situated in a rich clayey Ground: 'Tis much inhabited by Clothiers, and has a good Market weekly on Tuesdays, and two Fairs yearly, on the first of *May* and the 21st of *September*.

Here is an Hospital very well endowed for the Relief of the Poor, to which Dr. *Thomas Thornton*, who was Master of it in King *James I.'s* Days, was a great Benefactor; and we find that it is a Post of such Honour, that a Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*,



as he was, need not think it below him. He lies buried in the Chancel of the Parish-Church here.

Mr. Tombs, the Head of the Anabaptists in the Rump's Reign, was Master of this Hospital, which it seems he thought a good Preferment, or he, who at that Time might have had almost any Thing, would not have contented himself with it.

Dr. Hoskins was Minister here, and lies buried in this Church, with an Epitaph on his Grave beginning thus:

*Sub Pedibus Doctor jacet hic in Legibus Hoskins,  
Esse pios docuit, quodq; docebat, erat, &c.*

In English thus:

Here lieth Doctor Hoskins under Foot, who was what he taught Men to be, Pious and Good.

In this Place, Robert de Betun, Bishop of Hereford, in the Reign of King Henry I. departed this Life, from whence we conjecture, that there was an Episcopal Palace here; for we read that Edwin the Saxon, Son of Ederick, the Forester, cotemporary with the Conqueror, gave this Place to the Church, the Clergy having made him believe that he was cured of the Palsy by the Intercession of St. Ethelbert. Not far from this Place is

Colwall, a small Village, near which, upon the Waste, as a Country-man was digging a Ditch about his Cottage, he found a Coronet of Gold set with Diamonds, large enough for any ordinary Head. The poor Peasant not knowing the Value of it, carried it to a Goldsmith at Gloucester, and sold it for 31 l. to him; who, as it seems, was as ignorant of the Worth of the Stones, as the Peasant was of the Gold, and so sold it to a Jeweller of London for 250 l. but the Jeweller made 1500 l. of it. We have done now with what is most remarkable in these Eastern Parts, and shall return to the Wye, and follow its Course till it leaves the County, taking Notice of the most considerable Places by it as we shall pass along; and first we observe, that almost over-against Brockhampton, where the River fetches a Circle, lies

Holm-Lacy, where the Scudamores have a long Time had a Seat. They much advanced themselves, by Matching with the

Heiresses of two wealthy and ancient Families in the County, the *Ewias's* and *Huntercombes*. Of this Family was Sir John Scudamore Knt. whom we find in the Catalogue of Sheriffs, to have that Office 9 Henry IV. in which he succeeded Sir Richard Arundel Knight, and he the brave Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, who was afterward martyred. The same Sir John Scudamore, or his Son, was Knight of the Shire for this County in three several Parliaments in 2 Henry V. and 7. and 27 Henry VI. From hence the Wye winds along by several inconsiderable Villages to

Rosse, a Market and free Borough-Town, so made by King Henry III. in Greytree Hundred. It is a well built, populous, and well frequented Town, by reason of its Market on Thursdays, which is plentifully stored with Cattle and other Provisions, weekly, and four Fairs yearly, on *Ascension-Day*, *Corpus Christi*, *St. Margaret July 20*, and *St. Andrew*. It consists of two Streets, crossing each other, four Furlongs in length a Piece, containing about 300 Houses; Mr. Camden says, 'twas in his Time noted for Smiths; but if so, there is no Appearance of it, there being no more of that Trade than in other Towns. At the West End of this Town there is a fine broad Causey lately raised. Over against Rosse is

Wilton in Wormlow Hundred, a very ancient Castle of the Greys, from whom so many illustrious Persons have descended. It was built, as is commonly reported by Hugh Longchamp; but we find, says Mr. Camden, in the publick Records, that King John gave Wilton, with the Castle, to Henry Longchamp, who was Sheriff of this County in the second Year of King Richard I. and so 'tis possible that the Castle might be built by Hugh some Time before. This Castle stood upon an Hill, and is now in Ruins. From the Longchamps it passed by the Marriage of the female Heir to the Fitz-hughs, who enjoyed it not long before it fell to the Greys, Reginald Grey being the Lord of it in King Edward I.'s Reign. From this Place to Monmouth there cannot be a pleasanter Country, than the Wye flows through, where stands

Goodrich Castle, which King John gave to William, Earl-Marshal, and was afterwards the principal Seat of the noble Family of the



*Talbots*, but now belongs to the Duke of Kent, who is of the noble Family of the Greys above mentioned. In the South Limits of this County stands

*The Munnow*  
*falls into*  
*the Wye at*  
*Chippingham*  
*road, by*  
*Monmouth.*  
Doward in the Parish of *Whitchurch*, a pretty high Hill, on the Top whereof (says the Author of the Additions to Camden) one would guess, 'That there has been an ancient Fortification, by the Ditches there are still to be seen;' and yet this makes it more probable, that in digging there for Iron-Ore and Lime-stone, broad Arrow-heads have been found of late Years; and not long ago, the greatest

Part of the Bones of a gigantick Person were found in a Place that seem'd to be arch'd over. The Length of them between Joints was as much again as that of the largest Men of this Age. They were given to a Surgeon at *Bristol*.

At *St. Michael's* the *Wye* meets with the *Munnow*, and being become a broad and deep Stream, passes into *Monmouthshire*, where it meets with the County-Town *Monmouth*, but then it seems to change its Name to *Munnow*, for *Monmouth* is the same as *Munnow-mouth*; but this belonging to another Shire, we must treat of that in its Place.

## The Natural History.

THE Soil of this County is not only fruitful in general, but seems to excel most, if not all others, in these three Things. 1. Corn, of which the Wheat, of which *Lempster* Bread is made, may seem incomparable; and the Barley which makes the Malt, of which *Weobly* Ale is brewed, may seem to be of a more delicate Nature than others; for tho' Art goes a great Way in the making the Bread and brewing the Ale; yet where so great Eminency appears, much may be attributed to the Nature of the Grain produced from the Soil of the Place.

2. Wool, which is reckoned the finest Sort of *England*, and being sold most of it at *Lempster*, as the Sheep are fed in the hilly Country adjoining, is therefore called *Lempster-Ore*, from the Gain it produces to the Inhabitants, not only from the quick Sale of it, but the Price it bears, the Clothiers and others that use Wool in their Manufactures much coveting it. Now the Excellency of the Wool cannot be solely attributed to the Nature of the Sheep, but the Soil, it being well known to the Traders in Wool, that the Staple of it depends much upon the Nature of the Pasture, which, as it is fine, or coarse, will make the Fleece of the same Quality.

3. Fruits, especially Apples, which, as they grow almost every where, besides large Orchards planted on purpose; so they

yield such a delicious Juice, that the right and genuine *Herefordshire* Cyder, is one of the most incomparable Liquors in *England*. It is true, 'tis very hard to light of any of the best Sort in any Place out of this Shire; that which is sent to *London*, and usually sold upon the Road, being of a weak and poor Spirit, pleasant to the Taste for the present, but it will not keep; but then, since so little of their best Cyder is sent out of the County, we must believe that no Country either breeds or has such Cyder, the Excellency of which may be decyphered to us: 1. By its easy Production, requiring no Use of Fuel, no long Toil in brewing often, as Ale and Beer do, but easily squeezed and ground once a Year, and then preserved in Vessels for Use, for the whole Year, if not for many Years after; for if it be rightly made, and of good Fruits, the older 'tis, 'tis often the better. 2. By its Plentifulness, every House almost having such Quantities, that it is their constant Drink almost all the Year round, and spares them much Malt, Wood, and Labour. 3. Its deliciousness, in which it may vie almost with the best Canaries, and out-does most other White-Wines, which are many of them made by sophisticating it. It is said, that some of the best Sort of this Country Cyder, was sent over into *France* when the Right Honourable the present Earl of *Manchester*, was Ambassador there; and



and it passed among the Noblemen there for an excellent Wine, tho' they could not guess of what Country it was; and lastly, for its wholesomeness, for it excites an Appetite, cleanses the Stomach, strengthens Digestion, and infallibly frees the Kidneys and Bladder from the Breeding the Gravel and Stone. To this we add its Usefulness in physical Cases: It cures many Diseases, and some kinds of it, especially that which is made of the best Pippins duly ripened and well fermented, are an excellent Remedy for Consumptions, and all Sorts are a good Vehicle for healing vegetables, or other medicinal Matters. To these we may add,

4. Their Waters, of which they have not only great Plenty in their four great Rivers, the *Mannow*, *Wye*, *Lug*, and *Frome*, with their Branches, the *Arrow*, the *Wadels*, the *Doier*, *Lodden*, *Liden*, and the *Hothny*, but also many of them of a more excellent Nature than usual; for Dr. Fuller reports of the Salmons of this County, that they are good, when they are unfit for eating every where else in *England*, for, says he, the River *Wye*, which is not only much the largest River, but receives almost all the rest, affords perennial Salmons, always fat and sound, and fit for the Table, when the Salmon of other Rivers are sick, lean, and unfit for Use, which must be attributed to the Nature of the Waters, and not of the Fish.

Many mineral and medicinal Waters are also found in this County.

On *Malvern-Hill*, near the Top of it, is a Spring, which has a long Time been found of excellent Use for healing the Eyes, and about a Furlong lower is another healing Spring, of both which Dr. Beal writes thus to the Royal Society. 'The higher Spring is peculiar for the Eyes, but the healing Spring is about a Furlong lower. This cures many Maladies, and particularly Cancers, if applied and made use of, before the Strength of Nature be quite exhausted. I have read in the Monuments belonging to the Hospital at *Ledbury*, a Town in the Way from *Hereford* to those Springs, that a Bishop some Ages ago endowed that Hospital with some Revenues for the Entertainment of distressed Passengers that passed to those Springs for the Relief of their Distempers.'

About two Miles and a half from *Malvern Hills* is another Spring, which the old People thereabouts call *Holy-well*, on the Side of a low Hill in an arable Field, which besides its healing Qualities, has an extraordinary Efficacy in clearing the Skin from Sun-burnings and Freckles; and adds as much Lustre as agrees with concealed Art and Modesty; for after washing two or three Mornings, it makes the Skin as smooth as Glass. It passes thro' a light Sand, and seems as if it were working with some Ferment, and is full of very small and thin *Lamina*, appearing metalline and bright, like the purest Silver; but the Refiners could not find it to be of any Value, no more than the Inquisitive could, from whence the beautifying and healing Quality proceeded; for the Springs which were opened in the lower Grounds, and seemed to proceed from it, had them not, tho' they had the same bright Ferment: The common Fields adjoining had on their Clods and Fallows something of the same Glistering, but much faded, yet enough to dazzle the Eyes that are fixed on them in a bright Sun-shine.

Within two Miles of this last Spring is another called also *Holy-well*, on the Brow of such another Hill in an arable Field: This is very good for the Eyes, and has also done many Cures upon putrid and fetid Ulcers, which had been many Years accounted incurable. Many drink of it, and mightily commend its healing Quality, and none ever complained of receiving any Harm by it: It is somewhat rough, but very pleasing and grateful to malignant Ulcers.

There are some marble Quarries in this County near *Snodhill*, and 'tis said, that there has been as good of that kind taken out of them, as any in *England*.

The Cattle of all Kinds are common to this Shire with the rest of *England*, but their Hogs excel, being fed plentifully with the Apples which fall from the Trees into the Hedges, and become a Prey to them in their continual Search. Whether this Food has any Effect upon their Flesh farther than to fatten them, is not certainly known; but 'tis evident, their Bacon is not only very fat, but as they term it, as red as any Rose, which with Cabbages and Coleworts, which they are careful to pro-



duce plentifully in their Gardens, and preserve all the Year round in their Granaries, makes an excellent Dish for hungry Ploughmen, and therefore is much used in Farm-houses.

The Air of this County is very pleasant and healthful, as may be proved by this Instance: Serjeant *Hoskins*, a Gentleman of this County, in the Reign of K. *James I.* hearing that that King being on his Progress, was coming this Way, invited His Majesty to his House, where he nobly entertained him, and after dinner, to crown his Treat with some Diversion, he provided

ten old Men and Women to dance the Morris before the King, all of them together making 1000 Years of Age, that is, one with another an 100 Years old, some indeed a little less, and others as much above.

In the Parish of *Westhyde* in this County, not far from *Hereford*, June 6, 1697. there fell so great a Quantity of Hail, and of that Bigness, that it destroyed all the Poultry, Corn, Grass, and most of the Fruit-Trees in the Village, and broke most of the Windows, many of the Stones being nine Inches in Compass by Measure; but it killed no Men nor Cattel, tho' it hurt several.

### BARONETS of this County, viz.

**J**ohn Scudamore of *Heme-Lacy* Esq; created June 1, 1620. Bar. 134. Now made Lord Scudamore in Ireland.

*Edward Powel* of *Penkelley* Esq; created January 18, 1621. Bar. 168.

*George Bridges* of *Wilton* Esq; created May 17, 1627. Bar. 225. Now made English Earl, viz. Earl of *Carnarvon*.

*John Kirle* of *Much-Marcle* Esq; created May 17, 1627. Extinct. Bar. 226.

*John Scudamore* of *Ballingham* Esq; created

July 23, 1644. Bar. 447.

*William Powell*, al. *Hinson* of *Pengethley* Esq; created January 23, 1660. Bar. 601.

*Herbert Croft* of *Croft-Castle* Esq; created November 18, 1671. Bar. 799.

*Bennet Hoskins* of *Harwood* Esq; created December 19, 1676. Bar. 827.

*Sir Job Charleton* of *Ludford* Knt. created May 12, 1686. Bar. 891.

*Edward Godere* of *Burhope* Esq; created December 5, 1707. Bar. 951.

### GENTLEMEN, and others of EMINENCY in this County.

**S**IR *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, equally eminent for his Valour, Learning and Piety, for which last he was a Martyr, was born here.

The noble Lord *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, the Peoples, as well as Queen *Elizabeth's* great Favourite, was born in this County.

*Ethelbert*, King of the *East-Angles*, who was sainted by the Pope, tho' murdered by *Quindreda*, King *Offa's* Queen, was buried first at \_\_\_\_\_ and afterwards interr'd at the Cathedral at *Hereford*.

*Roger* of *Hereford*, a noted Writer, was born in that City. He lived in King *Henry II's* Reign.

*William* of *Lempster* was a Native of that Town, and a noted Writer.

*John Guillim*, Author of the Book of *He-*

*raldry* that goes under his Name, was a Native of

*John Dawyes* of *Hereford*, eminent for his Skill in Writing and Arithmetick.

Fair *Rosamund*, the object of King *Henry II's* Love and his Queen's Envy, whose Beauty and Misfortune, pleasant Life and tragical Death the Poets have sung of; she was the Daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ and born

*Mr. Philips*, Author of the *Splendid Shilling*, *Blenheim*, and other Poems in Imitation of *Mr. Milton's* Style and Way of Writing, who has also published a Poem which he calleth *Cyder*, in Praise of that Liquor, in which he takes an Opportunity to compliment several Families of Note in these Parts, was a Native of this County.

*Sir*



Sir Thomas Omingsby was Sheriff of this County in the 40th Year of Queen Elizabeth. He founded an Hospital at Hereford, to which

John Walker, a Citizen of London, but Native of Hereford, gave 20 l. per Annum. He vowed, that whatever he got above 10000 l. he'd give to the Poor, or lay out in other

Charities, which he faithfully performed, expending an equal Sum that Way.

Sir Herbert Croft, a Popish Exile and Writer, was born at Croft-Castle.

Humphry Ely, another Popish Exile, a Professor of the Civil Law at Port Amousson in Spain, Anno Domini 1663.

## The Ecclesiastical History.

**H**ereford is one of the most ancient Bishopricks in England, being erected in the Time of the Britains, when it was first subject to the Metropolitan of Caer-leon upon Uske, and afterwards to St. David's; but who were then Bishops we have no Account of, and therefore we must begin our History of this See with the first Settlement of Christianity in these Parts, when

Putta was made the first Bishop of this See, Anno 680. by Sexulfus, Archbishop of Litchfield, according to the Decree of a Synod met at Hereford, by which it was ordained, That the Kingdom of Mercia, which was then governed by one Bishop only, should be divided among more. His Successors, of whom we have no Account, but their Names were

2. Tirtellus.
3. Tortherus.
4. Warstodus. He began to erect a magnificent Cross in his Church, but dying
5. Cuthbert, his Successor finished it, and raised besides a Monument for all his Predecessors, putting large Supercriptions on both in Heroic Verse, to express the Design of them. He was removed from hence to the See of Canterbury, in 740.

6. Podda.

7. Ecce.

8. Cedda, who died, Anno 857.

9. Albert.

10. Esna, who died, Anno 885.

11. Celmund.

12. Ucellus.

13. Wulfard.

14. Benna or Beonna.

15. Edulfus.

16. Cuthwulfus.

17. Mucellus.

18. Deorlaf, or Doorlafus.

19. Cunemund, or Oynemundus.

20. Edgar.

21. Tidkelm.

22. Wulfhelm.

23. Alfricus.

24. Athulfus.

25. Ethelstanus, a Person of great Piety. He built the Cathedral from the Ground, but being blind thirteen Years before he died, governed his See by a Deputy, viz. Tramerin, Bishop of St. David's. He died Feb. 10, 1055. and was succeeded by

26. Leovegarus, or Leofgarus, Duke Harold's Chaplain, a very holy and religious Man. He was slain by Griffin, King of Wales, who having routed the English Army, took Hereford, plundered it with St. Ethelbert's Shrine, and burnt it with the Monastery built by Ethelstan his Predecessor, when he had fate but three Months, June 16, 1056. After his Death this See was vacant four Years, being governed by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, who being removed to York,

27. Walter, Queen Edith's Chaplain, was consecrated by the Pope, Anno 1060. He was killed by a Woman, whom he would have ravished, as Malmsbury tells us, which seems not very probable, because no other Historian mentions it, and he had fate nineteen Years. His Successor was

E f f f f f

28. Robert



28. *Robert Lofinga*, a very learned Man, and great Mathematician. He rebuilt his Cathedral which had been destroyed by *Griffin*, King of *Wales*, according to the Model of the Church at *Aquisgrave*, lately erected by *Charles the Great*. *Remigius* built *Lincoln Cathedral* about the same Time.

29. *Gerard*, Nephew of *Walkelin*, Bishop of *Winchester*. He was Bishop here but a short Time, and then was removed to *York*, leaving this See to

30. *Raynelmus*, the Queen's Chancellor, Anno 1107. He was invested by King *Henry I.* but the Archbishop refusing to bless him, because he was so invested, he returned his Ring and Crozier to that King, who was at first very angry with him, and banished him, but being reconciled, suffered him to be consecrated by the Archbishop. He sate about eight Years, and died of the Gout, Octob. 28, 1115

31. *Jeffrey de Clivâ* (*Godw.*) *de Olivâ*, (*Heyl.*) succeeded him. He was a very abstemious Person, and affected the cheapest Food and Clothing. He improved the Lands and Estate of his See, but was branded with want of Charity to the Poor. He sate but five Years, dying Febr. 3, 1119. From his Death arose a Proverb, *No Bishop of Hereford lives long*. His Successor was

32. *Richard*, whom *Malmsbury* calls, Clerk of the Seal. He was consecrated at *Lambeth*, Jan. 16, 1120, and died at *Ledbury*, Aug. 15, 1127, but was buried in his Cathedral.

33. *Robert de Betun*, Prior of *Lanthony*, was elected into his See: A religious Prelate, and in great Favour with the Pope, who left all Things to him, with his Legate and the Archbishop. He was consecrated at *Oxford* in 1131, by *William*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and died April 22, 1148. One *William*, a Prior of *Lanthony* after him, wrote the History of his Life.

34. *Gilbert Foliot*, Abbot of *Glocester*, was consecrated into this See, in 1149. He sate twelve Years, and then was translated to *London*, in 1161, and left his See to

35. *Robert de Melun*, who died in 1167, Feb. 28. and was buried in his Church.

36. *Robert Foliot*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, (after the See had been vacant six Years, thro' the Disturbance that arose in the Nation upon Archbishop *Becket's* Death, as some other Sess were) was chosen by the

King's Permission. He was a very learned Man, and was before preferred by *Becket*. He died May 9, 1186, and was succeeded by

37. *William de Vere*, who was consecrated in 1186, and died in 1199.

38. *Giles de Bruse*, the Son of *William*, Lord *Brecknock*, a noble and powerful Peer, was consecrated into his Place, in 1200. He took part with the rebellious Barons against King *John*, and on that Account was forced to fly out of the Nation; but having obtained the King's Favour, was returning home, but died by the Way, Nov. 17, 1215, at *Glocester*. He is thought to have built the Tower of the Cathedral, which is represented by his Monument.

39. *Hugh de Mapenore*, Dean of *Hereford*, was elected into his See. The Temporalities of the Bishoprick, which had been seized by King *John*, for his Predecessor's Fault, was restored to him by King *Henry III.* Reg. 1. He died about Easter 1216, and

40. *Hugh Foliot*, was consecrated in November 1219, and died July 1234, and

41. *Ralph de Maydestan*, or of *Maidstone*, succeeded him, a most excellent Divine. He bought an House in *London* of the Lord *de Monte Alta* or *Monthaut*, for the Residence of the Bishops of *Hereford*, when they should come to that City, and the Patronage of the Church in which the House was called, *St. Mary de Monthaut*, and annexed them to his See. He left his See in 1239, and took the Habit of a *Franciscan* at *Oxford*, and lived five Years after. He died at *Glocester* and was buried there, but upon his Resignation,

42. *Peter de Egueblanke* was chosen in his Stead on *St. Bartholomew's Day*, 1239. He much disoblinded his Clergy, in advising the King to exact large Sums of Money of them. He spent much Labour and Money in endeavouring to obtain the Archbishoprick of *Bourdeaux* before it fell, and got nothing but Scoffs for his Pains. He was taken by the rebellious Barons in his Cathedral, in 1263, strip'd of his great Wealth, which he saw them divide among their Soldiers, and put in Prison; where being kept long, he died of a Kind of Leprosy, November 27, 1268; and



43. *John Bretton*, the great Lawyer, was chosen into his See: He wrote a Book much esteemed by the Lawyers at this Day, entitled, *De Juribus Anglicanis, i. e. Of the Laws of England*. He died in 1275, May 12, and was succeeded by

44. *Thomas Cantilupe*, Archdeacon of *Stafford*, Chancellor of *Oxford* and *England*, a Person noble by Birth, but more noble by his Virtues. His Father was *William*, Baron of *Cantilupe*: He was so holy and good a Man, that Archbishop *Kilwarby* said, he was without Sin. The Authors of those Times say, He wrought many Miracles, and was much respected by Pope *Martin*, and dying March 28, 1285, was canonized for a Saint by Pope *John* 22. His Successor was

45. *Richard Swinfield*, D. D. a *Kentish* Man, and a constant and eloquent Preacher. He was consecrated March 7, 1275. and when he had fate 34 Years, died in 1316, and after him

46. *Adam de Orleton*, Doctor of Law, born at *Hereford*, was raised to this See. He was in great Favour with Queen *Isabel*, the Wife of King *Edward* II. who deposed him, and advised her by an equivocating Verse, to put him to Death. He fate here ten Years, and was then translated, first to *Worcester*, and then to *Winchester*, leaving this See to

47. *Thomas Charlton*, Doctor of Law and Prebendary of *York*; he was consecrated by the Pope's Order, October 18, 1327, and soon after made Lord Treasurer, Chancellor of *Ireland*, and at length Deputy, but being recalled in 1340, died soon after, January 11, 1343, when he had fate sixteen Years. After him

48. *John Trilleck* obtained his See, and held it sixteen Years and six Months, dying December 1360.

49. *Lewis Charlton* (whom *Bale* calls *Carleon*) an eminent Divine and Mathematician, succeeded him, created Chancellor of *Oxford*, in 1357. He was made by the Pope's Bull, September 9, 1361, fate eight Years, and is buried in his Church, in the North Wall of the Quire. His Successor was

50. *William Courtney*, who was consecrated in 1369, and when he had presided

five Years and six Months, was translated to *London*, and afterward to *Canterbury*.

51. *John Gilbert*, Bishop of *Bangor*, was thereupon translated hither in 1275. He was sent an Ambassador into *France*, in 1385, and the next Year made Treasurer of *England*, but that Trust was taken from him in 1389, yet being made Bishop of *St. David's*, he was restored to it, and

52. *John Trevenant*, or *Trefant*, L. L. D. Prebendary of *St. Asaph*, and Auditor of the *Rota* in the Court of *Rome*, was put into this See, in 1389. He was sent by King *Henry* IV. to Pope *Boniface* the IXth, to make out his Title to the Crown. He held this See four Years, and dying in 1404, left it to

53. *Robert Mascall*, a Person of signal Piety and Learning, and upon that Account much in Favour with King *Henry* IV. who made him his Confessor, an Ambassador to foreign Princes, and at length preferred him to this See. He wrote a Book of his Embassies, and having built a Church for the White Friars in *London*, was after his Death December 22, 1416, buried in it. He was sent to the Council of *Constance* with two other English Bishops. After his Death,

54. *Edmund Lacy*, D. D. Dean of the Chapel to King *Henry* V. was consecrated Bishop of *Hereford* in that King's Presence, April 18, 1417, in *Windso*r Chapel. He fate three Years, and then was translated to *Exeter*, about Easter 1420, and

55. *Thomas Polton*, Dean of *York*, was consecrated to this See in 1420, but continued in it but fifteen Months, and then was removed to *Chichester*, and then to *Worcester*, and

56. *Thomas Spofford*, (*Godw*) *Scofford*, (*Heyl*.) Abbot of *St. Mary* at *York*, was raised to this See. He held it twenty-six Years, and then resigned it to

57. *Richard Beauchamp*, Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, who was consecrated, February 1448, and having presided here two Years and three Months, was translated to *Salisbury* in 1450, and

58. *Reginald Butler* obtained his See. He was Abbot of *Glocester*, and when he had been Bishop two Years and three Months, was translated to *Litchfield*, where having



fate six Years, he died and was buried in the Cathedral at *Hereford* in a marble Tomb, with the *Butler's Arms*.

59. *John Stanbery* was his Successor here, a Person of a graceful Stature, and eminent Piety and Learning; so much in favour with King *Henry VI.* that he made him the first Master of *Eaton College*, his Confessor, and then Bishop of *Norwich*; but *William Rool*, Duke of *Suffolk*, extorted that Bishoprick from him and gave it his Chaplain; but the King gave him the See of *Bangor*, then vacant in 1448, and five Years after, the See of *Hereford*. He had such a Reverence for all the Pope's Decrees, that he implicitly received them all, tho' some of them are intolerable; and was so firm to his Prince, that he would never desert him in the lowest Ebb of Fortune: He was taken at the Battle of *Northampton*, July 10, 1460. and lay a long Time in *Warwick Gaol*, but being at length freed, dy'd in the Abbey of *Carmelites* at *Ludlow*, May 11, 1474; and

60. *Thomas Milling*, D. D. was raised to this See from Abbot of *Westminster*, where he had been a Monk from his Youth, Anno 1474, 14. *Edw. IV.* He was of the Privy Council to that King, and Godfather to the Prince *Edward*, his eldest Son, and dying, was buried in *St. John's Chapel* in that Church, Anno 1492; and

61. *Edmund Audley*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, was translated hither, and within ten Years removed to *Salisbury*, Anno 1502; and

62. *Adrian de Caſtello*, an *Italian*, was consecrated into this Church: He being made Cardinal the Year after, was translated to *Bath and Wells* in 1504; and

63. *Richard Mayo*, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Master of *Magdalen College* there twenty-seven Years, who had been sent into *Spain* in 1501, to fetch the Princess *Katherine*, to be married to *Arthur*, Prince of *Wales*, was after his Return made Bishop of *Hereford*, which having held eleven Years, he died April 18, 1516, and his See was given to

64. *Charles Booth*, D. D. Chancellor of the *Marches of Wales*, who was consecrated November 30, 1516. He spent a great Deal in repairing the Palace in *London*, belonging to his See, and was Bishop here eigh-

teen Years and five Months. He was buried in his Cathedral, and to him succeeded

65. *Edward Fox*, D. D. Almoner to King *Henry VIII.* and while he was in that Office, was sent upon divers Embassies into *Germany*, *France*, and other Places, and afterwards made Bishop of this See in 1535. He was a favourer of the Reformation, and on that account *Martin Bucer* dedicated his Comments on the Gospels to him. He wrote several Books himself, as *Bale* assures us; and when he had fate two Years and seven Months, died at *London*, May 8, 1538, and

66. *Edmund Bonner*, D. D. was nominated to this See, but before his Consecration the See of *London* becoming void by the Death of Dr. *John Stokesley*, he was preferred to that, and

67. Dr. *John Skip*, Archdeacon of *Dorset*, was made Bishop of *Hereford*, and confirmed November 20, 1539. He presided twelve Years and four Months, and dying at *London*, while the Parliament was sitting, was buried in the Church of *St. Mary de Monthault*, adjoining to his Palace.

68. *John Harley* succeeded him, and was consecrated May 26, 1553, but was deposed within a few Months by Queen *Mary*, because he was married, and lived but a small Time after, and

69. *Robert Parfew*, al. *Warton*, was put into his See. He had been Bishop of *St. Asaph*, and there had sacrilegiously spoiled and sold the Bishop's Lands; yet Queen *Mary*, as if she resolved to give him a new Prey, made him Bishop of *Hereford* in 1554. He died a little before the Queen, and

70. *Thomas Reynolds*, Dean of *Exeter*, was declared his Successor; but the Queen's Death made the Nomination void, and so

71. *John Scory*, who had been Bishop of *Chicheſter* in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, was elected Bishop of *Hereford* by Queen *Elizabeth's* Order in the Beginning of her Reign. He died in 1585, and

72. *Herbert Westfaling*, D. D. and Canon of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, succeeded him, and was consecrated December 12, the same Year; a Person so grave, as never almost to be seen to laugh; so just and honest, that no Body doubted but his Wealth was well got. He gave 20 l. per Annum to



*Jesus* College in Oxford. He died March 1, and

73. Robert Bennet, D. D. and Dean of Windsor, succeeded him in 1602, but was not consecrated till King James I.'s Accession to the Throne, to whom he took the Oath of Allegiance, and sat sixteen Years, and had for his Successor

74. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Landaff, who was translated hither. He was the Author of that excellent Work, Of the Succession of the Bishops of England, so full of Learning and Reading. He also presided here about sixteen Years, and then gave Place to

75. Augustine Lindsel, who held this Bishoprick but one Year, and then dying

76. Dr. Matthew Wren, Master of Peter-House in Cambridge, succeeded him, but held it but one Year, and was then removed to Norwich, and made Dean of the Chapel to King Charles I. He remained in that See about three Years, and was translated to Ely in 1640; where he was articulated against by the Parliament and sequestred, but lived to the Restoration, and died in 1667.

77. Dr. Theophilus Field succeeded Dr. Wren in 1635, but held it a few Months only, when it was given to

78. Dr. George Cooke, a Person of an ancient Family in Derbyshire, tho' the Lord Brook was pleased to asperse him and the Bishops of that Time, to be of the Dregs of the People. He was one of the twelve Bishops that protested against all the Proceedings of Parliament after the Bishops were excluded, as was also Dr. Wren his Predecessor. He was deprived by the Parliament, and lived not till the Restoration, when

79. Dr. Nicholas Monke, whose Name; and much more his Relation to the great General, who under Providence was the blessed Instrument of it, was had in Veneration, being first made Prebendary of Windsor, was consecrated Bishop of this Diocese, Jan. 13, 1660. He died within a Year, and was succeeded by

80. Dr. Herbert Croft, descended of the ancient Family of the Crofts of Croft-Castle in this County, and Heir to the Estate which his Son now enjoys. He held this See thirty Years, and dying in a good old Age, he left it to

81. Dr. Gilbert Ironside, who was translated from Bristol hither, and was confirmed in this See, July 29, 1691. He was Bishop here about ten Years, and was succeeded by

82. Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, who being translated from Bangor, was confirmed in this See, Decemb. 2, 1701. He was Bishop about eight or nine Years, and dying

83. Dr. Philip Bisse, the present Bishop of Hereford, succeeded him.

This Diocese contains the County of Hereford, and part of Shropshire, and in it are 313 Parish Churches, of which there are 166 Impropriations. For the Government of it there are under the Bishop, two Archdeacons, viz. of Hereford and Salop. It is valued in the King's Books, at 768 l. 10 s. 6 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . There are also eight Deaneries under the Archdeacon of Hereford, and the Deaneries in Shropshire are under the Archdeacon of Salop.

### The Monasteries of this County are;

**H**ereford: The Church here consisted of secular Canons founded by Milfrid, a Mercian King, in Expiation for the Murder of Ethelbert, King of the East-Angles, by Offa his Predecessor. King Edward the Confessor granted great Liberties to these Canons, who had found so many Benefactors before that King's Reign, that Walter, Bishop of that Church, was in Possession of 98 *Masuras* (each of them containing four Oxgangs) of Land, which it seems were so abused in his Time, that Robert his Successor found indeed forty Hides of Land belonging to the See when he came to it, but all wasted.

In Domesday-Book the Canons of Hereford are said to hold so many Manors and other Lands in Right of the Church there, as amounted to 300 Hides, to which Ralph de Maydestan, added all his Land in Hamme (the Manor in which it lay, being before given to the Priory of Crasswell) valued at 15 l. per Annum, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and on condition of celebrating Mass on the Day of his Obit forever; but the Manor was afterwards bought of the Prior and Convent of Crasswell, by Peter de Aquâ blanca, Bishop of Hereford, and an-



annexed to his Church. King *William* the Conqueror restored to this Church divers Manors unjustly taken from it by Earl *Harold* and *Ralph Murdac*, confirmed them to this Church, dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Ethelbert*; and to the Canons of the same, the Church of *Putley* in *Grey-tree Hundred*, given them by *William Devereux* his Predecessor.

Here was also another Priory founded by *Walter de Lacy*, and endowed with Revenues of a good Value, which were confirmed to it by *William* the Conqueror; but *Hugo de Lacy*, his Son, Anno 1101, gave it to *St. Peter's* at *Glocester*, to be a Cell to that Abbey. This Monastery was dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and was of the Order of *St. Benedict*. *John de Pembridge* was a Benefactor to it, and it remained in a flourishing Condition a considerable Time. But

In the Reign of King *Edward II.* some Contests arising between *William de Irby*, who claimed to be Prior under the King's Patronage, and *Thomas de Burghul*, who claimed by another Title, the Estate of the Priory was so wasted between them, that there was not enough left to discharge the Works of Piety, for which it was first built; the House also ran to ruin at the same Time, whereupon that King to prevent the final Destruction, Reg. 15. directed his Writ to the Sheriff of *Hereford*, commanding him to seize the said Priory and all its Possessions, and safely keep them till further Order.

Mr. *Speed* also mentions another Priory in this City, built by *Henry de Pembrigg* for *Franciscan* Friars, and dedicated to *St. Gutlake*. Valued at the Dissolution at 121 l. 3 s. 3 d. ob. per Annum.

*Acornbury*, a Priory of Canons regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by the Lady *Margery de Lacy*, for Nuns, and endowed by her with the Forest of *Acornbury* in this County. It was dedicated to *St. Catherine*; and King *Henry III.* Reg. 50. confirmed their Estate to them. *Katherine de Lacy*, Daughter of the Foundress, gave certain Lands to these Nuns for the finding of a Chaplain to celebrate daily in their Church, for the Souls of her Ancestors; and in case the said Service was not duly performed, then the Bi-

shop of *Hereford* was authorized to compel the Prioress and Nuns to the Performance.

*Margaret*, Widow of *Walter de Clifford*, gave her Heart to these Nuns, to be buried in their Church, and with her Heart fifteen Marks Sterling, in Alms, by a Deed dated Anno 1260. *John de Breuse* gave to the Nuns of *Cornbury*, the Rents of ten *Burgagia*, i. e. Borough-Houses in *Tettlehin*, which Gift was confirmed by *William* his Son, 18. *Edward I.* Valued at the Dissolution, at 67 l. 13 s. 2 d. ob. per Annum, Dag. 75 l. 5 s. 5 d. ob. *Speed*.

*Baronne*, a Priory of black Monks, mention'd by Mr. *Speed*, but we do not find any such Place in the County, nor in *Sir Will. Dugdale's Mon. Ang.*

*Beodune*, a Plain where the Monks of *Schobbedon*, who had been driven from the Abbey there, by *Hugh de Mortimer*, built them a Monastery and Church, which was dedicated to *St. James*, by *Robert Foliot*, then Bishop of *Hereford*: The aforesaid *Sir Hugh* had been some Time before reconciled to the said Monks, and at the Dedication conferred on them great Benefactions, both in Lands, and Plate for the Altar, and after entered himself into this House, and died a Canon of it, being of a great Age; but his Son, *Sir Roger de Mortimer* proved so unkind to these Canons after his Father's Death, that most of the Convent were forced to retire to *Schobbedon* for a Time, but being reconciled to them by the Mediation of King *Henry III.* he confirmed all that his Father had given to these Canons, and added some Lands himself.

*Clifford*, a Priory of *C'uniac* Monks, founded by *Simon Fitz-Richard Fitz-Ponce*, anciently Lord *Clifford*, and Ancestor of the Countess of *Lincoln*, as appeared by an Inquisition made 20 *Edward III.* It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and subjected by the Founder to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Suffex*. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 57 l. 7 s. 4 d. per Annum, Dugd. 75 l. 7 s. 5 d. ob. per Annum, *Speed*.

*Cresswell*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Walter de Lacy*, the Founder of *St. Peter's* at *Hereford*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He gave to this Church and the Monks serving God there divers Lands and Revenues, and made it a Cell subject to the Priory of *Grandemont* in *Normandy*. K. *Henry III.*



ry III. confirmed all their Lands and Revenues to them, and moreover granted them divers Liberties. Other Benefactors gave them other Lands, which were confirmed to them by King Edward III. Reg. 1.

Walter de Lacy gave these Monks divers Lands, in pure and perpetual Alms with Warranty, and among them the Manor of Hamme, which Peter, Bishop of Hereford, afterwards bought of the Prior and Convent here, for 550 Marks, agreeing by his Deed, dated in 1256, that in case he or his Successors should happen to be impleaded for the said Lands, the said Prior and his Successors should not be obliged to defend and warrant the same above the Sum of 550 Marks. Mr. Speed does not mention this Monastery.

Dore or Dore, a Cistercian Abbey, founded by Robert Earl of Ferrars, and endowed by him with Lands to hold free and quit of all secular Service, by the Rent of three Shillings yearly, to be paid at the Feast of St. Peter ad vincula. And these Things were expressed to be given, not only for the Health of the Souls of his Ancestors and Heirs, but also (*pro pace & stabilitate totius Angliæ & Walliæ, i. e.*) for the Peace and Stability of all England and Wales. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

King John, by his Deed dated Reg. 17. gave divers Lands to the Church of the Blessed Mary at Dore, and the Cistercian Monks there; Walter de Clifford, and others, were Benefactors to this House, and all their Gifts were confirmed by King Henry III. in the same Year. Roger de Clifford gave his Body to God and the Blessed Mary, and the Monks of Dore, to be buried in their Church, and with his Body he gave them Lands, *nomine Dotis*. Valued at the Suppression, at 101 l. 5 s. 2 d. per Annum, Dugd. 118 l. 2 d. per Annum, Speed.

Ewias, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded and endowed by Harold, Lord of Ewias, Anno Dom. 1100; whose Gift was afterward confirmed by Robert his Son, who also gave them other Lands, all which were confirmed by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and John, Bishop of Salisbury. This House is not mention'd by Speed.

Flanesford, a Monastery of Canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by Richard Talbot, in Honour to God, St. Mary the

Virgin, and St. John Baptist; and by him endowed with divers Lands and Possessions, which being held of the King *in Capite*, King Edward III. Reg. 20. granted him a Licence for so doing. Valued at 14 l. 8 s. 9 d. per Annum, Dugd. 15 l. 8 s. 9 d. per Annum, Speed.

Ledbury, an Hospital founded by Hugh Foliot, Bishop of this Diocese, for the Reception of poor People and Travellers, and dedicated to the Honour of God and St. Katherine the Virgin. He endowed it with several Churches and Tenements, &c. all which, with certain Lands given by others, King Edward III. Reg. 2. confirmed. Valued at 22 l. 5 s. per Annum, Dugd. Speed.

Leominster, a Benedictine Nunnery, built by Merwald, one of the Kings of Mercia, but was afterward destroyed by the Danes. King Henry I. when he built the Abbey of Reading, gave them the Abbey of Leominster, with all the Estate belonging to it, and the Monks there repaired it, and made it a Cell to their Abbey, and Richard and Hugh, Bishops of Ely, confirmed it to them.

Lingebrooke, an House for Benedictine Nuns, whose Founder was not known, but by an Inquisition taken 24 Edward II. it was found that Adam Esgar Clerk, was a Benefactor to this House, and founded an Anniversary for William de Power. Valued at the Suppression, at 22 l. 17 s. 8 d. per Annum, Dugd. 23 l. 18 s. 6 d. per Annum, Speed.

Monkenlen, a Benedictine Monastery, founded by Ralph de Torry the Elder, and endowed with the Manor and Church of the said Town, and other Revenues, all which William, Bishop of Hereford, confirmed by his Episcopal Authority, and appropriated to St. Peter at Conelies in Normandy, to be a Cell to that Abbey.

Schobbedon, an Abbey of Canons regular of St. Augustine, built by Oliver de Merlesmond, chief Steward of the Lands of Sir Hugh de Mortimer, in the Time of King Stephen, upon his Manor of Schobbedon, given him by Sir Hugh, his Lord, for his good Services. He brought some Monks from St. Victor's Abbey in Paris (where he having been entertain'd, saw the Order and Piety of those Holy Men, and was so pleas'd with it, that he resolv'd to build one himself,) to institute an House here, which he endowed with divers Lands and Profits.



But a Difference afterward happening between *Oliver* and his Lord, the former left his Service, and the later seized *Oliver's* Lands, and deprived the Canons of their Subsistence, till being reconciled by the Mediation of the Bishop of *Hereford*, *Sir Hugh* not only restored their Lands, but gave them more, and among them the Church of *Wigmore*, and advanced their Prior to an Abbot, which was the Original of

*Wigmore Abbey*, a Monastery of Canons regular of *St. Augustine*. The Manor of *Wigmore* had been given at the Conquest to *Ralph de Mortuo mari*, or *Mortimer*, one of the chief of those 260 famous and valiant Knights, which *William I.* brought with him in his Army into *England*. He built the Castle of *Wigmore*, and left two Sons, *Hugh* and *William*, the first of which founded and endowed this Abbey, Anno 1179. His Grandson, *Ralph de Mortimer*, Patron of this Abbey, being sent over into *Normandy*, to defend it against the Invasion of the King of *France*, the *Welsh* invaded this Monastery in his Absence, plundered the Canons of their Moveables, and burnt all the Buildings except the Church. The Family again restored it, when they were raised in Dignity and Estate: *Roger*, the great Grandson of the said *Ralph*, being made Earl of *March*, 10 *Edward III.* and his Great Grandson *Edmund*, marrying *Philippa*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of the same King, from whom the York title to the Crown is derived. He was made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and dying there, was brought over and buried in the Abbey Church of *Wigmore*, where his Countess and most of his Ancestors had been interred. This House, at the Suppression, was valued at 267 l. 2 s. 10 d. ob. per Ann. Dugd.

*Wormley*, a Monastery of Canons regular of *St. Augustine*, erected by *Stephen de Ebroicis*, and dedicated to God and *St. Leonard*. He gave to the Canons here certain Mills, Lands, and Tithes in *Lenhale*, for the Maintenance of three Chaplains. *Gilbert de Lacy*, in consideration of 100 Shillings paid to him by the said Canons, and *William*, the Son of the said *Stephen*, confirmed the former Grants made to them in 1240.

*John de Baskerville* gave to God and the Church of *St. Leonard* of *Pyonia*, and to the Prior and Canons there in *Frankalmoine*, all his Lands of *Stanley*, which he held of the Manor of *Wormley*, and *Nicholas de Wormley*, Lord of the said Manor, reciting the said Grant, confirmed the same to the Prior and Canons, and also released and quit-claimed to them one Pair of Spurs, or Six-pence of yearly Rent, by which the aforesaid *John* held that Land.

*Robert de Staunton*, *Gilbert Talbot*, *Robert Boter*, and others, were Benefactors to the said Canons, and their Gifts were confirmed by *Roger de Mortuo mari*, Lord of *Wimfrestone*, Anno 1304, *Gerhurd de Eylesford* gave them the Advowson of *Pyonia Regis* or *Kings Pewne*. And *Peter*, Bishop of *Hereford*, appropriated the Church of *Wormesley*, (of which these Canons were Patrons) to this Convent, yet not so as to defraud the Church of its due Service. His Deed bears Date, Anno 1262. Here was a Chantry founded by the Lady *Basilia de Pourhull*. Valued at the Suppression, at 83 l. 10 s. 2 d. per Annum, Dugd. Speed.

### The MARTYRS of this County.

Persecution, while *Wickliffe*, and his great Favourers lived, was but in Embryo; many were troubled for his Doctrines, as he himself was, and some of them brought to recant their Tenets, as *William Swinderby*, *John Purvey*, *Richard White*, *William Thorp*, &c. but the Act for burning of Hereticks was not made, till the Reign of King *Henry IV.* Reg. 2. who (as *Dr. Fuller* expresses it, *Church Hist. Lib. 4. pag. 155.*) being conscious that he had got and did keep the Crown by a bad Title, counted it the wisest Way to comply with the Clergy and gain their Favour by enacting bloody Laws for the Extirpation of poor Christians, under the false Notion of Hereticks, condemning them to be burnt. This County, tho' remote from *London*, the greatest Scene of Action, yet produced one of each Sort as early as any in *England*, viz.

*William Swinderby*, a Priest of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, being accused of divers Opinions falsely objected to, and proved against him



him before *John Bockingham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, was by the Threatnings and Promises of the Friars, his Accusers, who had brought dry Wood to the Place to burn him, constrained thro' fear of Death, to promise and swear, That he would never after hold, teach, or preach the said Doctrines privily or apertly, under the Pain of Relapse, and that he should revoke the said Conclusions at *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, &c. in the full Congregations there; which having done, he was dismissed.

Being thus molested in *Lincoln* Diocese, he removed into this of *Hereford*, and did farther preach and teach the Gospel as before he had done, and being summoned before *John*, Bishop of this Diocese, had first his former Recantation objected against him, and then other Articles added, which it was said he asserted, and preached in divers Parts of his Diocese, as at *Whitney*, &c. viz.

1. That no Prelate in the World, having Cure of Souls, and being in a deadly Sin, can either effectually loose a Penitent, or bind an impenitent Sinner.
2. That after the sacramental Words pronounced by the Priest, having a Purpose to consecrate, there is not the very Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar; for the Accidents of Bread cannot be without the Subject, and so Bread is taken by the Communicant with Christ's Body.
3. That only Contrition takes away Sin, and that Auricular Confession is superfluous, and not requisite to Salvation.
4. That inferior Curates have not the Power of binding and loosing, from the Pope or Bishop, but from Christ, and therefore no Pope or Bishop can revoke that Power to themselves.
5. That no Pope or Bishop can grant such annual Pardons as are usual, &c.

*William Swinderby* made his Defence to these Articles, and denied most of them, and more particularly those that were charged upon him by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, yet was he by the Bishop of *Hereford*, sitting in Judgment in the Parish-Church of *North-Lidbury* in this County, pronounced an Heretick, Schismatick, and false Informer of the People, and all Christians admonished

to avoid him, receive, or favour him, till he was reconciled to the Church.

*Walter Brute*, a lay Person, but learned, and a Graduate in the University of *Oxford*, being stirred up against the Pope and his Clergy, by the unjust Condemnation of *William Swinderby*, his Friend and Companion, and the impudent Pardons and Indulgences granted by Pope *Urban*, to *Henry Spencer*, Bishop of *Norwich*, became a zealous Preacher of the reformed Doctrines, as taught by *John Wickliffe*, in the Diocese of *Hereford*, at several Places, viz. at *Whitney-Church*, in a certain Desert, called *Derswalswood*, in a Chapel at *Newton-Park* near to the Town of *Leyntwardyn*, and many other Places; of which, when *John Trevenant*, Bishop of *Hereford*, had Information, he caused divers Articles of accursed Heresy (as they were then called) to be drawn up against him, and having summoned him to appear in the Parish-Church of *Whiteborne*, required his Answer to them, which were as follows:

1. That the Bishop of *Hereford* and his Assistants, did naughtily, wickedly, perversely, and unjustly condemn the Answers of *William Swinderby*, Chaplain, because he avouched and affirmed, That the said Conclusions were true and Catholick.
2. Concerning the Sacrament of the Altar, That after the sacramental Words there remains very Bread, and that there do not remain Accidents without the Substance after the Consecration.
3. That the Pope is very Antichrist.
4. That it is not lawful for Christians in any Case, or for any Cause whatsoever, to swear, either by the Creator or any Creature.

*Walter Brute* wrote a long Defence of these Articles, and exhibited it to the Bishop, but his Answers not being thought sufficient, he was summoned to appear before the said Bishop in the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, and there by Threatnings and Promises wrought upon to make his Submission to the Church's Determination, and the Correction of the said *John*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and so he escaped their Hands for that Time; what became of him afterwards is not known.



This was all that the Bishops could do at that Time, against such as would not conform to their truly heretical Doctrines, but laboured to restore the Gospel-Truths; and these, tho' they suffered not Death, yet suffering in their good Name, Liberties and Estates, might be termed Martyrs, *i. e.* Witnesses of it. But these were not the only Persons of this County; there is one who was a Native of it, as remarkable as any in England, except *William Sautre*, our Protomartyr in England, *viz.*

Sir *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, a valiant and brave Knight, and a great Promoter of the pure Evangelical Doctrine then preached by the *Lollards*, as they were then called, whom he not only followed and encouraged, but valiantly defended: *Thomas Arundel*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, angry at the Growth of Heresy, was chiefly offended with Sir *John*, and calling an Assembly of Prelates and Doctors, at *St. Paul's* in *London*, to repress the Increase of Heresy, resolved to proceed against the Lord *Cobham*, as a principal Favourer, Receiver, and Maintainer of the *Lollards* in the Dioceses of *London*, *Rocheſter*, and *Hereford*; but knowing that he was a Man of great Birth, and in Favour with the King, the Archbishop applied himself to him, and complained against him.

The King having heard their Complaints admonished them to treat him with Gentleness, and bring him over to the Unity of the Church without Rigour, promising them that he would discourse him about the Matters alledged against him seriously, as he accordingly did; for he soon after sent for the Lord *Cobham*, and admonished him secretly to submit himself to his Holy Mother the Church, and as an obedient Child, acknowledge himself culpable: Sir *John* being thus advised by the King, replied, 'That he was ready to obey His Majesty as a Minister of God, and a Christian King, and to him next to God, he ever would, as he always hitherto had, submit all he possessed, either by Nature or Fortune; but as to the Pope and his Spirituality, he owed them neither Suit nor Service, forasmuch as he knew him by the Scripture to be the great Antichrist, the Son of Perdition, the open Adversary of God, and the Abomination standing in the Holy Place.' This An-

swer when the King heard, he would not talk any more with him; but when the Archbishop attended him for an Answer to his Complaint, he gave him and the Bishops full Authority to cire, examine, and punish him according to the Canons and Laws of the Church.

The Archbishop having received this Permission, caused a Citation to be sent him, which when the Lord *Cobham* refused to obey, and appear, he excommunicated him; the Lord thereupon draws up the Sum of his Belief, and going to the Court, presented it to the King, but he would not accept it, but ordered it to be delivered to his Judges, commanding at the same Time, that he should be arrested and imprisoned in the Tower. He was soon after brought to his Examination before the Archbishop and other Bishops, in the Chapter-House of *St. Paul's*, and being questioned about his Judgment about the real Presence, and other Things, gave in this Answer:

1. That he believed all the Sacraments that God had ordained for his Holy Church, and that the Sacrament of the Altar is Christ's Body in the Form of Bread.

2. That as to the Sacrament of Penance, he believed, That it is necessary for every Man that will be saved to forsake Sin, and to do Penance with true Confession and Contrition.

3. That to do worship to dead Images, or trust in the Help of them, which is only due to God, or to have Affection to one more than another, he believed it the great Sin of Maumetry.

4. That every Man is a Pilgrim upon Earth towards Bliss, and as he that keeps not God's Commands, tho' he visits all the Saints Shrines in the World, shall be damned; so he that keeps God's Commands, shall be saved, tho' he never in his Life went on any Pilgrimage.

These Answers he referred himself to, and justified in all his future Examinations, which being judged heretical, the Archbishop pronounced this Sentence at length against him, 'That he judged, declared, and condemned Sir *John Oldcastle* Knt. and Lord *Cobham*, a most pernicious and detestable Heretick, and being convicted of

the



' the same, and refusing utterly to obey  
' the Church again, he committed him  
' from thence as a condemned Heretick,  
' to the secular Jurisdiction, Power and  
' Judgment, to do him thereupon to  
' Death.'

The Lord Cobham lying thus under the Sentence of Death, was remanded back to the Tower again, and there continued some Time, but at length by the help of Sir Roger Aston, made his Escape from his Imprisonment, and flying into *Wales*, remained there four Years. After this his Flight, he was outlawed, and a great Sum of Money promised to any Man that would

bring him to the King, either alive or dead; which so prevailed with the Lord Powys, that hearing he was in the Parts near him, called *Powis-Land*, he used all manner of Means to apprehend him, which proving successful, he sent him up bound to the Parliament; who, in the Absence of the King, who was then gone on an Expedition into *France*, sentenced him, ' That as  
' a Traitor to the King, he should be  
' drawn thro' *London*, to the new Gallows in  
' *St. Giles's* without *Temple-Bar*, and there  
' be hanged, and burned hanging; which Sentence was accordingly executed, *Anno*  
1417.

## DIVINES of EMINENCY born in, or inhabiting, this County.

**J**ohn Bretton, Bishop of this See, an eminent Lawyer, was born at

John Grandison, Bishop of *Exeter*, who died in 1369, was born at *Alteryannis*.

Dr. Smith, Bishop of *Glocester*, was a Native of

Dr. Parry, Bishop of *Worcester* in K. James I.'s Reign, a learned Writer, was born at *Wormbridge*.

Dr. John Bayly, Son to Dr. Lewis Bayly, Bishop of *Bangor* in King Charles I.'s Reign,

a very eminent Divine, was born at

Dr. Hoskins, a very learned Minister, his Cotemporary, was Parson of *Ledbury*, and born at *Mounton* in *Lanwarn-Parish*.

Cardinal Adam de Eaton was born at *Eaton*.

Mr. Henry Hall, a famous Master of Music, was Organist of this Cathedral. He understood Compositions well, and wrote several Poems, and an Opera on the Subject of the Doge of *Venice's* Marriage with the *Adriatick-Sea*.

## The CHARITY-SCHOOLS in this County.

**A**ymstry, a School to which there is 4 l. per Annum given, for teaching the poor Children of that Place.

Doure, a School erected to teach the poor Children of that Parish.

Hampton-Court, a School for teaching and cloathing twelve Boys of that Town, at the Expence of a charitable Nobleman.

Hereford, here are two Schools, the one for sixty Boys, and the other for forty Girls, all taught and cloathed at the Charge of certain Persons of Quality, and others, who

have liberally subscribed for the Support of them both.

Kingsland, where is a School erected in 1713, for teaching of fifteen Children.

Kinton, a School well endowed with 50 l. per Ann. for teaching the Children there.

Laintol magna, or Long Laintol, upon which there is 14 l. per Annum settled by a private Gentleman, for the teaching of the poor Children there.

Laintol Parva, or Little Laintol, where there is 11 l. per Annum settled for the erect-

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ing



ing of a School, but it has been hitherto much neglected.

*Ledbury.* Here one Mrs. Hall built a School-house, and gave 15*l.* per *Ann.* for the Teaching of twenty-three poor Children, to which an unknown Person has added thirty more, which he pays duly for the Teaching of

*Leominster.* Here is a School erecting, but whether it be settled or no, we know not.

*Linton.* Some children here are taught and clothed.

*Luton,* where is a Free-School, lately founded by Mr. John Pierpoint, for the Instruction of the Children of that Town and the neighbouring Parishes, in the Fundamentals of Religion, Grammar-Learning, Writing, Arithmetick and Mensuration: The Governors of it were incorporated by Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1709.

The School is endowed with an Estate of about 306*l.* a Year, freed from all Taxes, and to be applied in the manner following, viz. yearly.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the School-master	70	0	0
To the Usher	40	0	0
To a Writing Master	40	0	0
To put out six Apprentices	30	0	0
To be laid out in Books of Piety to be given to, and among the Apprentices — —	6	0	0
To set up the Apprentices, if they appear to have served their Time faithfully, and be of the Communion of the Church of England — — — —	60	0	0
Exhibitions to be allowed three Scholars, studying either at Oxford or Cambridge — — —	60	0	0
	306	0	0

Besides which Endowments the worthy Benefactor hath given several Acres of

Land for Pasture, &c. on part of which he hath expended about 1500*l.* in building a School-house, and other Houses for the Master's and Usher's Dwelling, and in walling in, and planting and making Gardens and other Conveniencies about them.

In the Chapel also of *Luton* he hath built a Gallery for the Boys, who are in Number an Hundred, out of that and the neighbouring Parishes, and a Pew for the Master and his Family.

*Much-Martel,* a School for twenty Boys, taught at the Charge of a private Gentleman.

*Pyon-Regis,* a School for fifteen Children, who are taught for 6*l.* per *Annum*, subscribed by several Persons.

*Ross,* where are two Schools, one for thirty Boys, the other for twenty Girls, both clothed as well as taught, by a Subscription of 100*l.* per *Ann.* and upward, of which 20*l.* is given by a charitable Nobleman. One and twenty Children have been put out Apprentices by the Benefactors to this School, since it was first erected.

*Stoke-Edith, Edy, or Edith,* where are two Schools, one for twelve Children, at the Charge of a Lady; another for eight Children, kept at a Chapel of Ease in the Parish, at the Charge of the Minister; and because they have no Writing-master, the Minister himself hath undertaken to teach all the poor Children to write, that will come and be catechised, which several do, tho' some of them are above twenty Years of Age.

*Weobly,* where are two Schools, one for twenty-five Boys, of which twenty-one are clothed, and all of them are furnished with Books. The Boys are catechised in the Church every Lord's Day in the Afternoon. The Subscriptions for the Boys School are 27*l.* 10*s.* per *Ann.* and a Gentleman in the Neighbourhood gives 5*l.* per *Ann.* to the Mistress of the Girls School. Four Boys have been put out to Husbandry by the Boys Subscribers.



A C O.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
<b>A</b> Conbury	Greytree		
Allenmore	Greytree	V. Hereford	5 12 4 0
Almerly	Stretford	V. Weobly	6 18 0 0
Alterinnis	Ewias Lacy		
Amberley	Broxash		
Arcop	Wormlow		
Arkston	Webtree		
Ashton	Wolphey		
Asperton	Radlow		
Aston	Wigmore		
Aston	Wolphey		
Aston Ingham	Greytree		
Atforton	Wigmore		
Avenbury	Broxash	V. Frome	7 8 8 0
Aylton	Radlow		
Aymestree	Wigmore	V. Leominster	7 14 2 0
Backton	Webtree		
Ballingham	Wormlow		
Barrestrie	Radlow		
Barton	Huntington		
Barton	Wigmore	V. Weobly	3 13 4 0
Batch	Huntington		
Bearley	Stretford	V. Leominster	5 9 0 0
Beruythin	Wormlow		
Bickerton	Greytree		
Bickleton	Wolphey		
Bidleston	Wormlow		
Birchall	Wolphey		
Birdenbury	Broxash	R. Frome	2 1 8 1/2
Birrinton	Wolphey		
Birriton	Wolphey		
Bishopston	Grimsworth	R. Weobly	8 0 0 0
Bishopston Court	Grimsworth		
Bishton	Grimsworth		
Blackmere	Webtree	V. Hereford	2 9 11 0
Bodenham	Broxash	V. Weston	12 1 6 0
Bodenham Woodhall	Broxash		
Boresford	Wigmore		
Bosbury	Radlow	V. Frome	10 3 8 0
Boulston	Wormlow		
Bowley	Broxash		
Bradnor	Huntington		
Brainton	Grimsworth		
Brainton Court	Grimsworth		
Brampton Abbots	Greytree		
Branstill Castle	Radlow		
Bredwardine	Webtree	V. Weobly	7 8 3 1/2
Brickhouse Little	Grimsworth		
Bridge Sollers	Grimsworth	V. Weobly	3 10 0 0
Bridstow	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	9 3 10 0
Brierley	Wolphey		



B R I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Brilley	Huntington		
Brimfield	Wolphey		
Bringwin	Wormlow		
Brinsop	Grimsworth	V. Weston	3 0 0 0
Brinsop Court	Grimsworth		
Broberry	Grimsworth		
Brockhampton	Broxash		
Brockhampton	Greytree		
Brockmonton	Wolphey		
Brome	Stretford		
Brompton	Wigmore		
Brompton Brian	Wigmore	R. Clun	5 11 0 0
Brompton Brian Castle	Wigmore		
B R O M Y A R D 0=	Broxash		
Broxwood	Stretford		
Bucknell	Broxash		
Buckton	Wigmore		
Bulch-Trewen	Ewias Lacy		
Bullingham Lower	Webtree		
Bullingham Upper	Webtree		
Bullington	Stretford		
Bunfell	Grimsworth		
Burchope	Broxash		
Burghill	Grimsworth	V. Weston	7 3 0 0
Burrington	Wigmore		
Burton	Stretford		
Byford	Webtree	R. Weobly	7 1 8 0
Bygrave Hall	Odsey		
Byrch Magna	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	6 13 0 0
Byrch Parva	Wormlow		
Byton	Wigmore		
Byton Woodhouse	Wigmore		
Caldicot	Wormlow		
Calow	Webtree		
Camberton	Wolphey		
Cannon Bridge	Webtree		
Cannon Frome	Radlow		
Cannon Peon	Grimsworth	V. Hereford	5 13 6 0
Carfop	Grimsworth		
Carwardine	Webtree		
Cascob	Wigmore		
Chaunston	Webtree		
Checkley	Greytree		
Chilston Lower	Webtree		
Chilston Upper	Webtree		
Chorlestree	Wolphey		
Cledoll	Ewias Lacy		
Clehonger	Webtree	V. Hereford	4 6 8 0
Clifford	Huntington	V. Weobly	4 10 0 0
Clifford-Castle	Huntington		
Cobball	Webtree		



C O D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Coddington	Radlow	V. Frome	4 18 5 0
Collington	Broxash	R. Frome	4 0 0 0
Colwall	Radlow	P. Hereford	15 4 4 2
Colwall	Radlow	R. Frome	20 6 8 0
Comadock	Wormlow		
Comb	Wigmore		
Comb	Wormlow		
Comb College	Wormlow		
Coughton	Greytree		
Court-House	Wormlow		
Cowarn Magna	Broxash	V. Frome	14 19 6 0
Cowarn Parva	Broxash		
Cowley	Radlow		
Coxall	Wigmore		
Cradley	Radlow	R. Frome	18 0 0 0
Cradock	Wormlow		
Crafwell	Ewias Lacy		
Credenhill	Grimsworth	R. Weobly	17 19 4 0
Credenhill Court	Grimsworth		
Croft	Wolphey	R. Leominster	7 11 2 0
Croft-Castle	Wolphey		
Cusop	Ewias Lacy	R. Weobly	5 19 6 0
Dereford	Wigmore		
St. Devereux	Webtree	R. Tethingfield	6 15 7 0
Dewchurch Magna	Wormlow		
Dewchurch Parva	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	9 13 4 0
Dewlas	Webtree		
Dewswell	Wormlow	V. Hereford	4 0 0 0
Dewswell	Wormlow		
Didley	Webtree		
Dilwin Magna	Stretford	V. Weston	6 2 6 0
Dilwin Parva	Wolphey		
Dilwin Sollars	Wolphey		
Dinder	Webtree	R. Hereford	8 9 6 0
Docklow	Wolphey		
Dormington	Greytree	V. Weston	4 6 8 0
Dormington Court	Greytree		
Dorston	Webtree		
Downton	Wigmore		
Dowre	Webtree		
Dunnington	Radlow	R. Frome	20 4 5 4
Dynchill	Broxash		
Eardis Land	Stretford	V. Leominster	4 9 0 0
Eardisley	Huntington	V. Weobly	7 12 4 0
Easbach	Radlow		
Eaton	Greytree		
Eaton	Wolphey		
Eaton Bishops	Webtree		
Edwin-Loch	Wolphey	R. Burford	2 1 9 0
Edwin-Ralph	Wolphey	R. Frome	6 7 2 0
Elton	Wigmore		



# HEREFORDSHIRE.

E S N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Esnor	Radlow	R. Frome	8 0 0 0
Evington	Wolphey		
Ewithington	Broxash	P. Hereford	11 16 8 0
Eye	Wolphey	V. Leominster	7 19 2 0
Farlow	Wolphey		
Fawley Magna	Wormlow		
Fawley Parva	Greytree		
Felton	Broxash	V. Frome	5 0 0 0
Forty	Webtree		
Fothog	Ewias Lacy		
Fowking-House	Greytree		
Fowmind	Huntington	V. Rofs	6 9 8 0
Fowmind Chapel	Greytree		
Foxley	Grimsworth	V. Tethingfield	13 6 8 0
Foye	Wormlow		
Frogstreet	Wigmore		
Fromanton	Broxash		
Frome	Greytree	V. Frome	8 5 10 0
Frome Bishop	Radlow		
Castle Frome	Radlow		
Frome Hammonds	Radlow		
Gartertop	Wolphey		
Garway	Wormlow		
Gatley	Wigmore		
Glewston	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	8 0 0 0
Goodrich	Wormlow		
Goodrich-Castle	Wormlow		
Grafton	Webtree		
Grange	Wigmore		
Granton	Wormlow		
Grendon Bishops	Broxash	R. Frome	2 0 0 0
Grendon Court	Broxash	E. Tethingfield	1 10 0 0
Grendon Warren	Broxash		
Gunnarew	Wormlow		
Gwith-hiron	Wormlow		
Ham	Greytree		
Hampton Bishops	Grimsworth	R. Hereford	2 13 0 0
Hampton Bishops	Grimsworth	R. Hereford	43 13 4 0
Hampton Charles	Broxash		
Hampton Court	Wolphey		
Hampton Wafer	Wolphey		
Hamson	Webtree		
Hardwick	Broxash		
Hardwick	Huntington		
Hardwick	Stretford		
Hargaff	Huntington		
Harrolds-Ewias	Webtree		
Harwood	Wormlow		
Hafel	Radlow		
Hatfield	Wolphey		
Havery	Webtree		



H A T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Haywood	Wormlow		
Hellins	Greytree		
Henner	Wolphey		
Hentland	Wormlow		
HEREFORD	City		
Hereford College	City of Hereford		
Hereford Palace	City of Hereford		
Hereford Parva	Wolphey	V. Leominster	6 14 0 0
Hide	Broxash		
Hide Hill	Wolphey		
Hide West	Radlow		
Hill	Greytree		
Hinton	Stretford	P. Hereford	7 9 10 0
Holm	Wolphey		
Holmer	Grimsworth	R. Hereford	16 10 8 0
Holm-House	Greytree		
Holm Lacy	Webtree	V. Tethingfield	8 0 0 0
Holm Lacy-House	Webtree		
Hongaston	Webtree		
Hope	Stretford		
Hope	Wolphey		
Hope Mansell	Greytree	R. Rofs	6 5 0 0
Hope Sollars	Greytree	R. Rofs	4 3 4 0
Hopewood	Stretford		
Hoplers Green	Wolphey		
Hopton Sollars	Broxash		
Horewethy	Wormlow		
Horton	Wigmore		
How-Caple	Greytree	R. Rofs	9 0 0 0
Howle	Greytree		
Howton	Webtree		
Hullingwick	Broxash		
Humber	Wolphey	R. Leominster	5 16 2 0
Huntington	Grimsworth	P. Hereford	11 4 4 0
Huntington	Huntington		
Huntisham	Wormlow		
Huntley	Greytree		
Hursley	Wolphey		
Hurstway	Huntington		
Ingleton	Radlow		
Inkston	Wormlow		
Kencheffer	Grimsworth	V. Weobly	6 5 6 0
Kenchurch	Webtree	R. Tethingfield	10 12 2 0
Kenchurch Court	Webtree		
Kevernall	Wormlow		
Kilpeck	Wormlow		
Kilridge	Wormlow		
Kimbolton	Wolphey		
Kings Gable	Wormlow		
Kingsham Nether	Wigmore		
Kingsham Over	Wigmore		

H h h h h h

K I N.



K I N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Kingsland	Wigmore	R. Leominster	31	3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kings Peon	Stretford					
Kingston	Webtree	V. Hereford	6	6	8	0
KINGTON 0=	Huntington					
Kington Old	Huntington					
Kinley	Webtree					
Kinnaston Chapel	Greytrees	R. Weobly	13	18	4	0
Kinnerley	Stretford					
Kinnerley House	Stretford	V. Weobly	10	13	4	0
Kinton	Wigmore	V. Leominster	4	10	0	0
Knill	Wigmore					
Knill House	Wigmore					
Kynechurch	Webtree					
Langston	Wormlow					
Larpot	Greytrees					
Lawton	Stretford					
Lawtons Hope	Grimsworth					
Laysters	Wolphey					
Lea	Greytrees					
Leadon	Radlow					
LEDBURY 0=	Radlow	V. Frome	14	12	5	0
Lee Nether	Wigmore					
Lee Upper	Wigmore					
Lenthall Earls	Wigmore					
Lenthall Starks	Wigmore					
LEOMINSTER 0=	Wolphey	R. Leominster	10	3	8	0
Letton	Grimsworth					
Letton	Stretford	R. Weobly	6	15	8	0
Letton	Wigmore					
Leytons Court	Broxash					
Limbrook	Wigmore					
Lingan	Wigmore					
Linton	Broxash					
Linton	Greytrees	V. Ross	8	10	0	0
Litton	Wigmore					
Llandinabo	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	3	1	8	0
Llangarran	Wormlow					
Llangunnoch	Wormlow					
Llanhythog	Wormlow					
Llanrothall	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	3	15	3	0
Llanfello	Ewias Lacey					
Llantwerdine	Wigmore	V. Weston	22	7	0	0
Llanveyne	Ewias Lacey					
Llanvihangel	Webtree					
Llanvihangel Eskes	Ewias Lacey					
Llanwarn	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	15	0	0	0
Logafon	Wolphey					
Longrove	Wormlow					
Longtown	Ewias Lacey					
Long Ward	Radlow					
Luckton	Wolphey					



L U D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Ludford	Wolphey		
Ludford House	Wolphey		
Lugwardine	Radlow		
Lullam	Webtree		
Luntley	Wolphey		
Luston	Wolphey		
Lyonshall	Stretford	V. Weobly	6 10 6 0
Lyonshall Castle	Stretford		
Madley	Webtree	R. Hereford	16 1 8 0
Mahallen	Huntington		
Manfell Court	Grimsworth		
Manfell Gamage	Grimsworth	V. Weobly	5 5 8 0
Manfell Hope	Greytree	R. Rofs	6 5 0 0
Manfell Lacy	Grimsworth	V. Weobly	5 4 0 0
Marcle Magna	Greytree	V. Rofs	14 3 0 1
Marcle Parva	Radlow	V. Frome	7 1 4 0
Marden	Broxash	R. Hereford	5 14 5 0
St. Margarets	Ewias Lacy		
Marlow	Wigmore		
Marston	Broxash		
Marston	Stretford		
Marston	Wormlow		
Mathern	Radlow		
Michael Church	Huntington		
Michael Church	Wormlow		
Middleton	Wolphey		
Middlewood	Huntington		
Milton	Stretford		
Mitchell	Radlow		
Mockas	Webtree	R. Weobly	6 7 1 0
Monderfield	Broxash		
Monington	Grimsworth	R. Weobly	8 0 0 0
Monington	Webtree		
Monington Court	Grimsworth		
Monkland	Stretford	V. Leominster	11 0 9 0
Mordford	Greytree	R. Rofs	10 6 8 0
More	Wormlow		
Morecot	Stretford		
Morehampton	Webtree		
Moreton Jefferies	Radlow	V. Hereford	3 0 0 0
Morton	Wolphey		
Morton upon Lugg	Grimsworth	P. Hereford	20 0 0 0
Mouldley	Wigmore		
Mowle	Wigmore		
Munsley	Radlow	R. Frome	8 7 4 0
Mynde	Wormlow		
Nash	Wigmore		
Netherwood	Broxash		
Newchurch	Wolphey		
Newcourt	Webtree		
Newton	Broxash		



N E W.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Newton	Ewias Lacy		
Newton	Wigmore		
Newton	Wolphey		
Newton Weld	Wormlow		
Noke	Stretford		
Norton	Broxash	V. Hereford	5 0 0 0
Norton Cannon	Grimsworth	P. Hereford	2 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nunnington	Broxash	P. Hereford	11 13 4 0
Oat-croft	Wigmore		
Ocul	Broxash	V. Frome	2 0 0 0
Ocul Prichard	Broxash		
Oldcourt	Ewias Lacy		
Oldfield	Wormlow		
Orlton	Wolphey		
Parton	Huntington		
Pedwardine	Wigmore		
PEMBRIDGE 0=	Stretford	R. Leominster	36 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pembridge Castle	Wormlow		
Pencomb	Broxash		
Pencoyd	Wormlow		
Pencreek	Wormlow		
Penland	Huntington		
Penresse	Stretford		
Penrose	Wormlow		
Penyard Castle	Greytree		
Perry	Broxash		
Peter-Church	Webtree	V. Weobly	5 6 8 0
Peterflow	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	7 10 10 0
Peytoe	Wigmore		
Pipe	Grimsworth	V. Hereford	7 3 4 0
Pixley	Radlow		
Pontrilas	Webtree		
Posten	Webtree		
Preston	Broxash	R. Hereford	10 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Preston	Webtree	V. Leominster	20 0 0 0
Puddleston	Wolphey	R. Leominster	7 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Putley	Greytree	R. Hereford	3 18 3 0
Queb	Huntington		
Rickard's Castle	Wolphey	R. Ludlow	16 0 0 0
Risbury	Wolphey		
Rochford	Wolphey	R. Burford	17 11 8 0
Rod	Wigmore		
Rosmaund	Broxash		
ROSS 0=	Greytree	R. Ross	42 2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ross-Forreins	Greytree	V. Ross	26 13 4 0
Rotheras	Webtree		
Rowdon	Broxash		
Rowlston	Ewias Lacy		
Rudhall	Greytree		
Ruxton	Wormlow		
Saddlebow	Wormlow		



S. A. P.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Sapy Inferior	Broxash	R. Burford	4 4 9 0
Sapy Superior	Broxash	R. Frome	9 9 5 1
Sarnesfield	Stretford		
Sarnesfield	Wolphey		
Sarnesfield Coffen	Stretford		
Selleck	Wormlow	V. Tethingfield	16 11 0 0
Shelfswick	Grimsworth		
Shobdon	Stretford	V. Leominster	5 8 0 0
Shorley	Wigmore		
Showle	Radlow		
Snowdell	Webtree		
Snowdell Castle	Ewias Lacy		
Stanback	Wigmore		
Stanton upon Wye	Grimsworth	R. Tethingfield	7 0 0 0
Staunton	Stretford	R. Weobly	13 4 4 0
Stepleton	Wigmore		
Stepleton Castle	Wigmore		
Stocklow	Stretford		
Stockton	Wolphey		
Stockbach	Wolphey		
Stoke	Wolphey		
Stoke Blisse	Broxash	V. Frome	6 16 6 0
Stoke Edith	Radlow	R. Weston	15 0 0 0
Stoke Lacy	Broxash	V. Frome	8 0 0 0
Strangford	Greytree		
Strangward	Stretford		
Stretford	Stretford		
Stretford	Wolphey	R. Leominster	6 13 4 0
Stretton	Grimsworth	R. Weobly	9 12 1 0
Stretton Grantham	Radlow	V. Frome	10 3 3 0
Sufton	Greytree		
Sugwas	Grimsworth		
Sutton Fren	Broxash		
Sutton St. Michael	Broxash	E. Weston	4 0 0 0
Sutton St. Nicholas	Broxash	R. Weston	8 1 8 0
Swinmore	Webtree		
Tadington	Radlow	V. Weston	5 10 3 0
Tedston de la mer	Broxash	R. Frome	13 6 8 0
Tedston Wafer	Broxash	V. Frome	1 10 0 0
Terrills Court	Wolphey		
Thingill	Broxash		
Thornbury	Broxash	R. Frome	5 6 8 0
Thrupton	Webtree	R. Hereford	4 13 4 0
Tiberton	Webtree		
Tillington House	Grimsworth		
Tillington Lodge	Grimsworth		
Titley	Wigmore		
Trebawdy	Wormlow		
Tredochan	Wormlow		
Tre-Evan	Wormlow		
Tregest	Wormlow		



T. R. E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Tregose	Greytree		
Tremahaide	Wormlow		
Treorannen	Wormlow		
Trepem Kennet	Wormlow		
Trerado	Wormlow		
Trefeck	Wormlow		
Trefella	Wormlow		
Tretilly	Wormlow		
Tretire	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	6 0 0 0
Trevill	Wormlow		
Trewen	Wormlow		
Trewin	Ewias Lacy		
Treworgan	Wormlow		
Triago	Wormlow		
Trippleton	Wigmore		
Tupsley	Grimsworth		
Turnaston	Webtree	R. Weobly	2 14 1 0
Twiford	Stretford		
Valley	Broxash		
Vowchurch	Webtree	V. Weobly	6 0 0 0
Upleadon	Radlow		
Upton	Wolphey		
Upton Bishops	Greytree	R. Rofs	8 17 6 0
Urchingfield	Webtree		
Wackton	Broxash		
Walford	Greytree	V. Rofs	13 25 1 0
Walford	Wigmore		
Wall Hills	Radlow		
Walterston	Ewias Lacy		
Walton	Greytree		
Walton	Radlow		
Warham	Grimsworth	P. Hereford	7 13 4 0
Warton	Wolphey		
St. Waynards	Wormlow		
Weare	Grimsworth		
Weares End	Wormlow		
WE O B L Y	Stretford	V. Weobly	9 1 0 0
Wellington	Grimsworth	P. Hereford	14 0 0 0
Wellington	Grimsworth	V. Weston	6 13 4 0
Wellington	Radlow		
West Hope	Grimsworth		
Weston	Stretford	V. Weston	5 15 3 0
Weston Beggar	Radlow		
Weston under Peniard	Greytree		
Westwood	Wolphey		
Wheyle	Wolphey		
Whitborn	Broxash	R. Frome	14 14 2 0
Whitborn Palace	Broxash		
Whitchurch	Wormlow	R. Tethingfield	6 0 4 0
White House	Ewias Lacy		
Whitney	Huntington	R. Weobly	8 0 0 0



W I C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Wickton	Wolphey		
Wigmore	Wigmore	V. Leominster	8 0 0 0
Wigmore Castle	Wigmore		
Willersley	Stretford	R. Weobly	3 6 8 0
Willey	Wigmore		
Wilton Castle	Wormlow		
Winforton	Huntington	R. Weobly	9 6 8 0
Winnall	Wigmore		
Winnesley	Wolphey		
Winflow	Broxash		
Wintercot	Weobly		
Wisterton	Broxash		
Withington	Broxash	V. Hereford	5 1 0 0
Withington Court	Broxash		
Witton	Wigmore		
Wolferlow	Broxash	V. Frome	5 0 0 0
Woolthorp	Greytree		
Wooton	Stretford		
Woples	Wigmore		
Worlds End	Radlow		
Wormbridge	Webtree		
Wormesley	Grimsworth		
Wormesley Grange	Grimsworth		
Yarkhill	Radlow	V. Frome	4 6 8 0
Yarpoll	Wolphey		
Yafor	Grimsworth	V. Weobly	6 0 0 0
Yatton	Greytree		
Yatton	Wigmore		

Hertford.



HEREFORD  
SHIRE  
with some Con-  
fining Towns

HEREFORD SHIRE with some Confining Towns	Hereford.	Rosse.	Lidbury.	Watforde.	Leicester.	Ludlow. Salop.	Wigmore.	Kyneton.	Webley.	Pembridge.	Whitney.	Huntington.	Clifford Castle.	Haye Brecknock.	Old Town.	Newcourte.	Kilpecke Castle.	Pencoyde.	Bramyard.	Middleton.	Richards Castle.	Prestaine Radn.	Busshopston.	Roche-forde.	Castle Frome.	Nervent Gloc.
Monmouth SE	12	6	15	5	22	29	27	24	19	22	20	23	19	18	10	12	8	6	20	24	27	27	15	26	16	11
Nervent Gloc. SE	12	5	6	6	20	27	26	26	20	22	24	25	24	24	18	17	13	9	14	21	25	28	17	21	10	100
Castle Frome NE	8	10	4	12	12	17	17	19	13	15	19	20	20	21	18	15	12	11	5	13	16	21	12	12	95	
Roche-forde N.	14	21	16	23	7	7	10	16	13	12	19	18	21	23	24	20	19	20	7	4	7	22	15	102		
Busshopston W.	5	13	14	11	8	15	12	9	4	7	7	9	8	9	10	6	7	10	12	11	12	12	120			
Prestaine Radn NW	16	25	24	26	9	10	5	4	4	6	9	6	11	13	20	16	19	22	18	11	8	125				
Richards Ca. NW	15	23	20	25	5	3	3	10	9	6	14	12	16	18	22	18	19	21	12	4	117					
Middleton N	12	20	16	22	3	5	7	12	9	8	15	14	17	18	21	17	17	18	8	135						
Bramyard NE	10	15	9	16	9	13	14	17	12	13	18	18	10	21	20	17	14	14	122							
Pencoyde SE	7	4	11	5	16	23	21	19	13	17	16	18	18	15	9	8	4	107								
Kilpecke Cast. S	5	8	13	8	14	23	19	15	11	14	12	15	12	12	7	6	105									
Newcourte S.W	8	12	17	13	14	21	17	22	9	12	8	11	8	7	5	103										
Old Town S.W.	11	13	19	13	16	25	21	16	13	16	11	14	10	9	112											
Haye Brecknock SW	13	20	23	20	15	21	16	9	10	12	4	7	2	105												
Clifford Castle W.	13	20	23	20	14	19	14	7	9	10	2	5	117													
Huntington W.	13	22	23	23	11	15	10	5	7	6	3	121														
Whitney W.	12	19	21	20	12	17	12	5	7	8	122															
Pembridge NW	11	20	19	21	5	10	5	5	3	118																
Webley. NW	8	17	16	18	16	12	8	6	115																	
Kyneton. NW.	13	22	22	23	9	13	7	127																		
Wigmore Cast NW	15	24	21	25	6	6	120																			
Ludlow Salop NW	17	25	21	27	7	110																				
Leicester. NW	10	18	13	20	112																					
Watforde. SE	10	2	10	100																						
Lidbury. SE	10	8	95																							
Rosse. SE	9	97																								

HEREFORDSHIRE  
sends  
VIII Members  
to Parliament;  
has  
VIII Market Towns,  
and  
176 Parishes;  
is divided into  
11 Hundreds,  
containing  
about 660000 Acres,  
and 15000 Houses,  
and about  
90000 Inhabitants  
in Compact  
102 Miles.

Woolly.

Leominster

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Woolly.









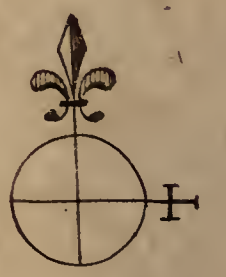


**HARTFORD SHIRE.**  
By R. Morden at the  
Atlas in Corn-hill.  
London.

- a Standon L. Slip
- b New Place
- c Single Hall
- d Moor Place
- e Wood Hall
- f Sacomb Place
- g Ware Park
- h Half Hide
- i Benington Place
- k P. of Caslio H.
- l Shephal Bury
- m Widdial & Hall
- n Popes
- o P. of Caslio H.
- p Bengoe
- q Revel
- r Shenley P. of
- s Dacorum Hun.
- t Dacorum H.
- u Langley Bury
- v Oxey
- w Gaddesden Parsonage

- The Hundreds**
- A. Odsey
  - B. Edwinstree
  - C. Broad Water
  - D. Hitching
  - E. Dacor
  - F. Hertford
  - G. Caslio
  - H. Branhing

A Scale of Miles  
Gr. 1 2 3 4 5  
Mi 1 2 3 4 5  
Sm 1 2 3 4 5





# Hertfordshire.

**H**ERTFORDSHIRE is an inland County, bordering upon *Essex* on the East, on *Middlesex* on the South, on *Buckinghamshire* and *Bedfordshire* on the West, and *Cambridgeshire* on the North. It takes its Name from the chief Town *Hertford*, as several other Counties do: The Extent of it from *Reyston* in the North to *Totteridge* in the South, is about twenty-eight Miles; and from *Rye* in the East to *Pattenham* in the West, is about the same Measure, so that the Circumference will amount to about 130 Miles, and contains in it about 451020 Acres, 120 Parishes, and 16569 Houses.

In the Times of the *Britains* and *Romans*, the *Cattiuchlani* and *Trinobantes* shared this County between them, and being a fine and delightful Country, it was well inhabited by them, insomuch that scarce any of its Neighbours excelled it in several famous ancient Places, of which there are large Footsteps remaining, tho' the *Saxons*, when they had made themselves Masters of this Nation, did what they could to destroy all the Marks of Antiquity, that nothing might discover to future Ages, that any other but themselves were the first Inhabitants of this Country.

In the *Saxon* Heptarchy, the *Mercians*, *East-Saxons* and Kings of *Kent*, divided it between them; but when the Heptarchy was reduced to one Kingdom by King *Egbert*, who was the first *English* Monarch, he divided the whole Nation into 35 Counties, for the better Convenience of Government, calling

this *Hertfordshire*, from the Town of *Hertford*, which was then the principal Town in it, and is still the Shire-Town, tho' *Ware* now outshines it both in Buildings and Inhabitants: But after the *Danes* infested the Land, and by their Pillaging and Robberies taught the *English* to follow their Example, and make Reprisals; King *Alfred* found it necessary to divide the Counties into Hundreds, according to the Practice of their Ancestors in *Germany*, appointing that they should keep continual Watch and Ward to prevent Robberies; and if they did not, they should answer for the Loss, if they were committed by Day-light, which Custom is upheld to this Day.

This County, as to viscontiel Jurisdiction, was for a long Time annexed to *Essex*, and one Sheriff supplied that Office in both Counties, as did also one Escheator; but in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Reg. 9. 1567, this County was severed from *Essex* and found a Sheriff by it self. The Justices of the Peace, for the greater Ease both of themselves and the common People, have by Consent divided the whole Shire into three Parts, where they have their several Courts or petty Sessions to determine lesser Matters, the more considerable being referred to the general Quarter-Sessions at *Hertford*.

This County is divided into eight Hundreds, viz. *Odsey*, *Edwinstree*, *Brughing*, *Broadwater*, *Hitchin*, *Dacorum*, *Hertford* and *Casbo*; the most remarkable Places and Towns of which we shall describe in Order:

I i i i i

I. *Odsey*



## I. Odsey Hundred.

THIS Hundred and *Edwinstree*, having been alienated from the Crown about the Time of King *Edward I.* were sold in 1662, to *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, in whose Family they still remain; the Right Honourable, *Algernoon*, Earl of *Essex*, being the present Lord of them. It is called *Odsey*, from an ancient Grange of that Name in it.

*Royston* is the chief Town in this Hundred, and stands upon the utmost northern Border of this County, where it touches on *Cambridgeshire*: It is a Place of some Note, but not ancient, having been built since the Conquest upon this Occasion. A famous Lady named *Royssa* (thought by some to have been Countess of *Norfolk*) erected a Cross by the Road-side in this Place, which from thence was called for many Years together *Royse's Cross*. This, in that superstitious Age, was looked upon as a pious Work, being designed to put Travellers in mind of Christ's Passion.

At length *Eustachius de Marc*, Lord of *Nusselle*, with some others, having purchased a Piece of Land adjoining to the Cross, built a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicating it to *St. Thomas the Martyr*, [not the Apostle, but *Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*] endowing it with several Churches and Lands. The Monastery drew Traders and such as kept Inns, to erect Dwelling houses near it, partly to supply the Monks with Necessaries, and partly to entertain Strangers who came to visit them; so that by Degrees it became a Town, and so *Royse's Cross* was turned into *Royse's Town*, and soon contracted into *Royston*.

The Manor of this Town was given to the Monastery, and King *Richard I.* by his Charter dated at *St. Edmundsbury*, Nov. 9. 1189. Reg. 1. not only confirmed to the Monastery all the Revenues with which it was endowed, but also granted them a Fair for all the Week of *Pentecost*, and a weekly Market on Wednesday, according to the Liberties of the Markets and Fairs granted to the Canons of *Dunstable*, with this farther Privilege, That none should buy or sell there without the Leave of the Canons,

&c. all which King *Henry III.* farther confirmed, and granted them another Fair on the Vigil and Feast of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, July 6 and 7.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Scite of the Abbey and all its Appurtenances, as Rents of Assize, Quit-rents, Markets, and Fairs, &c. was granted by King *Henry VIII.* in consideration of 1761*l.* 5*s.* in Hand paid, to *Robert Chester Esq;* one of the Gentlemen of his Privy-Chamber. He was descended of an ancient Family of that Name in the County of *Derby*; and being knighted by King *Edward VI.* Anno 1552. was constituted Sheriff of *Hertfordshire* and *Essex*, by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 7. Anno 1565. His Posterity have been Lords of this Manor ever since, *Robert Chester* being the present Lord.

It is full of good Inns, and the Market which is here kept weekly on Wednesdays, is much frequented upon the Account of the Corn-Trade, for it is almost incredible what a Multitude of Corn-Merchants, Malsters, and other Dealers in Grain, do constantly resort to it, and what a vast Number of Horses laden with Corn, do on the Market Days, fill all the Roads round it. The Fairs now are kept on *Ass. Wednesday*, Wednesday in *Whitsun-Week*, and on the Feast of *Thomas of Becket*, July 7.

The Church of this Town anciently belonged to the Priory, but being purchased by the Inhabitants at the Dissolution, was by Statute made the Parish-Church of *Royston*. A Vicar perpetual was ordained for the Church, the King being Patron; and because the Revenues of it were but small, consisting only of a Portion of small Tithes, the Obventions, Oblations, and other Ecclesiastical Dues, it was ordained by Act of Parliament, Anno 1660, that all the Inhabitants should pay 12*d.* in the Pound quarterly to the Vicar, out of the annual Rents of all their Houses, Shops, Ware-houses, Barns, Stables, Orchards, Gardens, Lands and Tenements, for his Support; but the Patronage of the Vicarage was long before this granted to *Sir Robert Chester*, and his Family, who are the present Patrons of it.

The Church consists of a Body, an He on each Side, and a square Tower, in which is a Ring of five small Bells: In it are several



ral Monuments and Inscriptions, viz. for *John* the Prior, *Leonard Hammond*, *William Chamber*, who gave an Allowance by Will for a Sermon to be preached on Rogation-Monday, by some Fellow of *St. John's College Cambridge*, yearly; *Robert White*, a Prior here, and *Robert Warden*, who gave a Shilling a Sunday, to be distributed to the Poor in Bread, at the Discretion of the Incumbent and Church-wardens for ever.

In this Town there was also anciently an Hospital, dedicated to the Honour of *St. John* and *St. James* the Apostles. Valued at the Suppression, at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* per Ann. but we do not find by whom it was founded. South-west of this Town, at about two Miles distance, stands

*Therfield*, or *Tharfield*, among the Tops of small Hills hanging over *Royston*. It was so called from the Hill whereon it was seated.

The Manor of this Town was given by *Ethericke*, Bishop of *Sherburn*, Anno 980, to the Abbey of *St. Benedict* of *Ramsay*, and King *Edward* the Confessor not only confirmed the Gift, but added divers Privileges and Jurisdictions. In the Time of *William* the Conqueror, when his great Survey was taken, it is said in *Domesday-Book*, to be the Land of *St. Benedict* of *Ramsay*. The Abbot of *Ramsay* held *Thurreweld* in the Hundred of *Odsey*, for ten Hides and one Vergate, &c. and we find that his Successor in 6 *Edward* I. paid one Shilling a Year to the King for the Sheriff's Aid. And so it continued till the Dissolution,

When it came into the Hands of *K. Henry VIII.* Reg. 34. and continued about two Years in the Crown, and then was granted by that Prince, with the Advowson of the Church, to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's, London*, who still are the Lords of it, and keep a Court-Leet and Court-Baron here, but the *Fordhams* have held the Scite of this Manor by Leases for Years, several Generations; the Relict of *Mr. Richard Fordham* being the present Possessor of it.

Here also are two other Manors in this Town, called *Merdley* and *Gledshew*: The first was held by *Alward*, a Saxon, in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, but was given by the Conqueror to *Robert de Gurnon*, one of his Followers, who accompanied him hither. How long it continued

in his Family, we know not, but find, that it was in the Possession of *Philip de Merdley*, 13 *Edward* I. *Giles Badlemere*, 8 *Edward* III. *Sir John Tibetot*, and lastly of the *Turnors*, who held it a long Time; but at length, in 1630, alienated it to the *Willimots*, in whose Family it now remains.

The Manor of *Gledshew* was held anciently by a Family of that Name, who sold it to the *Gills*, and they to the *Clerkes*, whose female Heirs have caused it to be divided, but two Parts are in the Possession of *John Sanford*, who is the present Lord.

The Church is a Rectory of great Value, being rated in the First-Fruits Office, at 50 *l.* per Annum: It is in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and the Rector is the Lord of a Manor; for when the Abbot of *Ramsay* erected this Church, and appointed a Minister to perform sacred Offices for the People, he gave him certain Lands for his Support, with a Power to hold a Court-Baron, which his Successors have enjoyed ever since.

The Patronage of the Rectory being in so wise and learned a Society as the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and of so great a Value, it has always been filled with Men of Note, viz. *Dr. Overal*, then Dean of *St. Paul's* and afterwards Archbishop: *Dr. Alabaster* and *Dr. Mountford*, Prebendaries; *Dr. Berwick*, Dean; *Dr. Turner*, a Prebendary, afterwards Bishop of *Ely*, but deprived: *Dr. Standish* and *Dr. Holder*, a Residentiary and Sub-Dean of the King's Chapel in *K. William's* Reign.

Here was the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Berners*, descended from *Hugh de Berners*, upon whom as a Reward for the Valour he had shewn in the Norman Invasion, *William* the Conqueror bestowed a fair Estate at *Eversden* in *Cambridgeshire*: And to that Degree of Reputation did his Posterity arrive, that *Sir John Bourchier*, who married the sole Heiress of his Family, had the Title of Lord *Berners*, when he was created a Baron by King *Edward* IV. A little Distance from hence to the South-west lieth

*Kelshull*, or as it is in *Domesday-Book*, *Chelesehe*, a Village, the Manor of which belonging anciently to the Crown, was by King *Ethelred*, Father to King *Edward* the Confessor, given to the Abbey of *Ely*, which held



held and enjoyed it at the Time of the Conquest, as appears by the Survey, under the Title of *Terra Abbatis Ely*, in these Words: *In Odsei Hund. ipse Abbas tenuit Cheleselle pro quinq; Hidis, &c.*

The Abbots of Ely held this Manor till the 9th of King Henry I. when the Monastery was changed into a Cathedral, and then the Bishops were allowed to enjoy it with all the Privileges, as the Abbots had formerly done, and the Advowson of the Church; and so they continued till the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was sold to that Queen, who granted it to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London; but they also sold it to James Willymot of Aspeden in this County Esq; whose descendant James Willymot hath passed it to John Pointer of London Gent. Master of the Affidavit Office in Chancery, who is the present Lord of it.

The Church here is a Rectory of good Value, built upon an Hill near the Edge of the Champion: In the Chancel of this Church are divers Monuments for Edward Franklin, Rector of this Parish, and his Wife, Mr. John Willimot, and Mr. Dorrington and his Wife, whose only Daughter and Heir was married to Mr. James Willimot of this Parish. In the Church are two ancient Grave-Stones, one for Richard Adane and Maryon his Wife, who died in 1435; the other for John Elon and Johan his Wife, who died in 1527. A little above this Place stands Odsey Grange, which borders upon Ermen-street, and where the County runs up into a Neck of Land for near five Miles, and has these Towns of Note in it, viz,

*Ashwell*, called in *Domesday Book* *Escewelle*, a fair Town, situated in the Champion, on a low Ground upon the River Rhee, which issues from several Springs coming out of a Rock at the South End of the Town, which being overshadowed with divers tall Ashes on all Sides, seems to give Name to the Town. Mr. Camden was once of Opinion, That this was the *Magioninium* of Antoninus, but he afterward owned his Mistake, and placed it at *Dunstable* in *Bedfordshire* more truly.

Upon an Hill in *Harborough Field* within this Parish, there are plain Marks of an ancient Roman Fortification, being a large four-square Work inclosed with a Trench

or Rampart. Here the Romans had a standing Camp, which could easily discern at a Distance when any Enemy appeared against them, and of this the Roman Coins frequently turn'd up here are a sufficient Proof: In *Domesday-Book* it is termed a *Barrough*.

The Manor of this Village was anciently a Part of the Possessions of the Saxon Princes, but King Edgar gave it to the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, which King Edward the Confessor confirmed. In the Conqueror's Survey, the Abbot of Westminster is said to hold this Manor. In *Odesey Hundred. Abbas de Westmonast. St. Petri tenuit Escewelle, pro sex Hidis; se defendebat, &c.* By the Record it appears, that this Town was then a small Borough, consisting of fourteen Burgeses, created by the Saxon Princes, who granted them a Market and four Fairs; on Lady-Day, St. Peter's Feast, St. James's and St. Ethelbert's Day, Octob. 18.

At the Dissolution of the Abbies this Monastery came into the Hands of King Henry VIII. who having converted it into a Deanery, continued it in the Possession of it, as he also did, when he changed it into a Bishoprick; but King Edward VI. dissolving that See, because Dr. Thomas Thirlby had wasted most of the Revenues, granted this Manor, with the Rectory and Church to Dr. Nicholas Ridley, then Bishop of London, and his Successors, in free and perpetual Alms. Queen Mary soon after coming to the Crown, removed Dr. Ridley from his See, and vacated King Edward's Grant, because he had not the Pope's Licence; but when she had restored Dr. Bonner, she procured a Licence of Cardinal Pole, Reg. 1. and granted this Manor a-new to the Bishop of London, and his Successors, who have by Virtue of that Grant ever since enjoy'd it. Dr. John Robinson, now Bishop of London, is the present Lord of the Manor, and hath the Advowson of the Vicarage.

Here are three other Manors in this Parish, viz. *Kerbyes*, denominated from its ancient Lord of that Name, but is now become Parcel of the Possessions of St. John's College in Cambridge, and the Master and Fellows hold a Court-Baron there; *Westbury Nernuyts*, so called from its ancient Lords, the *Nernuyts*, from whom it came to the



*Waller*, who sold it to *Andrew Lant*, a Citizen of *London*, whose Kinsman now enjoys it; and *Digswell*, of which *Roger de Bumer* son was Lord, 4 *Henry III.* He, with the Consent of *Margaret* his Wife, granted it to *John de Stanes*, from whose Family it hath passed thro' divers Hands to *Samuel Gatward*, an Attorney at Law, who now is the Owner of it.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which the Abbots of *Westminster* were Patrons, till the Dissolution, but the Bishops of *London* since. The Building is fair, situated in the Middle of the Town, and contains three large Iles, and a Chancel covered with Lead, having a fine Tower with a lofty Spire on it, in which is a Ring of six Bells.

In the Chancel and Iles of this Church are divers Tombs, from which the Inscriptions on Brasses have been taken away, but there are some remaining, viz. for *Elizabeth Aunstel*, who died, Anno 1511, *Ralph Howell*, a School-master, who died, Anno 1480. *Walter Somner*, Lord of one of the small Manors of this Town, *Thomas Colby* LL. B. Vicar of this Parish, who died Sept. 19, 1489, *William Dakins*, Vicar also of this Place, who died 1598, *Fulke Marrial*, another Vicar, who died March 15, 1623, *John Heuxworth* and *Martha* his Wife, who died in 1478, *John Sell*, Mercer of this Town, who died May 26, 1618, and *John Brownest*, who was buried June 11, 1622.

Some of the Vicars of this Parish have been Men of great Worth and Learning: 1. *Mr. Raymon*, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to King *James I.* and Sub-Almoner. 2. *Herbert Palmer*, Batchelor of Divinity, President of *Queen's College Cambridge*, and one of the Authors of *Sabbatum Redivivum*. 3. *Ralph Cudworth*, D. D. and Master of *Christ's College in Cambridge*, an admirable Scholar and Writer.

Here are several Charities given to the Poor. 1. By *Laurence Williams*, who gave 4*l.* to be disposed by the Church-wardens to the Poor, at 40*s.* a Year, and 40*l.* to be lent upon Security to four young Men named *Lawrence*, to begin a Trade, and 3*l.* to be laid out in a Dozen of Bread every Sunday, to be distributed to the Poor, the odd Loaf to the Clerk, and the six Shillings

remaining to the Repairs of the Church. 2. *Mrs. Jane Gear* 20*l.* to remain as a Stock for the Poor for ever. 3. *John Sell* 10*s.* a Year in Lands. 4. *Thomas Chapman*, 20 Yards of Cloth, of 2*s.* a Yard, and twenty Dozen of good wheaten Bread, to be distributed to and among the Poor on *St. Andrew's Day*, or the Sunday following, at the Discretion of the Minister and Church-wardens. East of this Hundred lies

## II. Edwinestree Hundred.

This Hundred takes its Denomination from one of the pro-consular Ways raised in this Part of Great Britain by the Roman Soldiers, called *Erminefree*, by changing of two Letters, which passes cross this Hundred. The Right Honourable *Algeron*, Earl of *Essex*, is the Proprietor of this Hundred, as he is of *Odsey*. The Towns of most Note are

*Barkway*, anciently a Market-Town, the Market on Fridays, but now disused, yet being a considerable Thorough-fare, is well inhabited and in a flourishing Condition. The Saxons in old Time called it *Berg-pant*, which in their Language signified *Via ad montem*, i. e. a Way over an Hill.

The Manor of this Town was in the Conqueror's Days, in the Hands of *Jeffrey de Mandevile*, but was held by *Hugh de Goufride*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, in these Words, *Terra Goufridi de Manneville*. In *Edwinestree Hundred*. in *Berchewei tenet Hugo de Goufrido III. hid. pro uno maner*. Yet *Eudo*, the Son of *Hubert*, held at the same Time *Neussels*, containing four Hides, and half a Virgate, *Hardwin de Scalers*, one Virgate and half; and *Edgar Atheling*, one Hide and half, then occupied by *Godwin*, which Estates are now divided into eight Manors.

1. *Barkway*, which *Jeffrey de Mandevile* conveyed to *Eudo Dapifer*, who gave the Manor of the Rectory to the Church of *St. John's* in *Colchester*. 2. *Neussels*, which *Eudo* granted together with the Manor of *Barkway*, to the *Rocheesters* or *Roffes*, which Family failing for want of male Issue, they both passed to *Robert de Scalers*, by Marriage with *Alice*, the Heiress of the *Rocheesters*. This *Robert* having performed great Services in the



*Scotch Wars*, was rewarded by King *Edward I.* with Lands worth 300 Marks per Annum, and summoned to Parliament among the Barons. His Arms were Gules, with six Escallops argent: He also obtained a Grant of the Crown for a Market to be held every Week on Tuesday, at his Manor of *Barkway*, and one Fair yearly on the Vigil, Day, and Morrow of *St. Mary Magdalene*, and five Days following.

The Market continued to be held on Tuesday, to the 39th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was altered to Fridays.

This Family flourished to the Reign of King *Edward IV.* when the only Daughter and Heiress of it was married to *Anthony Wileville*, Earl of Rivers, (or *de Ripariis*) whom, as his Sister's Marriage with the King, and his own signal Valour had raised, so the Malice of his Enemies never left pursuing him, till it brought him to his End, being beheaded by King *Richard III.* His Lady survived him, but leaving no Issue, her Inheritance was divided in King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, between *John*, Earl of Oxford and *Sir William Tyndale* Knt. as next in Blood and Coheirs, these Manors fell to the Share of the former.

3. *Rakey*, alias *Walter Andrews*. 4. *Bermick*, both which Manors were in the Possession of *Sir John Peters* Knt. in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* from whom they have since passed thro' several Hands to *Edward Chester* Esq; who is the present Lord, and hath a pleasant Seat at *Cockenbatch* in this Hundred. 5. The Rectory of *Barkway*, which *Eudo* gave to the Priory of *St. John's* at *Colchester*, was at the Dissolution given to *William Geery* of this Town, from whom it passed to *William Platfoot*, and divers others, till it became vested in the Lady *Saltonstall* and her Heirs for ever. 6. *Great Cockenbatch*, the Possession of *Algar de Cockenach*, a famous Saxon, from whom it was taken at the Conquest, and given to *Eustace de Merc*, who having built a Monastery of Canons regular in Honour of *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury* in *Roxton*, gave this Manor for the Maintenance of the Monks, who enjoyed it till the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Edward Chester* Esq; and *Katherine* his Wife, and their Heirs. 7. *Heydleys*, Parcel of the Revenues of the

College, in the Parish of *Rotheram* in *Yorkshire*, founded by *Dr. Thomas Rotheram*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, 20 *Edward IV.* and so continued till the Dissolution, when it was granted by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 4. to *Robert Chester* Esq; one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and *Katherine* his Wife, in whose Posterity 8. *Little Cockenbach*, and all the former Manors are united, *Edward Chester* Esq; being the present Lord of them all.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of Mr. *Chester*. The Building stands in the middle of the Town, and hath an Ile on each Side: The Tower at the West-End hath a Ring of five Bells, and in the Turret a Clock-Bell. In the Chancel are divers Inscriptions and Tombs for *Henry Prannel* Gent. who died in 1599. *Thomas Boughton* of *Warwickshire* Esq; Mrs. *Susan Castel*, who died June 21, 1633. Mrs. *Christian Saltonstall*, who died in 1639. Mrs. *Bridget* and Mrs. *Elizabeth Saltonstall*, who died in 1693; the Lady *Saltonstall*, who died in 1646; Mr. *John Rowland*, Citizen of *London*, and *Anne* his Wife, which last died in 1650, and the former in 1667; *Henry Davenish* Esq; of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died, the one in 1677, and the other in 1684. Several of the Tombs have long Epitaphs.

Among the Vicars of this Parish we find these two Men of Note, *Dr. Peter Smith*, who being Vicar in 1643, was one of those Cambridge Men who were summoned to the Assembly of Divines; and *Dr. Thomas Smilt*, Fellow of *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*, and the casuistical Professor in that University.

*Northamsted* is an Hamlet belonging to this Parish, about a Mile distant from the Town; it was in the Conqueror's Time wast Ground, for there is no mention of it in the Survey of his Reign, but afterward it was made a Manor, and given to *William Moreton* and *Joan* his Wife, 13 *Edw. I.* who sold it to *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, from whose Family it passed to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*; and *Staffords*, Dukes of *Buckingham*, the last of whom being attainted and executed for High Treason, this Manor came to the Crown, 13 *Henry VIII.* and was by King *Edward VI.*

Reg.



Reg. 7. given to Sir Robert Chester and Katherine his Wife, whose descendant, Edward, now enjoys it.

Here is a Chapel of Ease, called commonly Northamsted-Chapel, to which the Vicars of Barkway are instituted with that Church. About a Mile from hence lies

*Anesty* or *Ansty*, called by the Saxons *Heanrige*, from its Situation on a steep Hill, and the Path-way leading over the same, for *Hean*, in their Language, signifies High, and *Stige*, a Path-way, and so it is called in *Domesday-Book*.

This Manor, at the Time of that Survey, was held by *Eustace*, Earl of *Bulloigne*, who had his Seat here, and erected a Castle upon an high round Hill, raised by the Appointment of *William* the Conqueror, to keep the *English* in the greater Awe. It was enlarged by the Barons in the Time of their Wars with King *John*, but coming to *Nicholas de Anesty*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* his Son, he was commanded by that Prince to demolish so much of it as was built in those Wars, because it had been a Nest of Rebels, and of great Advantage to the Barons against his Father; and Time now hath demolished all the rest. From him it came to *Dionyse de Monte Cawiso*, or *Canisio*, his next Heir, and from her it passed to *Audomare de Valentiâ*, Earl of *Pembroke*, *Edmund de Langley*, and divers others, till at length it came to Sir *Rowland Litton*, who sold the Advowson and Right of Patronage of this Church to the Master and Fellows of *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, and their Successors, but settled the Manor upon his younger Son, *Rowland Litton*, who is the present Lord.

The Church was built by *Richard de Anesty*, in the Time of King *Henry III.* out of the Ruins of the Castle, which he pulled down by that King's Order: It is a Rectory in the Patronage of *Christ's College Cambridge*. In the Church there are Grave-Stones with Inscriptions, for *Ralph Jermin* Gent. of the Family of *Rishbrooke* in *Suffolk*: He is said to have lived in Wedlock fifty-five Years, and died *Novemb. 16, 1646*, his Wife dying *Octob. 24.* before him; *Mrs. Mercy Archbold*, Daughter of *Mr. Termin*, who died *1662*, and her Daughter *Mercy*, who married *Mr. Walter*

*Crooke*, who died *Aug. 3, 1630*. On the South-side of the Church there is an old Monument without any Inscription, which the Inhabitants believe to be the Tomb of *Richard de Anesty*, the Founder of the Church, but have no other Ground for it, but a common Tradition from their Forefathers. In the Chancel there is an Inscription for *Benedict Beaucocke de Parlebiens*, who died *June 5, 1635. Aetat. 70.*

Several Rectors of this Parish have been Persons of Eminency, viz. *Dr. Young*, afterwards Dean of *Exeter*; *Dr. James Fleetwood*, who being the seventh Son of Sir *George Fleetwood* of *Vache* in the Parish of *Chilfort St. Giles* in *Bucks*, was first made Chaplain to *Dr. Wright*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, then Prebendary of *Eccleshall* in the same Church; and when the Wars broke out between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, Chaplain to the Regiment of *John*, Earl of *Rivers*, and being made Dr. of Divinity at *Oxford*, by that King's special Command, for his great Service at *Edge-Hill* Fight, was further constituted Chaplain to his Son, *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, Tutor to two Dukes, *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and three Earls, and Rector of *Sutton Coldfield* in *Warwickshire*. After the Restoration he was the first that was sworn the King's Chaplain, and soon after made Provost of *King's College* in *Cambridge*, and at length consecrated Bishop of *Worcester*, *August 29, 1675*. He died *July 17, 1683*. In the furthest Corner of this County North, bordering on *Essex*, lies

*Barley*, called by the Saxons *Bengley*, which signifies in their Language, a Town among the Hills in the Champion.

The Manor of this Town, called from one of the later Lords, *Hores*, was held in the Conqueror's Reign (as appears by *Domesday-Book*) by *William de Odburgville*, for four Hides and an half, and ten Acres, &c. It was given him by the Conqueror, for his good Service in invading this Kingdom. His Posterity enjoyed it for some Generations, but leaving only an Heiress, at length, who married *Nicholas de Crioll*, he passed it over to the Crown, and King *Edward III.* settled it on *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, from whose Family it came first to *William Martin*, and then to the *Hores*.

Tis



'Tis now in the Family of the *Spencers*.

There are three other lesser Manors in this Parish, *viz.* *Mincing-bury*, anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Chaterize* in the Bishoprick of *Ely*, but at the Dissolution given to *Ralph Rowlet Esq*; but the Patronage of the Rectory remained in the Bishop of *Ely*, who was Patron of the Nunnery: *Abbotsbury*, which was the Estate of *Eudo*, Steward of the Household to King *William Rufus*, who founded the Church of *St. John Baptist* at *Colchester* in *Essex*, and gave the Monks there this Manor. They enjoy'd it till the Dissolution, when it was given to the said *Ralph Rowlet*, who was then knighted, from whose Family it is now come to *Sir Thomas Byde*, the present Lord; and *Greenbury* the Lordship of *Hardwin de Scalers*, in the Time of the Survey, some of whose Family gave it to the Priory of *Anglesey* in *Cambridgeshire*, which held it to the Dissolution, when it was given 7 *Edward VI.* to *Sir Robert Chester*, and is now the Estate of *Robert Bows Esq*;

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Bishop of *Ely*. The Building is situate in the middle of the Village, and hath on each Side an Ile, and on the West-End a square Tower, with a small Ring of five Bells, and a neat leaded Spire thirty Foot above it.

In the Chancel are the Monuments of *Mrs. Brownrigge*, *Dr. Andrew Willet*, who died *Anno 1621*, and *Mr. Robert Bricket*, who died *June 10, 1546*.

Several of the Rectors of this Parish were Men of great Note, *viz.* *Andrew Willet D. D.* the Author of *Synopsis Papismi*, and divers Comments on the Old and New Testament, &c. *Ralph Brownrigge*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *Catherine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*; *Herbert Thorndyke*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, a Person of great Repute for his Knowledge in Oriental Learning, and on that Account an Assistant to *Dr. Walton* in publishing the *Polyglot Bible*, *Mark Frank*, *S. T. B.* Archdeacon of *St. Albans*, and Treasurer of *St. Paul's* and afterward Doctor of Divinity and Prebendary of the same Church; and *Dr. Joseph Beaumont*, Master of *Peter-House*, *Cambridge*, and the late famous Professor of Divinity.

This Place has had some considerable Benefactors to their School, *viz.* *Dr. Pierce*, a Physician, gave 3 *l. per Annum*; *Ralph Dobson*, 20 *l. per Annum*, and *Mr. Chapman jun.* the like Rent for maintaining it, and the poor Scholars belonging to it, and to the Poor; *Dr. Willet*, a Tenement and 40 *l.* in Money; *Mr. Bricket*, 3 *l. per Annum*; *William Pain*, 15 *l.* in Money; and *William Smith*, a Close of Pasture, rented at 17 *s. per Annum*, besides some small Charities. On the farthest Side of this Hundred, South-west of this Village lies

*Buntingford*, a small Market-Town and Chapelry to *Layston*, situated upon *Ermine-street*, lying in several Parishes besides, as *Aspeden*, *Throcking*, and *Widiale*. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that it took its Name from one *Bunt*, a Smith, who kept his Shop near the Ford of the River.

This Town is of small Antiquity, for there is no mention of it in *Domesday-Book*, nor is there any Account of it in our Histories before 21 *Edward III.* when that King did grant one Market every Year, and one Fair yearly, to *Elizabeth de Burgo*, and her Heirs in *Buntingford*, to which Place the same King, *Reg. 41.* granted another Market to be held in the Highway, on Saturday every Week, and a Fair every Year, on the Day and Morrow of the Feast of *St. Peter and St. Paul* the Apostles, *June 29.* to the Lord, his Tenants, and their Heirs.

The Manor wherein this Town stands, is *Corney-Bury*, and is in the Parish of *Layston* or *Leistan Chirche*, which being given by *Hugh Tricket* to *GOD*, and the Church of the Holy Trinity in *London*, was at the Dissolution granted by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 33.* to *Sir Thomas Audley*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who obtained of the same King, That he and his Tenants should have a Market in the high Street, in the Town of *Buntingford*, on Monday in every Week of the Year, and two Fairs every Year, to continue four Days, *viz.* on the Day and Morrow of *St. Peter and St. Paul* the Apostles, and on the Day and Morrow of the Feast of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, *November 30.* and *Decemb. 1.* with all the Customs and Profits belonging to a Fair or Market: And the King further granted, That the said *Thomas*, Lord *Audley*, and his Heirs, Lords, of the Manor, should yearly chuse two Men out



of the Tenants, who should receive the said Profits, and pay them to the King, for the publick Good of the Town; to be expended as often as shall be needful.

The Chapel of this Town, which is a fair one, was erected by the Care and Desire of *Alexander Strange*, Vicar of *Layston*, but at the Charge of the neighbouring Gentlemen, who contributed 418 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* towards the building of it. It was begun in 1614, and finished in 1626, and the Bishop of *London* granted a Licence that Year, for a Priest to celebrate Divine Service therein. This Building was erected, because the Parish Church stood at a great Distance from the Town. He was Vicar of this Place forty-six Years, and lies buried in it. He also gave one Acre of Land to the Vicar for reading Divine Service, and preaching a Sermon yearly upon the Monday next after the Feast of *St. Michael*, on *Faith and good Works*, and in a short Prayer beg God's Blessing on the Posterity of those good People, at whose Expence the Chapel was built, and eight Acres and an Half lying in great *Hormead* and *Layston*, towards the Repair and Ornaments of the Chapel, to which *William Brown* added half an Acre for the Repairs of the Windows.

Other Benefactions to this Town are,  
1. By the Lady *Jane Barkeham*, who gave 100 *l.* to purchase Land, the Rent whereof she order'd to be paid to the Schoolmaster of the Grammar School in *Buntingford*, for the teaching of five Poor Children.  
2. *Henry Marshall* and *Thomas Andrews*, who gave five Acres and an Half of Land in *Layston*, *Throcking*, and *Widial*, to the Use of the Poor in *Buntingford*, for ever.  
3. Sir *John Wats*, Kt. who granted an Annuity of 4 *l.* per Ann. out of a Messuage and Pasture in this Town, for the same Use. And  
4. *John Crouch* of *Alswick*, Gent. who gave 5 *l.* per Ann. out of five Tenements in *Layston*, to twelve poor People in *Buntingford*.

But the greatest Benefactor to this Place was *Seth Ward*, D. D. and Bishop of *Salisbury*, a Native of *Aspedon*, and brought up at the Free-School here. He erected a fair Building near the Chapel, containing eight Mansions or Dwellings, having four Rooms each, two above Stairs, and two below, and endowed it with a sufficient Quantity of Lands, appointing certain Trustees, (of

which his Son *Seth Ward*, Chancellor of *Salisbury* was one) to elect and maintain four poor Men, and as many Women, such Persons as having formerly lived handsomely, were by Misfortune fallen into Poverty, out of the Parishes of *Aspedon* and *Layston*. This School was built in 1630 by Mrs. *Fremman*, Widow of *William Fremman* of *Aspedon Hall*, Esq; who gave 7 *l.* a-year to it, to teach seven poor Children; and Mr. *Bland*, Rector of *Buckland*, gave 40 *l.* a-year more to it, to teach two poor Children; and the Lady *Barkham* 5 *l.* a-Year to teach five poor Children; and Bishop *Ward* gave four Scholarships of 12 *l.* per Ann. to *Christ's College*, to be enjoyed by four Scholars, who being born in *Hertfordshire*, were educated at *Buntingford* School, till they were Masters of Arts.

Having thus surveyed two of the more Northern Hundreds of this County, we shall proceed to the rest, which lie on the West Side, viz. *Broadwater* and *Hitchin*. And first of

### III. Broadwater Hundred.

THIS Hundred takes its Name from a small Village in it called *Broadwater*, probably the most considerable Place in it, when it gave that Name. It is Parcel of the Possessions of the Crown, and the Courts and Bailiwick are under the Management of the Sheriff, who accounts yearly in the Exchequer for the Profits of them. Places most remarkable in it are

*Baldock*, a Market-Town, seated upon a whitish Sort of Soil, but of no great Antiquity, as may appear from this brief Account of the Original of it.

*Gilbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord of the Manor of *Weston*, in the 4th or 5th Year of *K. Stephen's* Reign, gave the Knights Templars a Parcel of Land lying in the Champion, within the Precincts of that Manor, containing about 120 Acres, whereon when they had by other Gifts built a Town, which they called *Baudac*, and a Church, he gave ten Marks to it. After this, they improved the Town by many Purchases, and obtained several Privileges of King *John*, who by his Charter granted them certain Rents and Customs; and his Son *Henry III.*



who Reg. 1. granted them and their Successors, that they shou'd hold one Fair yearly in the Town of *Baldock*, on the Feast of *St. Matthew* the Apostle, Sept. 21. and to continue four Days following, and a Market on *Wednesday* weekly; all which Lands and Privilege *William*, Earl of *Pembroke*, confirmed.

Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries By King *Henry VIII.* this Manor of *Baldock* came into that King's Hands, who gave it to *Thomas Rivet* of *London*, Mercer, and his Heirs. He in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* surrendred up his Patent to that Princess, who, in Consideration thereof, granted to him and his Heirs, a Market on *Saturday* weekly for Beasts, Wares, and other Things; and three Fairs yearly, on the Feasts of *St. James*, *St. Andrew*, and *St. Matthias*, the Apostles, and the Day after each of them. The Market is at this Day very considerable, especially for Malt, but is alter'd to *Thursday* weekly; and the Fairs are kept on *St. Matthias's* Day, Feb. 24, and *July* 23. but when, or upon what Account this Change was made, we know not.

The Heir of Mr. *Rivet* sold this Manor to the Lady *Anne Windsor* and *James Fecve*, from whom they were passed to *John Hurst*, Citizen of *London*, who had fined for Sheriff, and whose Posterity enjoy'd it for three Descents, and then sold it to *Pierce Clever*, who is the present Lord.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the King; the Building is erected in the Middle of the Town, and is a large Pile, with three Chancels and a goodly Tower, wherein are a large Ring of six excellent Bells, of which the biggest is very ancient, and was baptized in the Times of Popery; as is still the Custom in *Italy* and other Popish Countries.

In the Chancel of this Church are divers Monuments; for *Margaret Bennet*, the Mother of *Robert Bennet*, Bishop of *Hereford*, who erected it to her Memory, Anno 1587, for *William Crane* and *Joan* and *Margaret* his Wives, who died Anno 1483; for *William Hunter* and *Margaret* his Wife, who died 1416, and *Reignald Argentinein*. In the Church there is a raised Tomb for Mr. *Josias Bird*, who was Rector of this Parish 53 Years, and died *Ætat.* 88. Some Persons have given 40 *l.* per Ann.

to repair this Church, but their Names are not known.

The Poor of this Parish have found some very large Benefactors, viz. *John Parker*, of *Radwel*, Esq; has given a Rent-Charge of 10 *l.* per Ann. for ever, out of his Estate there, to find twenty-six Two-Penny Loaves, for twenty-six Poor People of this Town, every Sunday; the Bread to stand upon his Grave-stone in the Chancel during the Time of Divine Service and Sermon, till it is distributed to and among them by the Churchwarden; *John Winne* gave 11000 *l.* to build six Alms-houses, and purchase Lands to raise an Annuity of 40 *s.* a-piece to every poor Person settled in those Houses; and *John Yardley* gave five Acres of Land in the Parish of *Wilien*, and order'd the Rents to be disposed among the most indigent Persons of this Parish. The most considerable Town next to this in this Hundred is

*Stevenedge*, a small Market-Town, whose Church being built upon an Hill is thought to have given Name to the Town, being at first called *Stevenhaught*, and afterwards by Contraction *Stevenage* or *Stevenedge*.

The Manor was anciently Part of the Possessions of the Saxon Kings, until King *Edward* the Confessor granted it among other Things to the Abbot of *Westminster*, who held it in the Time of the Conqueror, as appears by *Domesday-Book*, where it is thus recorded: *In Broadwater Hundred. Abbas de Westmonast. tenet Stigenace, pro octo Hidis defendebat, &c.* In King *Edward* the First's Reign, Anno 6. this Manor was found to be Ancient Demesne, of the Gift of King *Edward* the Confessor, on which Account the Abbot claimed very large Liberties, granted by that King and the Conqueror, which were allowed, and enjoyed by him till the Dissolution,

When King *Henry VIII.* changed that Monastery into a Bishoprick, Reg. 33. and made Dr. *Thomas Thirby* Bishop of it; but he imbezilling the Revenues, King *Edward VI.* Reg. 4. dissolved the Bishoprick, and by Patent granted this Manor with *Ashwel*, *Holwel*, *Cadwel* and *Datchworth*, in this County, to *Nicholas Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, in free and perpetual Alms; which Grant Queen *Mary* vacated when she displaced Dr. *Ridley*, and restored *Bonner*; but



but it was only to obtain a Confirmation of the Pope, and settle them more firmly on this See, as they remain to this Day, paying 100 l. yearly into the Exchequer.

King James I. by his Letters Patent, dated April 5. Reg. 22. granted to George Mountain, then Bishop of London, and to the Inhabitants of this Town, one Market to be held on Monday weekly, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on *Ascension Day*, the Feast of *St. Swithin*, and the Friday before *Palm Sunday*. But King William and Queen Mary, by their Charter, dated June 18. Reg. 5. granted a Market to the Bishops of London, for the Time being, and the Inhabitants of *Stevenage*, to be held on Friday every Week, with a Continuance of the former Fairs.

There are two other lesser Manors in this Parish, anciently derived, doubtless, from the former, viz. The Manor of *Brooks*, the Estate of the *Ratcliffs*, whose Descendant Sir Ralph Ratcliffe, whose Seat is at *Hitchin*, is the present Lord: And the Manor of *Cannix and Fairland*, Parcel of the Possessions of the *Littons*, which has gone long in that Name, as the Manor of *Knebworth* hath, and is now the Lordship of Sir William Litton.

This Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of Dr. Joseph Bentham, who is the present Rector. The Building is situated on a dry Hill, and contains a fair Isle on each Side of the Body of the Church, with a large Chancel, having two fair Chapels; and at the West End a square Tower, in which are six Bells, and on it a large Spire covered with Lead.

In the Chancel are several Monuments, viz. for Robert Chaster, D. D. Rector of this Parish, who died Anno 1664; William Prat, B. D. who died in 1629, and Elizabeth his Wife, he was also Rector of this Parish; and Stephen Hilliard, B. D. Rector, who died in 1500.

Many considerable Charities have been settled on this Parish; 1. For the Maintenance of the Poor, by Stephen Hilliard, above-mentioned, who gave a new House in *Deddlane*, in this Parish, which he called, *All Christian-Soul-House*, for an Habitation for three poor Folks, without Payment of any Rents so long as the World endures, and gave several Pieces of Land and Meadow for their Maintenance; by Robert Ginne, who

charged his Dwelling-house, and other Lands and Tenements, with Payment of ten Bushels of Malt, to be distributed amongst the Poor of this Parish, by the Churchwardens at Easter, and 30 l. out of a Tenement called *the Maidenhead*; one Half to be given to the Poor in Cloth, and the other in Money, and 20 s. more upon another Tenement, with the Orchards and Gardens; by George Clerke, who gave the great Tithes of *Roxbury* to his Son William, charged with 6 l. a-year, of which 50 s. is to be paid to the Minister and Churchwardens of this Parish, for the Use of the Poor; the one Half to be laid out in Cloth, and the other to be given in ready Money, and the rest to be paid in the same Manner, for the Benefit of the Poor of *Sandridge*, viz. 20 s. and *Bennington*, viz. 50 s. by Thomas Chapman, Clerke, who devised divers Lands and Tenements to Peter Langthorn and his Heirs, upon Trust that he pay 8 l. a-year for ever to buy Cloth and Bread to be distributed yearly on *Sr. Andrews Day*, or the Sunday following, to such Poor and impotent Persons as are truly necessitous, no Ways guilty of Debauchery, but keep the Church on Sundays, &c. twenty Yards of Yard-wide Cloth at 2 s. per Yard, and twenty Dozen of good Wheaten Bread; and Richard Shore, Rector of this Parish, and the Churchwardens for the Time being, were empower'd by a Decree in Chancery, to let the Tenement, called *the Black Swan*, in *Ware*, for the Rent of 4 l. a-year, to be paid to them for the Benefit of the Poor of this Place. 2. For the Support of the Free-School by Thomas Allen, Clerk, who gave all his Manors, Lands and Tenements in *Leicester*, *Kent* and *Hertford*, to Trinity College in *Cambridge*, on trust, to found a Free Grammar-School in this Town, *Uxeter*, and *Stone* in *Staffordshire*, and pay each of them 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. by Edward Wiltshire, who gave divers Lands and Tenements in this Town to certain Feoffees in Trust for Use of the School, and for Default of such School, to the Poor of it for ever; and by Edward Woodward, who gave all his Lands and Tenements in *Great and Little Wymondley* and *Ippolites*, to pay a Rent-Charge of 12 l. per Ann. quarterly to the said School, &c. Near this Place lies



*Wimbley*, or *Wimondley magna*, a Village, which borrows its Name from the ancient Proprietor, seated in a well-cultivated and rich Soil.

The Manor is not only ancient, but famous for its Tenure, being the most honourable in this Kingdom, which the Lawyers call *Grand Serjeanty*, by which the Lord of it is bound upon the Coronation-Day to present the first Cup to the King of England, and so for that Time he is the Royal Cup-bearer.

This Honour, with respect to the Lordship, was enjoyed in the Time of King Edward the Confessor, by Earl Harold, who was afterwards King of England, who being slain by William the Norman, he seized it into his Hands, and it remained in his Possession when he drew up the general Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, where it is recorded under *Terra Regis* in these Words, *In Broadwater Hundred. Willielmus Rex tonet Wimundelai, pro octo hidis se defendebat, &c.* yet *Goisbert de Belvace* had so much Land here as was rated at three Hides and one Virgate.

The Conqueror did not hold this Manor long before he gave it to a noble Norman named *Fitz-Tecke*, in whose Family it remained to King Henry II's Reign, when it came by the Marriage of the Heiress to the *Argentons*, who held this Manor from the Reign of King Henry II. to the Time of King Henry VI. when Issue Male failing, *Elizabeth Argenton* brought this Manor, with divers other Possessions, to Sir William Alington, Kt. whose Posterity held it for several Generations, and before they parted with it were Barons of *Wimondley* and *Killard* in Ireland, when they sold it to Mrs. *Elizabeth Hambleton*, Widow of *James Hambleton Esq;* who is at present Lady of this Manor.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Masters, Fellows and Scholars of *Trinity College* in Cambridge, to whom the Rectory is appropriated. The Building stands low in the Middle of the Village, hath no Isles, but a flat Tower, in which are four small Bells.

In this Village there is a Water-mill upon the *Pirr*, from whence 'tis called the *Pirratt Mill*, which in the Time of William the Conqueror, was yearly rented at 20 s. as appears by *Domesday-Book*; which shews,

that Water-mills are of great Antiquity; and that they were much valued is evident from a Law made, that if any Man did any Damage to them, or to the Pools adjoining to them, they should repair the Damage within thirty Days, and pay 30 l. for the Trespass.

On the South Side of *Stevenedge*, near the Road, are certain Hills of a considerable Bigness, cast up in the same Form as those which the old Romans were wont to raise for Soldiers slain in Battle, where the first Turf was raised by the General; but Mr. Camden seems to favour the Opinion of those who suppose them to be placed there as Limits, for (he says) 'twas an ancient Custom to raise such little Hills to mark out the Bounds of Places, and underneath to lay Ashes, Coals, Lime, broken Potsherds, &c. The Author of the Additions to Camden, dissenting from him, and says, That he is apt to think, that they have some Relation to the Danes, for the adjoining Hundred of *Dacorum*, and the Place in it, called *Danes-end*, seem to imply, that something remarkable happen'd to the Danes there: Mr. Norden tells us, that the Incursions of the Danes was stopped there, by receiving a signal Overthrow; which if true, renders this Conjecture something plausible, but we know not his Authority; a little further is

*Knebworth*, called in *Domesday-Book* *Chenepeworde*, and afterward *Kenepeword* and *Knebleworth*, which were at length contracted into *Knebworth*. The Name seems derived from some ancient Possessor of it. The Situation of it is upon a fair Hill.

The Manor appears by the old Survey to have been in the Possession of King Edward the Confessor, for it says, *Tempore Regis Edwardi—hoc Manerium tenuit Aschil Teignus Regis Edwardi, i. e. Aschil*, a Thane of King Edward held this Manor. But the Conqueror gave it to Eudo his Steward, whereupon 'tis recorded in *Domesday-Book*, under the Title of *Terra Eudonis filii Huberti*, from whom it passed to *William de Mandevile*, and then to *Robert de Hoo*, who obtained a Charter of King Edward I. Reg. 20. for a weekly Market on Friday, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Decollation of John the Baptist, in his Manor of *Knebworth*. In King Edward II.'s Reign, Thomas of Bretherton, his Brother, was in Possession



session of it, from whose Heirs it passed to the *Bourchiers*, who sold it 7 Henry VII. to *Robert Litton* of *Derby* Esq; Under-Treasurer in the Court of *Exchequer*, and Keeper of that King's Wardrobe; and one of his Privy Council. His Family have flourished in this County ever since, have several of them been Sheriffs and Lieutenants of it; and *Sir William Litton* Knt. who was Sheriff in 1678, and is now a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of this County, is the present Lord of this Manor, and has a fine Seat here, consisting of a large Brick-House with a fair Quadrangle in the Middle, and a large Park well stocked with Deer, excellent Timber, and plenty of Wood.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of *Sir William Litton*: The Building is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, whose Effigies is to be seen in the Chancel Window, is single, and contains only a Body and a Chancel, to which a little Chapel is joined for a Burying-place for the Family of the *Littons*. The Tower at the West End is small, and the Spire low, containing five small Bells.

In the Chancel are divers Monuments and Inscriptions; for *Simon Bache*, Clerk, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, who died May 19, 1414; the Lady *Crofts*, Daughter of *Sir Rowland Litton*, who died April 29, 1672; the Lady *Stroud*, who died in 1662, and, by her, *Judith*, her little Daughter; *John Hostoft*, who died in 1408. In the Chapel are Monuments for *Rowland Litton* Esq; who died July 16, 1582; *Anne*, the Wife of another *Rowland Litton*, and Daughter of *Oliver*, Lord *St. John of Bleisho*, who died Febr. ult. 1601; the Lady *Judith Barrington*, Daughter of *Sir Rowland Litton*, who died September 1, 1657; *Sir William Litton* Knt. who died August 14, 1660; *Judith*, the Wife of *Rowland Litton* Esq; who died May 13, 1659; and *Sir Rowland Litton* Knt. who died November 1, 1674. Eastward of this Town, on the other Side of the River *Benefician*, stands

*Bennington*, which taketh its Name from the River *Beane* or *Benefician*. When *Berdulfe* was King of the *Mercians*, he often resided in his Palace here, where the Abbot and Monks of *Croyland* complaining, that they had suffered great Injuries and Losses

by the *Danes* and other Enemies, King *Berdulfe* gave them certain Manors and enlarged their Liberties, which the Parliament then confirmed.

This Palace probably continued in the Crown, till sold or given to *Aimer de Belington*, who was the Possessor of it in *Edward the Confessor's* Days; but when the Conqueror gain'd *England*, he gave this Manor to *Peter de Valongies*, who held it at the Time of the Survey, by the Name of *Belontine*, for ten Hides of Land. His Posterity held it for their Succession, and then it passed by the Heiress of the last to *Alexander de Baliol*, who sold it to *John de Bensted*, who being a Justice itinerant, obtain'd a Grant for a Court Leet, a Market on Wednesday weekly, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, with divers other Privileges. His Family enjoyed it four Successions, but at length it came to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Essex*, whose female Issue carried it to *Sir William Parr*, with the Honour, who forfeited it to the Crown by his Treason; since which it has passed thro' divers Hands to the *Cesars*, *Charles Cesar* Esq; being the present Lord of it.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of *Mr. Cesar*; the Building is single, and stands near the Manor-House.

In the Church are Monuments for *Mr. William* and *John Clerke*, *Mr. Kent* and *Mrs. Parsons*; and in the Chancel for several of the Families of *Bensteads*, *Cesars* and *Dodds*. More East stands

*Munden Furnival*, or *Great Munden*, so called for its Situation on an Hill. *William* the Conqueror, when he was possessed of the English Crown, gave the Manor of this Town to *Earl Alan*, who held it at the general Survey for seven Hides, and half a Virgate, &c.

It continued in *Earl Alan's* Family, till *Constance*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *Conan Alan*, marrying to *Jeffrey*, second Son of *King Henry II.* it came to the Crown; in which it remained, till it was sold to *Gerrard de Furnival*, a younger Son of *Gerrard Furnival* of *Sheffield*, from whom it was so called. His Son dying without Issue, it reverted to the Crown, and *King John* gave it during his Pleasure, to the Lady *Nicholas de Haja*, Governess of *Lincoln* and *Frampton Castles*,



Castles, who was constituted Sheriffs of Lincoln, by King Henry III. Reg. 2.

In King Edward III.'s Reign it was in the Possession of Reginald de Grey, Lord of Wilton, whose Posterity sold it to John Tracy, second Baron of the Exchequer, from whom it passed to Sir William de Say, who was Lord of Bennington, and divers others, till it came to Robert Hodgeley, who is now the Possessor of it.

The Church is a Rectory, and was in the Patronage of the Crown, till it was settled by King James II.'s Grant on John, Lord Churchill, now Duke of Marlborough, and Thomas Docwra Esq; in Trust, to present the Rector of St. Albans.

The Building is single, and the Tower has five Bells. It stands on an Hill, and has no Monuments in it. At the farthest Point of this Hundred Southward, lies

*Bishops-Hatfield*, so called, because it has ever since the Reign of King Henry I. belonged to the Bishops of Ely, till it was sold to Queen Elizabeth, but before, and since it hath had other Lords, of which 'twill be necessary to give a short Account.

The Manor of this Town was possessed by the Saxon Kings, until King Edgar bestowed it upon the Monks of Ely, who were Lords of it at the Conquest; for we find it mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, under the Name of *Terra Abbatiss de Ely*. In *Bradwatre Hundred*. *Abbas de Ely tenet Hatfelle pro XL. Hidis, se defendebat, &c.* It continued in the Possession of these Monks, till King Henry I. converted this Monastery into a Bishoprick, and then the Bishops enjoyed it with all the Liberties and Privileges which had been before granted to the Monks by the Kings, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror; besides those that King Henry I. Richard I. John and Henry, had added, as Free-Warren, Soc, Sac, Toll, and all Forfeitures.

The Kings of England, after the Donation of the Manor as is above mentioned, had a Royal Palace here, and K. Edward VI. was kept and educated here, insomuch, that when King Henry VIII. died, the Earl of Hertford, with divers other Lords, fetched him from hence, and carried him with a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry attending them to the Tower of London, in Order to his Coronation. 'Twas also in

this Palace, that Queen Elizabeth resided at the Death of Queen Mary, and from hence was removed on Wednesday November 23, 1558, to the Charter House in London, and was lodged in the Lord North's House.

The Bishop of Ely afterwards sold this Manor to that Queen, with those of Little Hadham and Kelsball in this County, but it continued not long in the Crown, for King James I. Reg. 5. exchanged it with Sir Robert Cecil Knt. for Theobalds in the Parish of Cheshunt in this County. He had been before created Lord Cecil of Essingdon in Rutlandshire, by that King, and was afterwards advanced to the Dignity of Viscount Cranborn in Dorsetshire and Earl of Salisbury. His Posterity are still Lords of this Manor, and have a noble Seat here, the Right Honourable James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, being the present Lord.

Our Historians generally affirm, that William of Hatfield, the second Son of King Edward III. took his Name from this Town, being his Birth-place, Anno 1335, but the Author of the Additions to Camden says, that 'twas from Hatfield in Yorkshire, that he took that Name, because Queen Philippa his Mother gave five Marks and five Nobles per Ann. to the Abbot of Roche, to pray for the Soul of her Son; but is it not most probable that he took his Name from his Birth, not Death-place?

There are several other subordinate lesser Manors here, which do, or have held of the Manor of Hatfield, viz. 1. *Wood-Hall*, so called from the Abundance of Wood and Timber growing about it. It was anciently Parcel of the Possessions of the Family of the Basingburns, whose Descendants held it from the Reign of King Henry III. to that of Queen Elizabeth, when it was sold to Sir John Boteler Knt. and Lord Mayor of London, in 1540. His Posterity now enjoys it, for Mrs. Julia Shallcross, Widow, one of the Coheirs of Sir Francis Boteler, the last Heir male, a Person of eminent Loyalty to K. Charles I. Elocution in Parliament, and Integrity in executing Justice, is Lady of it.

2. *Punsborne*, so called from its Situation in a Bottom: It was Parcel of the Possessions of John Fortescue, in the Reign of King Henry VI. whose Great Grandson, Henry Fortescue,



*refuse*, conveyed it to the Crown in the Reign of King Henry VIII. where it remained, till Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Henry Cech Knt. by the Name of *Ponesborne* als. *Punesborne*, als. *Paysborn*, who having no Issue male, gave this with other Manors to Sir Edmund Lucy, who had in his Life-time married Frances, his eldest Daughter; he had by her only one Daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Ferrers Knt. and thereby made him Lord of this Manor; he, with the Consent of his Wife, sold it to Stephen Ewre and Joshua Lomax, who granted it to Richard Wollaston of Grays-Inn Esq; He and his Son sold it to Paris Slaughter Citizen, and Blackwell-Hall Factor, London, who repaired and beautified the House, and dying in 1693, left it to his Son Paris Slaughter Gent. the present Lord of it.

3. *Popes and Holbeach*, so called from some ancient Lords, from whom it came to the *Stalworths*, whose Heirs sold it to William Toke Esq; from whom it has since passed by divers Persons to the present Lord - - - - -

4. *Astwicke*, belonging anciently to the *Bassingburns*, *Hares*, and others, and now the Lordship of — — —. Tulse Esq; Son of Sir Henry Tulse, formerly one of the Aldermen of London.

5. *Simonds Hide*, the Possession of Simon Fitz-Ade, who was Lord of it in 1239, 23 Henry III. He left it to his Son John Fitz-Simon, whose Posterity inherited it for several Generations, till male Issue failing, it came by Marriage to Sir John Bocket, and by his Coheirefs to Sir John Spencer, the present Lord.

6. *Holdwell and Ludwick*, the Lordships of the Posterity of Sir Humphry Wild Knt.

7. *Brocket-Hall*, the ancient Seat of the *Brockets*, situated on a dry Hill in a large Park, well wooded, and full of good Timber, inclosed with a brick Wall next the Road, a Mile long, and watered by the River *Lea*. It is now by the Marriage of Mary, the Heirefs of Sir John Bocket Knt. become the Lordship of Sir James Read Bar. her Son, by Sir John Read Bar.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Earls of Salisbury: The Building is in the Form of a Cross, having a Chapel joined to the Chancel. On the

West is a fair Tower, with a Ring of five large Bells, but the Spire is but low.

In the Chancel of this Church are divers Monuments and Inscriptions, for Sir Francis Boteler of Woodhall in this Parish, who was descended of the *Botelers*, Barons of *Oversley*, *Wem* and *Sudeley*, who died October 9, 1690, and by it another for his Lady Elizabeth, who died April 30, 1668, and another for Francis Boteler, his Grandson, who died Jan. 13, 1693, for Sir Henry Goodyer, who died in 1629; Sir Joseph Jordan, who died June 2, 1685; Dr. Richard Lee, Rector, who died in 1684; Mr. William Carter, his Daughter Elizabeth, and Son Robert, who died in 1652, and three others for Sir John Bocket and his Lady, and his Mother-in-Law the Lady Saunders, Wife of Lord Chief Baron Saunders. In the Chapel is a fair marble Monument, with the Skeleton of an Earl with his Treasurer's Staff in his Hand.

Totteridge is an Hamlet belonging to this Parish, so called from its Situation upon the Ridge of an Hill. It is not mention'd in *Domesday-Book*, and therefore is thought to have been waste Ground, and so passed with the Manor to the Monks of *Ely*, and so to the Bishoprick, from which they were alienated to the Crown, as is above mentioned, by some Bishop, in consideration of an Annuity of 1500 l. per Annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer to the Bishops of that See for ever.

The Tithes of this Village are paid to the Parson of *Hatfield*, who is obliged to find a Curate to supply the Cure constantly, yet ever since the 43d Year of Queen Elizabeth, when the Statute was made for the Relief of the Poor, it has been reputed a distinct Parish, and the Inhabitants chuse Constables, Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor for themselves, and neither pay to Church nor Poor at *Hatfield*.

The Church or Chapel is situate in the Middle of the Village, and contains a Nave and Tower of Wood at the West-End, wherein are three Bells. There are in it several Inscriptions in Memory of John Hare Esq; who died May 27, 1613; Richard Turner Esq; who died May 20, 1676; and Susanna Turner his Daughter, who died 7<sup>th</sup>



ly 14, 1672; Mrs. Dorothy Tayler, who died December 7, 1673; and Mr. Campion, Vicar of *Idlesborough* in *Bucks*, his Wife and five Children, who died within a few Years of him, *Anno* 1677. We come now to

#### IV. *The Hundred of Hitchin.*

**T**His Hundred takes its Name from the Town of *Hitchin*, called *Hiz* in *Domesday-Book*. It is parcel of the Revenues of the Crown, and the Sheriff manages the Bailiwick, and collects all the Profits for the Use of the King, to whom he gives his Accounts annually in the Exchequer.

*Hitchin*, this Town and Manor was part of the Possessions of the *Mercian* Kings, which may be the Reason why this Manor extends into the Parish of *Offley*, where the magnificent *Offa* sometimes held his Court, and at last ended his Life. It was called *Hiz*, from the River that passes thro' it. Doubtless it was of some Note when King *Alfred* divided this County into Hundreds, because he denominated this Hundred from it.

It remained in the Possession of the *Saxon* Kings, till King *Edward* the Confessor gave it with several other Towns in this County, to Earl *Harold*, afterwards King, who held it as long as he lived, and at the Battle of *Hastings* in *Suffex*, left it with the Crown, to *William* the Norman, who was Conqueror in that Fight. 'Twas in his Possession when *Domesday-Record* was composed, for under the Title of *Terra Regis*, it is said, *In dimidio Hundred. de Hiz, Rex Willielmus tenet Hiz. pro quinq; Hidis se defendebat, &c.* This Manor was the ancient Demesne of the King, and by *William Rufus* given to *Bernard de Baliol*, whom he created Baron of *Biwel* in *Northumberland*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it, till *John de Baliol* was adjudged to be the rightful King of *Scotland*, which Honour when he had obtain'd, his Barony and Estate devolved on the King of *England*, who then was King *Edward I.* and remained in the Crown to the 14th of *Richard II.*

*Edmund de Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edward III.* being advanced to the Dukedom of *Tork*, by his Nephew King *Richard II.*

who girt him with the Sword, and put on the Cap with the Circle of Gold himself, and promised him 1000*l.* per *Annum*, to support his Honour, 9 *Richard II.* had this Manor bestowed on him in part of Satisfaction, *Reg.* 14. His Posterity enjoyed it, till for want of Issue it reverted again to the Crown, 11 *Henry VII.* where it has continued to this Day, and several Queens of *England* have had it in Jointure.

There are several other small Manors dependant on the former in this Parish, viz. 1. The Rectory of *Hiche*, to which King *William Rufus* gave, under the Name of the Church of *St. Andrew* of *Hiche*, with the Chapels, one Virgate of Land, worth 40*l.* per *Annum*, the Tithes, and all the Liberties thereunto belonging to the Church of *St. Mary de Helneſtow*, and the Nuns there, which King *Henry II.* confirmed. At the Dissolution this Rectory came into the Possession of King *Henry VIII.* who bestowed it upon his own Foundation of the *Holy Trinity* at *Cambridge*, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of which are now in Possession of it.

2. *Movemead*, which lies mingled with the Lands of the Manor of *Hitchin*: Most of the Lands belonging to it are Freehold. Sir *Ralph Ratcliffe* is the present Possessor of it.

This Town contains three Wards, *Bancroft* Ward, *Bridge* Ward, and *Tile house* Ward, and it is reputed the second Town in this County for number of Streets, Houses, and multitudes of Inhabitants. It was formerly famous for the Staple Commodities of this Kingdom, and divers Merchants of the Staple of *Calais* resided here, but now that Trade is quite lost; yet for the Encouragement of Trade, the Inhabitants have used to hold a Market here every Tuesday weekly, by Prescription, free from the Payment of Toll for any sort of Corn or Grain that is sold here (and great Quantities of Malt are at every Market) and three Fairs yearly, on *Easter-Tuesday*, *Whitsun-Tuesday*, and *Octob. 13.* being the Translation of *St. Edward*, for the Sale of all manner of Cattel, Corn, Grain, and other Merchandize, paying Piccage and Stallage to the Lord of the Manor of *Hitchin*.

The



The Church here is a Vicarage, and the Master and Fellows of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge* are Patrons. The Building is situate in the Middle of the Town, a fair Edifice, dedicated at first to *St. Andrew*, but being rebuilt, to the *Virgin Mary*, 153 Foot long, and 67 broad, with three Chancels, and a Tower twenty-one Foot square, in which are contained a deep Ring of six Bells.

The Master and Fellows of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, who are the Patrons of this Vicarage, have augmented this Vicarage 10 *l. per Annum*, out of the impropriate Tithes belonging to them in the Parish.

In the Chancels here are many Tombs and Inscriptions, both ancient and modern, viz. of *Thomas Kidner, M. A. James Hert, B. D. John Sperehawke, D. D. and William Clophill*, Vicars of this Parish; *Nicholas Mattock*, and an other, Merchants of the Staple of *Calais*; *Joseph Kemp*, School-master; *Sir Edward Ratcliffe*, his Wife, Son, and divers other Relations; besides several others of lesser Note and Quality.

The charitable Benefactions to the Church, School, and Poor of this Parish, are also very numerous, viz. *Oliver Clement* gave a Rent-Charge of 6 *l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.* to the Vicar, which is constantly paid by the Company of *Cloth-workers*, *London*, and *Mr. Ralph Skinner* gave 200 *l.* more to purchase Land for a farther Increase of his Maintenance; *Sir Tho. Byde Kt.* gave the stone Dials, and *Mr. Robert Lucas*, the brass Branch in the Church; *Mr. Thomas Kidner* gave 24 *l. per Ann.* to the School for the Teaching of ten poor Children, and *Mr. Joseph Kemp* above 1000 *l.* for teaching six, putting out four Apprentices, and relieving ten poor Widows; *Mr. Ralph Skinner* gave 400 *l.* to build eight Alms-houses, and 400 *l.* more to purchase Lands for their Maintenance, and 60 *l.* to bind out ten Apprentices, besides 200 *l.* which he spent in repairing the School and Master's House; and *Mr. John Skinner* gave 300 to build, and as much to maintain the Poor in those Alms-houses, and 100 *l.* to educate Children at the Free-School; *Mrs. Pigot*, *Mr. Chapman*, and *Mrs. Hill*, gave a Cup, Bason, and Plate, for the Communion-Service, and *Mr. Weal* another Plate: Other small Benefactors are many.

There are three Hamlets belonging to this Parish, viz.

1. *Minsden* or *Menlesdene*, which was in the Possession of *William the Conqueror* when *Domesday Record* was made, but was after passed over to *Wiat de Badicot*, of whom *John de Baliol* purchased it; but when he obtained the Crown of *Scotland*, and levied War against *King Edward I.* that King seized it, and gave it to *Robert de Kendal*; and his descendant, *Sir Edward de Kendal*, was Lord of it 39 *Edward III.*

2. *Temple Dinsley*, or *Denesley*, was held by *King William* at the general Survey, but was after given to the *Knights Templers*, and then the *Knights Hospitallers* of *St. John of Jerusalem*, from whence it was called *Temple-Dinsley*. At the Dissolution, *King Henry VIII.* in consideration of 843 *l. 2 s. 6 d.* granted this Manor, and all its Rights, Members and Appurtenances to *Sir Ralph Sadler*, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, whose Posterity now, or lately did enjoy it, *Sir Edwin Sadler* Baronet's Seat being here.

3. *Weddelee*, a Member of *Hitchin*, was given by *Bernard Baliol*, Son of *Guy de Baliol*, Lord of the Manor of *Hitchin*, to the *Knights-Templers* in the Capitol at *Rome*, in the Presence of *Pope Eugenius*. Near this Town is

*Offley*, an ancient Place, and may be thought a City, since *Offa*, the great King of the *Mercians* was Lord of it, resided often, and at length died here; and from him it took its Name, signifying in the *Saxon* Language, *Offa's Land*. After his Death it continued in the Crown to the Conqueror's Reign, it being thus recorded in *Domesday-Book*, *Rex Willielmus tenet Offelei pro duobus hidis se defendebat, &c.* But not long after this Manor was given to the ancient Family of *St. Legier's*, who were Lords of it for many Descents; but at length leaving only a female Heir, it went by Marriage to *Sir Thomas Hoo*, 16 *Edw. III.* 1342, whose descendant the Lord *Hoo*, leaving only a Daughter and Heir, it passed by Marriage to *Sir William Bullen*, from whom it has passed to the *Spencers*, who have been in Possession of it from the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, *Sir John Spencer* Bar. being the present



Lord of *Offley*. His Ancestor was made a Baronet in 1626, 1 Car. I.

Here are other small Manors; as, 1. *Poderich*, which belonged to the Crown in the Saxon Times, but at the Conquest was given to *William D'Owe*, a faithful Counsellor to King *William the Norman*; his Posterity enjoyed it to the Reign of King *Henry III.* to whom it being forfeited by the Treason of the Heirels, he gave it to Prince *Edward* his Son, who disposed of it to *Henry of Almaine*, Son to *Richard*, Earl of *Cernwall*. In Process of Time it came to the *Darrels*, who sold it to the *Docwra's*, whose Family now enjoy it; *Thomas Docwra Esq;* being the present Lord of it.

2. *Little Offley*, formerly an Hamlet consisting of divers Houses in the Parish of *Offley*, but now reduced to one Manor-house. It was held by the Conqueror when his general Survey was taken, and continued in the Crown, till it was granted by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* Reg. 3. to *Richard Spicer*, als. *Helder*, and his Heirs, who have enjoy'd it ever since, *Richard Spicer*, als. *Helder Esq;* being the present Lord. He has a good Seat here.

3. *Wells*, Parcel of the Revenues of the Crown in the Time of the Conqueror, as *Domesday Book* shews, under *Terra Regis*. It took its Name from the Springs which arise out of the adjacent Hills, and supply it with Water thro' leaden Pipes. It was alienated from the Crown to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, whose Son *Thomas* sold it to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Glocester*, who having founded a College of nine Priests, two Clerks, and two Choristers in the Parochial Church of *Pleshy* in *Essex*, settled this Manor with other Lands and Revenues upon it.

This Manor, at the Dissolution, came to King *Henry VIII.* who passed it to Sir *John Gates*, whose Posterity enjoyed it a While, but it hath of late been alienated and divided, so that Mr. *Henry Dolderne* hath the Manor-House, and the greatest Part of the Lands belonging to it, but Sir *Ralph Ratcliffe* hath some Part, and *Richard Helder Esq;* another.

The Church of *Offley*, anciently dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*, was appropriated by that Name to the Chauntry of *Chalgrave* in the County of *Bedford*, which at the Dissol-

ution fell into the King's Hands 1 *Edward VI.* and it remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 32. granted it to *Richard Spencer Esq;* and *Edward Adams*, from whom it hath passed thro' divers Hands to Mr. *William Angel*, the present Owner of it, but much of the Glebe and Tithes were sold, or otherwise disposed of to several Persons before.

The Right of Presentation to the Vicarage was formerly in the Impropriators, but at present we know not in whom it is. The Church stands near the Manor-House of *Offley St. Legers*, and contains a Body, Chancel, and a square Tower at the West End, in which is a Ring of six Bells. In the Chancel are two Inscriptions for Sir *Brocket Spencer Bar.* Son of Sir *Richard Spencer Knt.* who died July 3, 1668; and *John Samuel*, and *Elizabeth* and *Joan* his Wives, who died Feb. 23, 1668. *Ætat. 63.* In the North Window is the Effigies of a Bishop with a Crozier in his Hand.

Mr. *Richard Willows*, Vicar of this Parish, a Person of a very sober, pious, and inoffensive Life, who had been Incumbent here from 1661 to 1698, was barbarously murdered as he was coming home from *Hitchin* to *Offley*. This Hundred affords us no farther Observation, the Villages being small, and therefore we shall now pass to

## V. The Hundred of Hertford.

THIS Hundred takes its Name from the Town of *Hertford*, as the County doth; and being inclosed, abounds much with Wood. 'Twas Parcel of the ancient Possessions of the Crown, but granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 13. to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, and is now in the Earl of *Salisbury*.

The chief Towns in it are,

*Hertford*, a Corporation, and a Market-Town built after the Figure of a Roman Y, where the Castle is placed between the Horns, and contains several Streets and Lanes, as *High-street*, the *Market-place*, *Church-street*, *Castle-street*, *St. Andrews*, and *St. John's-street*, *St. Nicholas-lane*, &c. which have of late been much enlarged and beautified with new Houses. It is most pleasantly situated in a sweet and wholesome Air and a dry Vale; and has a Market.



Market weekly on Saturday, well stored with Corn and Provision of all Sorts, and two Fairs on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and Feast of St. Simon and Jude.

There is a great Controversy among Antiquaries, about the Original of this Name of *Hertford*; some will have it contracted from *Herudford* (as some Copies of *Bede* have it) and *Herotford* into *Hertford*, and so to signify a *Red Ford*: Others (among whom is the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) make no doubt but that it is taken from an *Hart*, which Beast was certainly very common in this woody Country; and the Arms of the Town (if rightly represented by *Speed*) an *Hart* couchant in the Water, put it beyond dispute; and so much the more, because the Soil on this Side the Country is not red, as it is in the South and West Parts, where *Hartingsford* stands.

This Town was of some Note in the Times of the ancient *Britains*, who called it *Durocobriva*, which signifies in their Language, *Rubrum vadum*, from the red Gravel at the Ford. In the *Saxon* Heptarchy 'twas accounted one of the principal Cities in the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*, where the Kings of that Province often kept their Courts.

When King *Egbert* established the *Saxon* Monarchy, and divided this Nation into Provinces, for the better Administration of Justice and keeping the Kingdom in Peace, he denominated the Province from this Town, and made it the County-Town, as the most convenient Place for the Governor of the County to reside in, and manage the Affairs of it. He died in 836, and left his Kingdom to his Son *Ethelwolf*, and his Heirs, who with great Difficulty kept it: For

The *Danes*, and other barbarous People in those Pagan Countries, having discovered the Poverty of this Island thro' the late Wars, took that opportunity to invade the Kingdom, destroy the People, and possess themselves of their Lands and Goods; and particularly about the Year 894, riding thro' the *Thames*, enter'd the River *Lea*, a little below *Bow*, with their light Pinnaces, and came as far as the Place where now the Town of *Ware* stands, above twenty Miles distant from *London*, where having fortified themselves in a Fort, they assaulted this

Town, plundered and destroyed the Inhabitants, and burnt their Houses; insomuch that King *Alfred*, who then reigned, was obliged to levy Forces, and build a Castle in this Town for the Security of his Subjects; whither when many *Londoners* came for their Safety, he modelled them into an Army and attacked the Fort, but were repulsed with Loss of four of their principal Officers, and put to flight.

The next Year that King drew his Forces together again, and having viewed the Fort, and the Order of the *Danish* Ships, he contrived a Way so to draw down the Waters of the River and straiten it with Stakes, that it should be impossible for them to tow their Ships back again; which took so good an effect, that the *Danes* were forced to send their Wives to the *East-Angles*, and retreat themselves toward *Quat bridge*, to another Fort, which they had upon the *Severn*, leaving their Ships to the *Londoners*, who carried some of them home, and destroyed those that they could not hawl up the *Thames*, the Army in the mean Time pursuing them into the West.

Soon after this King *Alfred* died, and left this Town to his Son and Successor, King *Edward* Senior, who in the 14th Year of his Reign, commanded a Borough to be built at *Herotford*, which by the Assistance of his Soldiers, was completed in two Years, at the proper Costs and Charges of the King; for it was a Parcel of the King's Revenue, and was fortified with a Wall of Turf, for the Defence of the King's Tenants, which is the proper Signification of the word *Burgh*, from whence the Houses in it were called Burgages, and the People that held them of the King, Tenants in Burgage, or Burgessees. The King being thus Lord of this Place, gave the Inhabitants a Licence to trade under his Protection, paying him Tolls and Customs for that Liberty, which he appointed a Reeve or Prefect to collect. This was the Original of Boroughs in *England*.

The Manor of this Town was all along the King's Demesne, and by *Domesday-Book* it appears, that King *Edward* the Confessor was Lord of it, and it was then rated at ten Hides of Land, and had 166 Burgessees, and so continued under King *Harold*: But when *William* the Conqueror got all Things



into his Power, and this Town became his Lordship, he not only seized the Estates of such who had some Houses in the Borough, but altered the Constitution of it, introducing the *Norman* Customs, and by Charter, instituting a certain Number of Burgesses to represent all the Commons of the Borough, whom he licenced to chuse their Burgesses, and a Prefect or Bailiff to collect the King's Rent, Tolls and Customs, and to be the chief Officer of the Borough, to whom the King allowed 20*s.* yearly for a Gown, and chuse a Steward to keep Courts for the Borough, where Wills were proved, Burgesses elected, Rents paid, Controversies determined, By-Laws made, Offenders punished, Fines assessed, Services performed, and Officers chosen.

*William* the Conqueror gave the Custody of the Castle of this Place to *Peter de Valaines*, whose Son *Roger* succeeded him; and when the Crown became disputable, obtain'd a Confirmation of the Grant from *Maud* the Empress, King *Henry I.*'s Daughter. He had only three Daughters, and so his Brother obtain'd the Government of this Castle, which, after his Death, fell to *Gunnora*, who married *Robert Fitz-Walter*, a great Baron: He refused to resign it to King *Stephen*, when he would have seized it; yet in the Reign of King *John*, *Richard de Montfichet* was Governor of it, and Forester of *Essex*, but he sold them to the King for 100 Marks, who committed it to the Care of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, and not long after to *Walter Godarvil* Knt. a Retainer of *Faulx de Brent*.

*Lewis* the Dauphin of France, who came over to assist the Barons against their King, besieged this Castle on the Morrow of *St. Martin*, *Octob.* 13, but *Walter Godarvil* defended it with great Valour, and slew many of the French, but at length was forced to surrender the Town, yet on Condition, that their Goods, Horses and Arms might be secured. He kept it but a little while before he surrendered it to King *Henry III.* who constituted first *Richard Argentine*, then Sheriff of the County of *Essex* and *Hertford*, Governor thereof. In his Time *Alexander de Swereford*, gave all his Lands and Rents in this Town to *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital near *Smithfield*, *London*; then *Stephen Segrave*, *Peter de Thany*, *Richard Montfichet*, and *Wil-*

*liam de Valence*; after whom it returned to the Crown, and King *Edward III.* granted it to *John of Gaunt*, then Earl of *Richmond*, and afterward Duke of *Lancaster*, that he might keep an House there suitable to his Quality, and have a decent Habitation. It is called in the Grant the Honour of *Hertford*.

This Town was found then by Inquisition to have sent two Burgesses to Parliament, and continued so doing till the Reign of King *Henry V.* when this Borough growing Poor thro' the Decay of Trade, the Bailiffs and Burgesses petition'd that King to excuse them, who accordingly dispensed with them, because of their Poverty, and we do not find that they did make any Returns more, till the Reign of *K. James I.*

King *Henry VI.* *Reg.* 7. 1429. kept his Easter in this Castle, and by his Charter, *Reg.* 19. confirmed to the Burgesses and Tenants of the Town, and their Successors, *Reg.* 19. two Markets weekly on Thursdays and Saturdays, according to the Grant of King *Edward III.* and ordained, That no Markets should be held at *Ware*, or any where else within seven Miles, on those Days; if there were, the Bailiffs of *Hertford* might seize the Goods there to be sold, and forfeited: *Margaret Anjou*, that Prince's Queen, was jointured in this Castle and Town, and Courts were kept in her Name. She constituted an Horse-Fair to be kept in such a Place within the Town as the Bailiffs and Constables should think fittest.

In King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, *Reg.* 11. It was ordained in Parliament, that Measures and Weights of Brass should be kept in this Town, for a Standard for the Use of the County. King *Henry VIII.* after his Father's Death, granted a general Pardon to all the Burgesses of this Borough.

Queen *Mary I.* by her Charter, dated *Feb.* 17, 1554 *Reg.* 1. incorporated this Borough by the Name of a Bailiff and Burgesses, and granted them a perpetual Succession, that the Bailiff should be yearly chosen out of the Burgesses, on Thursday after *Michaelmas*-Day; and if the Bailiff dies within the Year, another shall be chosen within six Days after his Decease, and sworn before the Steward; and all Constables shall be chosen at the same Time.



That Queen limited the Number of Burgesſes to ſixteen, and ordered, That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes whom ſhe then nominated and appointed, ſhould chuſe their Succeſſors out of the Tenants and Inhabitants reſident in the Borough: That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of *Hertford* ſhould yearly hold three Fairs in the Town; on the Nativity of *St. John Baptiſt*, the Eve and Morrow of the ſame Feaſt; on *St. Simon and Jude*; and *Paſſion-Sunday* in *Lent* for the like Time, paying 13 s. 4 d. to the Queen at *Michaelmas*, yearly, for them.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Reg. 25. *Michaelmas*-Term, by Reason of the great Plague then reigning in *London* and *Westmiſter*, was adjourned from *Mens. Michaelis* to the Caſtle of *Hertford*, there to begin in *crastino animarum*, November 3, and continue from thence to the End of the Term, and all the Courts were held there during that Time.

This Queen, November 26. Reg. 31. by her Charter declaring, That her Borough and Town of *Hertford*, parcel of her Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, was an ancient Borough, and the Tenants and Inhabitants had enjoy'd divers Rights, Liberties and Jurifdictions, Time out of Mind, by ſeveral Charters of her Royal Progenitors, confirmed them all, and further granted, That the Bailiff and Burgeſſes may have a common Seal, which they may change or break at Pleaſure; That there ſhould be eleven chief Burgeſſes, which ſhall be the Common-Council in the Borough, who may chuſe ſixteen Aſſiſtants to the Bailiffs and themſelves, and they ſhall join with the Burgeſſes in chuſing their Bailiff: That the Burgeſſes and Bailiff ſhall have one Market every Saturday, and two Fairs in the Pariſh of *St. Andrew's*, one on the Feaſt of *St. John Baptiſt*, and the other on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*; and two other Fairs in the Town of *Hertford* on *Paſſion-Sunday* in *Lent*, and on the Feaſt of *St. Simon* and *St. Jude*, on their Vigils and Morrows, with all the Profits belonging to them, paying 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the Queen for all Rents and Services.

Anno 34 & 35 *Eliz.* *Michaelmas*-Term was again adjourned from *Westmiſter* to the Caſtle of *Hertford*, from *Mens. Michael.* to *Crastino animarum*, and all the reſt of the Term was there held, and divers original

Writs and Proceſſes were ſued out, bearing date at *Hertford*, and returnable at *Hilary* and the following Terms,

King *James I.* upon the Occaſion of a Conteſt which happened between *Michael Stanhope* Eſq; and the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of this Corporation, about the Toll of their Market and Commons, gave them a new Charter, *Auguſt 8. Reg. 3. 1605*, wherein he granted, That their Borough ſhould be a free Borough, and incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Commonalty of the Borough of *Hertford*, and by that Name ſhall have perpetual Succeſſion, purchaſe Lands and Tenements, &c. plead and be impleaded in any Court of Record.

That there ſhall be ten chief Burgeſſes and ſixteen Aſſiſtants to attend the Mayor in all Affairs of the Borough: That the Mayor and chief Burgeſſes ſhall every Year on the Feaſt of *St. Matthew*, chuſe two of the chief Burgeſſes inhabiting the Borough, and out of them the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants ſhall chuſe the Mayor for the enſuing Year, who upon the Feaſt of *St. Michael* ſhall be ſworn before the Steward and laſt Mayor, and the reſt of the chief Burgeſſes; and if the Mayor die within a Year, another ſhall be choſen out of the chief Burgeſſes within ſix Days; and if any of them die, the Mayor, and the other chief Burgeſſes ſhall chuſe one of the Aſſiſtants into his Place, who ſhall be ſworn *ut ſupra*.

That the Mayor and Burgeſſes ſhall have one Fair to be held yearly within the Borough, on the Feaſt of *St. Philip* and *James*, May 1, and on the Vigil and Morrow of the ſame; and one Market on Saturdays weekly, with the Stallage, Toll, and all other Profits of the ſame, to hold of the King, as of his Caſtle of *Hertford*, by Fealty only, paying to the King for the Hall 2 s. and for the Toll of the Market 6 s. 8 d. at the Feaſt of *St. Michael*.

The Mayor and Burgeſſes of this Borough, Anno 22 *Jac I.* preſented a Petition to the then Houſe of Commons, claiming their ancient Right to ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament: A Committee was thereupon appointed to examine Records, and make their Report to the Houſe, which produced a great Debate, Whether their long Diſcon-

tinuance



tinuance had not destroyed their Right of Election? But it was at length agreed, That to send and maintain Burgesſes in Parliament was no Franchiſe, but a Service, and could not be loſt by Diſcontinuance; and ſo it was reſolved that this Borough ſhould for the future ſend two Burgeſſes to Parliament; and accordingly a Writ was immediately diſpatched for their Election, and *William Aſhton* Eſq; and *Thomas Fanſhaw* Eſq; were choſen; and going to *Oxford*, were admitted into the Parliament there ſitting, as Members of it.

The Privilege of electing in this Borough was at firſt *per Burgenſes Burgi*, as all the Charters have it; that is, By the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Corporation; but *Anno 15 Car. II.* all the Inhabitants, who were Houſe keepers, were introduced by an high Hand to out-vote the Freemen, and then the Return ran *per Burgenſes & Inhabitantes*; and ſince that Time, all Inhabitants of the Borough, who contribute to the Church and Poor, have Voices at all their Elections, and are ſo returned: The preſent Members are, *Sir Thomas Clerke* Kt. and *John Boteler* Eſq;

In this Corporation were four Churches anciently, *viz.* The Church belonging to the Priory, built in the Conqueror's Time by *Ralph Limeſy*, his Siſter's Son, a great Baron, who had forty-one Manors, and the Lands of *Chriſtina*, one of the Siſters of *Edgar Etheling*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; which was made a Pariſh-Church after the Diſſolution; and being rebuilt by *Thomas Willis*, who had obtained the Manor and Scite of the Monastery, it was dedicated a-new in 1629 to *St. John Baptiſt*, by whoſe Name the Pariſh was called: It was lately demolish'd by Order of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, in whoſe Dioceſe this Town is.

The following Inſcriptions were found upon Grave-ſtones in this Church, when it was demolish'd. An ancient one in old *Latin* Verſe for *Thomas Holgrave*, a Monk, without Date, becauſe it was defaced, and imperfect at the lower End. Another for *Robert Sodington*, or *Sadington*, a Man in great Favour with King *Henry III.* being a Juſtice Itinerant, and dwelling in this Town. He was buried *Anno 1257.*

2. *All Saints*, a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown; but being lately endow'd

by *Sir John Harriſon* Kt. an Inhabitant of this Town, and Patron of *St. John's Church*, which he obtain'd to be united with this, with all the impropriate Tithes of that Pariſh, except thoſe of his own Lands; *Sir John* was allowed the alternate Preſentation, as it now continues: *Mr. Gabriel Barbor* alſo annexed to this Church all the Tithes of the Liberty of *Brickendon*, in which this Church ſtands, except of the Demefne Lands; ſo that this Vicarage is now well endow'd.

This Church ſtands on the South Side of the Town, and contains two fair Iſles, a Nave, Chancel, and ſquare Tower; in which are eight good Bells, and on it a tall Spire cover'd with Lead. In the Church is an handſome Gallery, with a ſmall Organ, a convenient Seat for the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough, and the Governors of *Chriſt's Church-Hoſpital*, who have erected a fair Houſe in this Town to receive ſuch Children, as were either ſickly, or there was no Room for them there, have built a large Gallery near the Belfry, for the Accommodation of two Hundred of their Children; which is an Ornament to the Church.

In this Church are divers Tombs. 1. Ancient, for *Sir John Chappeline*, ſome Time of *diſplas*, Vicary, (as the Words are); *Iſabele Newarch*, Maid of Honour to *Iſabel*, Queen of England, and ſecond Wife to King *Richard I.* *Lewis Baysbury*, Chaplain to King *Henry VI.* and Prebendary of *Lincoln* ————— 1428. *William Wake* and *Joan* his Wife, Maſter of the Horſe of *John Duke* of *Bedford*, and Surveyor to King *Henry VI.* and *John Preſt*, Porter to *Katherine* Queen of England, and Wife to King *Henry V.* 2. Modern, for *Sir John Harriſon* Kt. a Commiſſioner and Farmer of the Customs, and Parliament-man for *Lancaster* in *K. Charles I's* Days, (for his Loyalty to whom he ſuffer'd Banishment and Sequeſtration) and in King *Charles II's*. He died in 1669. There is a rich Monument of white Marble erected to his Memory by his Lady *Mary Harriſon*. Captain *William Minors*, who after ten Voyages to the *East-Indies*, died July 18. 1667, *Ætat.* 74. *Robert Dawson*, B. A. of *Chriſt's College, Cambridge*, who died Feb. 6. 1639. *Thomas Hawes*, who died Feb. 12. 1681, *Ætat.* 53. *Mr. Wake*, who gave the four  
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leſſer



leffer Bells. And Mr. *John Sherley*, and *Susan* his Wife, descended of the ancient Family of the *Sherleys* in *D—shire* and *Lancashire*. He died Sept. 11. 1621, and she June 18. 1623.

3. *St. Andrew's Church* with the Chapel of *St. Mary*; a Rectory, anciently in the Patronage of the Dukes of *Lancaster*, and in their Right in the Presentation of the Chancellor of that Dutchy. The Building is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and gives Name to the Street adjoining. It contains a Body, two small Isles, a Chancel, and a Tower, in which are four small Bells, and on it a low Spire, cover'd with Lead.

There are but two Inscriptions worth Notice in this Church, viz. for Mrs. *Bridget Whitgift*, late Wife of Mr. *Robert Collingwood*, Son of Sir *Cuthbert Collingwood* Kt. who died Feb. ult. 1610; and *Arthur Sparke*, Son of *Arthur Sparke* Esq; who was Steward of this Borough, a Child, who died Jan. 12. 1665.

4. *St. Mary's Church*, called *St. Mary the Great*, because it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it stood near *St. Mary-street*, but is now quite demolished, and a little House with a Smith's Shop adjoining stands on the Ground.

5. *St. Nicholas's Church*, dedicated to that Holy Man, who gave Name to the Street near it. It was anciently in the Patronage of the Dukes of *Lancaster*, but is now annexed to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, and the Church is almost demolish'd, save some Ruins, which are yet visible in the Back-yard of the *Maidenhead Inn*.

Some ancient Inscriptions found in this Church are preserved, viz. for Mrs. *Alice Timeslow*, Waiting-maid to the Lady *Katherine Swinford*, third Wife of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who died Sept. 17. 1396. *John de Chandry*, Ringer of the Sacring Bell to the Duke of *Lancaster*. *Richard Pyner*, the Queen's Butler, who died Jan. 22. 1419. There is a Flagon and Cup cut on his Grave-stone. And *John Ingylby* Esq; who died on *St. Matthew's Day*, 1457: He was in great Favour with King *Henry VI.* and his Family flourishes in *Yorkshire*.

In these Parishes are divers Manors, which shall be briefly consider'd.

1. *Brickendon*, lying in the Parish of *All-Saints*. King *Edward the Confessor* gave

this Manor to the Canons of *Waltham-Cross* in *Essex*, who held it when the Conqueror's Survey was taken; it was then rated at five Hides, and *Robert de Valence*, in the Time of King *Henry II.* appropriated the Tithes of this Manor to the same Abbey, which held them both to the Dissolution, when the Manor was given by King *Edward VI.* to *John Aleyn*, who sold it to Sir *Stephen Soam*; his Posterity enjoy'd it a while, but at length sold it to Sir *Edward Clerke*, Citizen and Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1697, whose Posterity enjoy it; but the impropriate Tithes were brought and annexed to this Church, as above.

2. *Little Amwell*, a Member of the Parish of *All-Saints*, so called from *Amwell Spring*, which is the head of the *New River*. *William the Conqueror* gave this Manor to *Ralph de Limesay*, who held it at the Time of the Survey for four Hides and an Half. *Alan*, the Son of *Ralph*, gave this Part to the Abbey of *Waltham*, who held it, till the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII* Reg. 34. gave it to *Leonard Chamberlain* Esq; and *Richard Andrews*, Gent. who sold it to *John Knighton*, from whose Posterity it passed to *John Gardiner* Esq; whose Son *Henry* leaving only a Daughter, she brought this Manor by Marriage to *Henry Dunstar* Esq; and she is now the Possessor of it. *Balls*, a noble Seat in this Hamlet, was so called anciently from the Owner *Simon de Ball*, who was one of the Burgesses of *Hertford* 26 Ed. I. From him it passed to *William Hendmarsh*, whose Daughter and Heir *Jane* carried it to *Richard Willis* Esq; of *Horningsey* in *Cambridgeshire*, whose Son *Thomas* sold it to Sir *John Harrison*, whose Posterity enjoy it.

3. *Sele*, an Hamlet, belonging to the Parish of *St. Andrews*, the Manor of which was given by *William the Conqueror* to *Gosfrede de Bech*, from whom it passed to *Hugh de la Sele*, from whom it takes its Name: He was Lord of it, 15 Ed. I. but had parted with it before 10 Hen. VI. for then we find *Philip Boteler* in Possession of it, and his Posterity have continued Lords of it ever since.

4. *Blackemere*, another Hamlet, in the same Parish, the Manor of which was at the Conqueror's Survey in the Possession of the same *Gosfrede de Bech*, from whom it passed thro' many Hands to Sir *Stephen Slaney* Kt. and

Lord



Lord Mayor of *London*, in whose Name it continued till it determin'd in two Daughters; the eldest of which marry'd Mr *Hitchcocke*, who bought out the other Sister, and left it entire to his only Daughter, who married Mr. *Elwayes*, a Merchant in *London*, who is the present Owner thereof, unless lately descended to his Heirs.

The Benefactions to this Parish are of four Kinds: I. To the Town and Corporation, by King *Charles II.* who gave 100 *l.* for the publick Use; by *Edward Card*, who gave a Silver Bowl with a Cover, worth 4 *l.* by *Thomas Tooke Esq;* who gave 50 *l.* to bring Water to the Conduit in the Market-Place, or the Poor, to whom 30 *l.* of it was paid; by *William Lemon Esq;* who gave 100 *l.* to pay the Debts of the Corporation; and Sir *Thomas Bride Kc.* who gave 55 *l.* for the same Use; by *Robert Garlick*, who gave a Silver Tankard, worth 10 *l.* by Sir *Charles Cesar*, who gave 100 *l.* towards the renewing the Charter; and *John Clarke* 20 *l.* to board the Town-Hall.

II. To the Church, by *Roger Daniel*, Citizen of *London*, who gave 5 *l.* per Ann. to be quarterly distributed to a Minister, to preach a Sermon at *All Saints*, the first Thursday in every Month; by the Lady *Mary Harison*, who gave a large Silver Flagon, for the Use of the Communion-Table of *All Saints Church*; by *Margaret Minors*, who gave two Pewter Flagons for the same Use; by *William Wake*, who gave the great Bell in the Church of *All Saints*, worth 120 *l.* which was cast into four small ones, to make the Ring eight; by *George Cranfield*, who gave a Velvet Pulpit-Cushion to the same Church; and by *Jonathan Brown Gent.* who gave 50 *l.* to repair it.

III. To the School, by *Richard Hale Esq;* who built a fair School-house, and gave an Annuity of 40 *l.* per Ann. to maintain the School-master and Usher, and repair the School, making the Mayor and chief Burgeses Governors of it; but reserving the Choice of the Master to his Heirs, unless Minors, and then the Governors might put one in; by *Bernard Hale, D. D.* who gave 100 *l.* per Ann. to maintain seven poor Scholars at *Peter's House* in *Cambridge*, for seven Years, to be elected out of this Free-School, when fit for the University; and by *Ralph Minors*, School master, who gave 10 *l.*

that the Interest of it should purchase three Pair of white Gloves for the Mayor, a Justice of Peace and Minister, to hear the Scholars Orations at the *Christmas* Breaking-up, and the Overplus to be given to the deserving Scholars, or Poor.

IV. To the Poor, by *John Brown*, Merchant of *London*, out of whose Estate 300 *l.* was allowed to the Town; by *Mary Petit*, who gave a Messuage for two poor Widows to dwell in; by *Thomas Noble*, who gave 15 *l.* per Ann. and a Messuage at *Bailihall-stile*; by Mr. *Runshaw*, who gave 20 *l.* per Ann. out of his Copyhold Land, at *Great Cley pits* and *Little Cley-pits*; by Sir *John Harrison*, who gave 100 *l.* with which his Son *Richard Harrison* purchased a Fee-Farm-Rent of 6 *l.* 16 *s.* per Ann. for the Use of the Poor of *All Saints* and *St. John's*; by Sir *Charles Cesar*, who gave 30 *l.* the Lady *Fanshaw*, who gave 5 *l.* and 12 *d.* a week to be given in Bread to such Poor, as are at Church; by *John Keiling Esq;* who gave 6 *l.* per Ann. to cloath the Poor of the Borough; by *Margaret Minors*, who gave 10 *l.* to put out poor Children; and *Edward Card*, who gave 3 *l.* per Ann. to be paid 20 *s.* on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, and 10 *s.* on *Michaelmas-Day*, for ever, and 40 *l.* in Money.

This Borough hath given a Title of Honour to many Noble-men; as *Richard Strongbow*, eldest Son of *Gilbert de Tonebrigge*, who having gained himself vast Territories, and many Castles in *Wales*, by the Sword, rebelled against King *Henry I.* his Sovereign, and invaded *England*; but being driven back, was entrapped by the *Welsh*, and unhappily slain, leaving for his Heir

*Gilbert Strongbow*, his eldest Son, who had also the Title of the Earl of *Clare*; he gave *Stoundone*, in this County, to the Knights Hospitallers; he was one of those Lords, who joined with *Maud*, the Empress, in dethroning King *Stephen*, by whom he was taken Prisoner, and kept till he deliver'd all his strong Holds. He died Anno 1151, without Issue, and was buried in his Cell at *Stoke-Clare*, in *Suffolk*, leaving for his Heir

*Roger Strongbow*, his Brother. He recovered many of his Grandfather's Lands and Castles in *Wales*, was present among other Lords, when King *Henry II.* recogniz'd the ancient Customs and Liberties of the Realm,



confirmed by his Ancestors, and refused to do Homage to *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for his Castle of *Tonebrigge*; alleging, that it belonged to the King, being held by military Service. He died in 1173, and left his Son

*Richard Strongbow*, his Successor. He stood firm in his Loyalty to King *Henry II.* when his Son *Henry* rebelled against him, and went with King *Richard* into *Normandy*, in 1195. He married *Amy*, Daughter of the Earl of *Glocester*, by whose Right he became Heir to the whole Earldom, and left his Son, Anno 1206,

*Gilbert de Strongbow*, Heir of the Earldoms of *Glocester* and *Hertford*. He was one of those rebellious Barons who took Arms against King *John*, and adhered to *Lewis*, Dauphin of *France*, against King *Henry III.* his Son, but was taken Prisoner at the Battel of *Lincoln*, by *William Marshall*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and kept in safe Custody in his Castle of *Glocester*; but afterward Peace being restored, he married *Isabel*, one of the Daughters, and, at length, Coheirs of that Earl, by whom he had issue *William* and *Gilbert*, besides

*Richard* his eldest Son and Heir, who was Earl of *Clare*, *Glocester* and *Hertford*. He was a Minor at his Father's Death, and married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Hubert de Burgh*, his Guardian; but the King not consenting to it, obtain'd his Divorce from her, and married him to *Maud*, the Daughter of *John de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*. He was a Person active and valiant, went into the Holy Wars, was in many Battels against the *Welsh*, opposed the Pope's Oppressions in this Nation, and threatened to remedy them, if not redressed, with other Lords, and by his Policy delivered the King and Queen of *Scots* out of their Restraint at *Edinburgh-Castle*. He was poisoned by *Peter de Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, and died July 1262, leaving for his Successor

*Gilbert Strongbow* his eldest Son, commonly called *The Red*: He joined with *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, against King *Henry III.* and commanded a Brigade at the Battle of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, where that King and the Prince were taken Prisoners; but being disgusted by the Insolence of *Montfort's* Sons, and the slender Reward of his Services, he revolted to the King, and

having craftily procured the Release of the Prince, was very serviceable in restoring the King to his Liberty and Power, by the Battel of *Evesham*. After this being divorced from his first Wife, the Daughter of *Guy*, Earl of *Angolessme*, he married *Joan* of *Acres*, King *Edward I.*'s Daughter, by whom he had only one Son, who was his Successor,

*Gilbert Strongbow*. He was in the Wars with *Scotland*, 31 *Edward I.* and again headed a Band of Noblemen in another Expedition against that Nation, 2 *Edward II.* He was very instrumental in pacifying the Discontents between this last King and his Nobles, about the Death of *Pierce Gavestone*. He was 7 *Edward II.* sent an Ambassador into *France*, to make Peace between that Realm and *England*; which being done, he went the same Year Captain of the Vanguard of King *Edward's* Host into *Scotland*, and was slain in the Battle of *Bannockbourn* near *Striveling*, leaving no Issue surviving, and so his Estate was divided between his three Sisters, *Eleanor*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*; but the Honour ceased for many Years, till King *Henry VIII.* revived it in creating his Queen *Jane*, *Seymour's* Brother,

*Edward Seymour*, Reg. 29. Viscount *Beauchamp*, and soon after Earl of *Hertford*, to which Titles he added daily fresh Honours and Privileges for her sake; for, Reg. 33, he gave him the Livery of *Sturmy's* Lands, as Heir to them, made him Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, and Lieutenant-General of the *English* Army that went against *Scotland*. After his Death he was by the whole Council chosen Protector to the young King *Edward VI.* and soon after Lord Treasurer, and then raised to the Dignity of Duke of *Somerset*. He had two Wives, his first was *Catherine*, Daughter and Coheir of Sir *William Fillol* of *Woodland* in *Dorsetshire*, by whom he had two Sons, *Edward* and *John*, the Posterity of the first of which remain at *Bury-Pomery* in *Devon* to this Day: His second Wife was *Anne*, the Daughter of Sir *Edward Stanhope* of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamshire*, by whom he had two Sons, *Edward* and *Henry*. His Honour was entailed upon her Issue, but he being afterwards attainted, and executed on *Tower-hill* for High Treason, January 24,



1552. 6 Edward VI. His Honour was forfeited, and his Family remained destitute of all Titles, till Queen Elizabeth, Reg. 1. created

Edward, his eldest Son, by the Lady Anne Stanhope, Lord Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford. He had by Catherine Grey, Daughter of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, (who was nearly related to that Queen) a Son Edward, called Lord Beauchamp, who married Honora, Daughter of Sir Richard Rogers of Brianston in Dorsetshire Knt. and by her had three Sons, Edward, who also married Anne, Daughter of Robert, Earl of Dorset, by whom he had a Son Edward and Daughter Anne, all which three Edwards died in this Earl's Lifetime; Sir William Seymour Kt. and Sir Francis Seymour Kt.

Sir William Seymour succeeded his Grandfather in his Honour and Estate, and in consideration of his Merit, was advanced to the Dignity of Marquess of Hertford, June 3, 1640, and constituted Governor of the Prince. In the Rebellion, which began soon after, he faithfully adhered to his Sovereign King Charles I. and was made Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces in Wiltshire, Hampshire and Dorsetshire. He lived to the Restoration, and then recovered his Dignity of Duke of Somerset, but died soon after, and left

William, his Grandson, (for tho' he had five Sons, William, Robert, Henry, Edward and John, four of them died before him, and only Henry left this Son who) succeeded him. He died unmarried and under Age, in 1671, whereupon

John, the Uncle of the last Duke, and fifth Son of Sir William, succeeded him, but died without Issue, whereupon

Francis Seymour, Son of Sir Francis Seymour, the youngest Son of Edward, Lord Beauchamp, succeeded his Kinsman in all his Honours, but that of Marquess. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by

Charles, his younger Brother, who married Elizabeth, the only Daughter and Heir of Joceline Piercy, Earl of Northumberland, and reliet of Henry, Earl of Ogle, Son and Heir of Henry, Duke of Newcastle, by whom he hath two Sons living, viz. Algernon, Earl of Hertford and Lord Piercy, and four Daughters, of which the eldest is married to the Earl of Thomond, and the next to

Sir William Wyndham of Orchard Windham in Somersetshire, and the Ladies Anne and Frances are unmarried. The Villages about this Town are of little Note, wherefore we shall pass Southward to

Hodsdon, a great Thorough-fare, and a considerable Market-Town. The Market is on Thursdays weekly, and is well stored with Corn of all Kinds, and the Fair is on St. Peter's Day.

This Town, tho' it is an Hamlet lying in the Parishes of Amwell and Brokesborne, yet seems to have been a distinct Manor in the Conqueror's Reign, for in his Survey it is thus recorded. In Breachings Hundred. *Filia Radulphi Tailgebosch tenuit in Hodsdon quatuor Hidas de Feodo Hugonis de Bellocampo, i. e. The Daughter of Ralph de Tailgebosch, held four Hides in Hodsdon, of the Fee of Hugh Beauchamp.* It seems by this Record, that this Hamlet then lay in the Hundred of Braughing, but in Edward I.'s Reign we find, that Stephen de Bassingburne, Lord of it, claimed by the Grant of King John, a Park, Free-Warren, Waif, &c. in his Manor of Hodsdon, in the Hundred of Hertford, before the Justices itinerant, Reg. 6.

K. Henry VIII. by Charter dated Reg. 27. granted to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, who then had a fair House at Base, and Mary his Wife, a Market to be held in Hodsdon every Thursday weekly, and a Fair for three Days. The Lord Parr, afterward made Marquiss of Northampton, was then in Possession of this Manor.

Queen Elizabeth, by Charter dated Jan. 4. 1560, granted a Grammar-School to be kept in Hodsdon, and incorporated the same with some Privileges.

The Manor came at length to the Possession of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, from whom the present Lord James, Earl of Salisbury, is lineally descended. The Manor of Base, which was anciently the Seat of Sir William Say, Lord of this Manor in the Time of King Edward IV. hath always gone along with the Manor of Hodsdon, and belongs now to the Right Honourable James, Earl of Salisbury, who is the Owner of them both.

Here was in former Ages a Chapel erected in the Middle of the Town, for the Ease of the Inhabitants, founded by such of both Parishes as dwelt near it, and by them kept



kept in repair; but thro' Negligence, it became in Time so ruinous, that it was lately pulled down to save Charges, and nothing now remains of it but the Clock-house, which is kept up for the Convenience of the Place. Towards the farthest Side of this Hundred stands

*Cheston, Cestrehunt, or Cheshunt*, a Village, wherein 'tis thought the Romans had a Castle, for *Cestre* comes from *Castrum*, a Castle, but others think it takes its present Name from *Castanetum*, a Chestnut-tree, which sort of Wood seems anciently to have abounded in this Place, because most of the ancient Houses in it are built with that Wood.

The Manor of this Place was held in the Conqueror's Reign by Earl *Alan*, when it was rated at twenty Hides; and ten Merchants paid him ten Shillings *per Annum*, each to trade in it. His Posterity had this Manor for some Time, but King *Henry III.* took it from *Constance* the female Heir, and gave it to *Peter de Dreux*, Earl of *Savoy*, his Queen's Uncle, in whose Family it continued, till King *Edward III.* granted it with the Dukedom of *Richmond* (as it had long gone) to his 4th Son, *John of Gaunt*, afterward Duke of *Lancaster*. It several Times after this returned to the Crown, and was at length disposed of by Queen *Mary I.* to Sir *John Hudlestone Knt.* who sold it to *John Cock*, by whose Posterity in the female Issue it is now descended to Sir *Henry Monson*, who is the present Lord of it.

Appendant to this Lordship is the Manor of *Theobalds, Tongs, Theobals, or Tibaulds*, which Name it took doubtless from some Person so called, who was Lord of it; but the magnificent House, which was once on it, was built by *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, then Lord Treasurer of England, of which Mr. *Camden* gives this Character: 'A Place, than which, as to the Fabrick, nothing can be more neat; and as to the Gardens, Walks and Wilderesses about it, nothing can be more pleasant;' yet his Son Sir *Robert Cecil*, to whom his Father left it, tho' the younger Son, much improved it.

When King *James I.* came out of *Scotland* to take Possession of the Throne of *England*, in April 1603, he made a Stay at this House for Refreshment, May 3, and

Sir *Robert Cecil*, the Owner of it, gave him a noble Reception and princely Entertainment; the Lords of the Privy Council attending his Majesty's Arrival, to pay their Homage. The King staid here one Night, and the next Day made several Noblemen, *English* and *Scots* of his Council, and created 28 Knights. Sir *Robert Cecil* was at this Time created Lord *Cecil of Esingdon* in the County of *Rutland*.

This King took so great Delight and Pleasure in this Seat, that he afterward gave the Manor of *Hatfield Regis* in exchange for it to the Lord *Cecil*, whom he created the next Year Viscount *Cranburne*, and the Year following Earl of *Salisbury*; he often visited this his Palace, enlarged the Park, and inclosed it with a brick Wall ten Miles in Compass, and at last died here, March 27, 1625.

In the late Rebellion, Anno 1651, this noble Palace was plundered, and so much defaced, that it is now become a little Village, of a Prince's Habitation. K. *Charles II.* granted the Manor to *George Monke*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and the Heirs male of his Body, in consideration of his extraordinary Services. His Son *Christopher*, the late Duke of *Albemarle*, enjoyed it; but dying without Issue, it reverted to the Crown, and King *William III.* bestowed it upon *William Bentinck*, whom he created Baron of *Cirencester*, Viscount *Woodstock* and Earl of *Portland*, whose Son the Right Honourable *Henry*, Duke of *Portland*, now enjoys it. North-East of this Hundred lies

## VI. The Hundred of Braughing.

THIS Hundred takes its Name from the Town of *Brooking* or *Braughing*: It was formerly in the Possession of the Crown, and was first given by Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Hundred of *Hertford*, to the Lord Treasurer, *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, and then confirmed to *William* his Grandson by King *James I.* who by his Letters Patents, bearing date Reg. 5. granted them to that Lord and his Heirs, with all the Rights, Liberties, Profits and Appurtenances, in as large and ample a Manner as any of his Progenitors, the Kings and Queens of *England* ever enjoyed them;

It has been used to grow the present a manor in  
 London, who has erected a new house at Hatfield, & has  
 since purchased the manor of Hatfield from Sir Henry Monson



and from him this Hundred is come to the Right Honourable *James*, now Earl of *Salisbury*, as the rightful Heir of that Lord. The most considerable Towns in this Hundred are

*Bishops Stortford*, which Mr. *Camden* styles a little Town, as it is probable it was in his Days, but 'tis now improved into a considerable Place, being a Thorough-fare to *Cambridge*, *New-Market*, and *St. Edmondsbury*, and full of convenient Inns, having a good Market held on Thursdays weekly, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on the Feasts of *St. Michael*, *Ascension* and *Corpus Christi*, May 27. It is at this Time famous for a flourishing School, raised from a low Condition, by the Learning and Diligence of the present Master, the Reverend Dr. *Thomas Tooke*, by whose Interest and for whose Sake a large and convenient School-house has been lately built, which is a great Ornament to the Town.

It is built in the Form of a Cross, having four Streets, pointing East, West, North and South, viz. *Wind-hill*, *High-street*, *South-street* and *North street*: *Haken-hill* is separated from the Town by the River, from whence it extends to the upper Part of the Hill. It is situated in a dry Soil and pleasant Air.

The Town is called *Stortford*, from the Ford or Passage over the River *Stort*, which runs at the Bottom of the Town, and the Addition of *Bishop* is given to it, because it has at least from the Conqueror's Time belonged to the Bishops of *London*, for

*William the Norman*, desirous to secure himself from fear of his Enemies, and establish his Dominions in this Kingdom, that he might have the good Will, as well as Prayers of the Clergy, gave to *Maurice*, then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, this Town and Castle of *Bishops-Stortford*, of which he was in Possession before the general Survey was taken, for we find it thus recorded. *In Bracking Hundred. Stortford tenuit Episcopus Londinensis, pro sex hidis se defendebat, i. e.* The Bishops of *London* hold *Stortford* for six Hides of Land.

The Castle was built by the Conqueror soon after his Entrance into *England*, upon a small artificial Hill, made very steep, between the Town and *Hocker hill*, to defend and protect the Commerce of the Town, and keep the People in Obedience under his Government. It was much strengthen-

ed by the Overflowing of the River about it; and that the Bishop might be able to maintain it, he gave him several Lands and Manors, which he charged with certain Rents yearly, payable for Castle-guard, which are still paid, tho' the Castle be demolished.

The Castle was upheld by the Bishops of *London*, till about the 8th or 10th Year of King *John's* Reign, when *William de Sancta Maria*, Bishop of *London*; *Eustace*, Bishop of *Ely*; and *Malgor* (or *Maugere*) Bishop of *Worcester*, by the Pope's Command, executed an Interdict upon the whole Realm, forbidding the Use of all sacred Offices to Priest and People; which so anger'd the King, that he forced the three Bishops to fly out of the Realm, seized their Lay-Fees, and put them into the Hands of Lay-Men; and to shew his Displeasure more fully against the Bishop of *London*, he caused this Castle to be destroy'd, and taking the Town into his own Hands, made it a Borough, constituted Burgesses to govern it, authorized the Commonalty, whom he incorporated, to chuse themselves Officers, and send Burgesses to Parliament, which Privilege it enjoy'd for a small Time, but have lost it long since. The Parliament-Rolls contain eight Returns, viz. 4, 7, 8, 15, 16 Years of King *Edward II.* and 10, 12, 14 Years of King *Edward III.* at which Time, if we may suppose that this Town was discharged from their Attendance, we may believe, that it sent Members all King *Henry III.* and King *Edward I.'s* Reign, which was near 100 Years.

The Pope observing that King *John* was not at all mollified into a Compliance with his Desires (which was to establish *Stephen Langton* in the See of *Canterbury*) by the Interdict, but rather more enraged, proceeded farther to excommunicate him, and deliver up his Kingdom to such Princes as had Power enough to wrest it from him; whereupon the King of *France* prepared a great Army to invade his Realm; and King *John* doubting of his People's Assistance, because he lay under the Pope's Displeasure, sent for *Stephen Langton*, and put him into the See of *Canterbury*, and restored the exiled Bishops to their Sees and Temporalities, from which Time the Bishops of *London* have had the Possession and Enjoyment of this



this Place, and did then appropriate the Ruins of the demolished Castle to their own Use and Benefit.

In Queen Mary I.'s Reign, Bishop Bonner made great Use of the Prison, which anciently belonged to the Castle (for we find, that in King Edward II.'s Days, one William Atteward was constituted Constable of this Castle, Keeper of the Prison and Bailiff of the Manors of Hadham, Stortford, and Brakeborn, by Stephen de Gravesend, then Bishop of London) to keep such Protestants in, as had been convicted of Heresy, who were put into a deep and dark Dungeon there, whence it was called, *The Convicts Prison*. The Prison-house, which was built with Timber and Brick, and consisted of several Rooms, was sold in 1649; and the Purchasers having pulled it down, with the Bridge leading to it, built a fair Inn hard by with the Materials.

There are three Manors in this Town, viz. 1. The Rectory, which was anciently granted to the Office and Dignity of the Precentors of St. Paul's, London; who have been successively the Lords of it, and Patrons of the Vicarage. There are not above two or three freehold Tenants belonging to this Manor, the rest hold their Estates by Copy of Court-Roll for twenty-one Years, paying a Fine at the Will of the Lord at every Death and Alienation. The Scite of the Manor is demised to Edward Denny Esq; for three Lives, and he is the present Possessor of it.

2. *Picots*, so called from one *Picote*, who was the ancient Lord of it. From his Family it came to the *Hawkins*, who continued in the George-Inn here near 300 Years, and at length left it to their Son and Heir, Edward Hawkins, whose Heir Edward, dying without Issue, this Estate descended to his three Sisters, Mary, Wife to Robert Dawks of Lowton in Essex; Elizabeth, Wife to John Barrington, second Son to Sir John Barrington of Hatfield, in the same County, Bar. whose Son is now the only surviving male Heir of that ancient and noble Family, and is Sir John Barrington Bar. and Susan, the Wife of William Layer of Shepred in Cambridgeshire, whose Heirs are now the Possessors of it.

3. *Patmere*, situate at the North End of the Town, and belonging to the Bishop of

London, who, as the ancient Lords thereof, usually hold a Court-Leet or View of Frank-pledge, where not only the Tenants perform their Suit and Service; but a Constable and other Officers are yearly chosen for this Hamlet, and Misdemeanors punished: And a Court-Baron, where the Tenants pay their Relief, and perform their Suit and Service to their Lord,

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Precentors of St. Paul's; who, besides the small Tithes and Offerings of the Parish, allow all the Tithes of a great Farm, called *The Park*, to the Vicar. The Building is erected on an Hill in the midst of the Town, and is dedicated to St. Michael; it contains a Nave, an Ile of each Side, a Chancel, and an handsome Tower at the West End, in which is a Ring of six large Bells, and a fair Spire covered with Lead, about fifty Foot high: It seems to be very ancient, because in the West Window on the North-Side of the Bellfry there are yet visible, the Names and Pictures of King Athelstane, St. Edward, and King Edward. The five biggest Bells were anciently consecrated; 1. To Jesus. 2. To All-Saints. 3. To the Virgin. 4. To St. John Baptist; and, 5. To St. Michael. The first was lately added by the Parishioners.

In the Chancel are divers Monuments and Inscriptions, for Peter Mark Sparke, M. D. who died in 1675; the Lady Margaret, Wife of Sir Edward Denny Knight, Groom of the Queen's Privy-Chamber, and Daughter of . . . . Edgcomb Esq; of Mount Edgcomb in Cornwall, who died in 1648. *Æt.* 88; and her Son Charles Denny, M. A. one of the Senior Fellows of King's College in Cambridge, who died in 1635, *Æt.* 38; Thomas Edgcomb, who died in 1614; Joan Staverd, Wife of John Staverd, Citizen, Daughter of George Hawkins of this Town, Taverner, who died in 1614, *Æt.* 80; George and John Ellyot, Brothers, who died, the one in 1551, and the other in 1557; Simon Rutland, M. B. who died in 1612, *Æt.* 23; and Thomasin Rutland, his Mother, who died in 1683; and Jonathan Pain, Son of John Pain, Vicar of this Parish in the Time of the Usurpation.

Among the Vicars of this Parish these are worthy our Notice: Mr. Thomas Lee, second Son of Thomas Lee, who was the School-



School-master of this Place, and had made a considerable Collection of Books for the Use of the School: He was a very learned Man and good Antiquary, and made a farther Addition to the Library. His Successor, *Christopher Cowper*, M. A. finding the Vicarage-House ruinous and inconvenient, built a fair House, most of it of Brick, at his own and some of the chief of the Inhabitants Charge.

The Benefactors to this Town are of three Sorts, viz. 1. To the Church, *William Fitz-Matthew* gave 4 d. per Annum out of an Acre of Land at *Swetmansho*, to light the Lamps; *Philip le Long* gave a Stall in the Tannery, and *Elizabeth Spycere* gave 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, out of *Wayts-Cross*, to repair it. 2. To the Poor, *Richard Pylston*, of great *Barfield* in *Essex*, gave two Alms-houses in *Peters-street*, a Stall in the *Fish-row*, and a Meadow, called *Churchmead* in *Thorley*, rented at 11 s. 6 d. per Annum, and half a Pound of Cummin-Seed out of certain Lands and Tenements, called *Beavers* and *Leventhorps*; *Dr. Harvey*, Master of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, gave 13 l. per Annum, which is paid by the Master and Fellows of *Trinity Hall*, out of their Manor of *Walkers* in *Farnham* in *Essex*; *Mrs. Margaret Dean* gave 20 l. to the Poor, *Mr. Parsons* 1 l. 5 s. per Annum, and *Mr. Lustyblood* 2 l. 6 s. 8 d. out of their Lands in *Appletonfield*; *Mr. Ellis* gave five Pounds and 20 s. per Annum, and *John Gase* and *Richard Kerby*, the like Sum. 3. To the School, *Mrs. Margaret Dean* gave 5 l. per Annum towards the erecting it, but till it was erected, it was to be given to the Poor; 'tis paid by the Ironmongers-Company in *London*. The Library was gathered by *Thomas Lee*, the Father and Son, and has been since much augmented by the present School-master, *Dr. Thomas Tooke*.

*Ware*, a Town standing upon the River *Lea*, and so called from a Sort of Dam, anciently made there to stop the Current, termed a *Wear* or *Ware*. The *Danes* seem to be the first who made use of them in these Parts; for when they, with the Assistance of the barbarous Nations, their Neighbours, invaded this Kingdom, much weakened with intestine Quarrels, they having passed the *Thames*, ventured up the

River *Lea* in their light Pinnaces, and came up as far as this Place, where they erected a Fort; and to secure it from King *Alfred's* Army, raised the Waters so high by a great Dam or *Wear*, that it could not come at them, and from this *Wear* was the Town called.

This Town was but a small Village in the Conqueror's Days, and no other Notice taken of it in *Domesday-Book*, but that the Manor was Parcel of the Possession of *Hugh de Grentemaisnil*, of whom 'tis there recorded, that he held twenty-four Hides in *Ware*. From his Family, after some Descents, it came to *Sayer de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, who first laid the Foundation of the Greatness of this Town, which from the very beginning eclipsed the Town of *Hertford*; for he caused the Iron-Chain which locked up the Passage over the Bridge into this Town to be broken, and the Road for Carts and Horses to be laid open, whereas before all Traffick was prohibited this Way, and only such Persons suffered to pass as paid Toll to the Bailiff of *Hertford*, who kept the Key to the Chain. By this Means this Place became a great Thorough-fare, and Inns and Houses began to be erected for the Reception and Entertainment of Travellers, so that in a short Time it became a populous Town.

*Margaret*, the Wife of this *Sayer*, surviving her Husband, addicted herself to a monastick Life, and built a Priory in this Town, in which she much resided, of which we shall speak more in the Ecclesiastical History.

*Robert de Quincy*, the younger Son of *Sayer*, being pleased with the Growth of his Manor, made use of his Interest in the Favour of King *Henry III.* whom he had served in his Wars in *Gascoigne*, to procure a Market and Fair in his Manor of *Ware*. From his Family it passed thro' many Hands to the *Fanshaws*, *Thomas Fanshaw*, the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, purchasing it of *Katherine*, Countess of *Huntington*. He by a *Quo Warranto* claimed a weekly Market on Tuesdays, a Court of Pie-powder, View of Frank-pledge, Waif and Stray, Free-Warren, a Park, &c. all which Privileges were allowed him, so that there still is a good Market kept here on every Tuesday



Tuesday weekly, and a Fair on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; but the Manor is since alienated to Sir *Thomas Bide*, whose Heir is the Lord of it.

There are several other lesser Manors in this Town, viz. 1. *Westmill*, which belonged in the Conqueror's Reign to *Ralph de Toden*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, where it is recorded, That *Roger* held of *Ralph de Toden*, *Wesmeale* in *Brackings* Hundred. From his Family it passed to the *Half-hides*, who enjoyed it for divers Successions, but at length by the female Issue it came to *Thomas Shotbolt* Esq; whose Son *Philip* sold it to *George Bromley*, a Citizen, who suffering much for his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* left it so encumbered to his Son *George*, that he was forced to sell it, and *Mr. Feltham* bought it, whose Son is now Lord of it.

2. *Mirdocks*, so called from the ancient Lords of that Name, from whom it came to *Mr. William James*, whose Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, translated it into the Family of *Chapmans*, who possessed it for divers Descents, and at length sold it to *John Watts*, a Citizen, whose Heirs sold it to Sir *John Bucke* of *Hamly-Grange* in *Lincolnshire*, who sold it soon to *Thomas Bird* Esq; who is the present Lord.

3. *Grumbalds*, which hath a fair House upon it, situated upon an Hill, called *Widberry Hill*. It was formerly the Seat of *Thomas Hill* Esq; who sold it to *James Stanley*, a Citizen and Scrivener of *London*, whose Grandson *Thomas*, sold it to *Alexander Weld* Esq; whose Son *Alexander* is the present Lord of it, and a Justice of the Peace for this County.

4. *Blakeswire*, a fair Seat, formerly belonging to the *Hangers*, but after several Sales belonging to Sir *Heneage Featherstone*, Sir *Thomas Leventhorpe* Bar. who rebuilt the House, and made it a very fine Seat, and Sir *Thomas Clutterbuck*; it was at length passed to *John Plomer* Esq; who is a Colonel of a Foot-Regiment in the Militia, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for this County, and is the present Possessor of it.

This Town, as it now stands, is situated in a Valley, on the East Side of the River *Lea*, and contains one fair Street near a Mile in length, besides divers back Streets

and Lanes full of Houses, and famous for Inns, one of which is very remarkable for the great Bed, twelve Foot square, which Size is so unusual, that it draws many Travellers to view it, &c.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory being anciently appropriated by *Hugh de Grentemaisnil* to the Priory of *St. Ebrulf*, at *Utica* in *Normandy*, and *Margaret*, Countess of *Winchester*, built a Priory in this Town, for a Cell to it, and at the Dissolution it was given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage. The Building is situate on the East Side of the great Street, in a large Yard. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and is called *St. Mary the Great*; it contains three large Isles, three Chancels, and a square Tower, in which is a Ring of five Bells. The whole represents the Form of a Cross, and in the middle Ile the Governors of *Christ-Church Hospital* in *London*, have erected an handsome Gallery for the Children that they put to Nurse in this Town. Four Families have Vaults in it for Burial, viz. *Ware-Park*; Sir *Robert Fanshaw*, Sir *Thomas Bide*, and Sir *Thomas Clutterbuck*.

In the Church and Chancel are the Monuments and Inscriptions for Sir *Richard Fanshaw* Knt. and Bar. a Person much employed by King *Charles I.* and *II.* for his Fidelity and Loyalty, who died in 1666; *Henry Air*, Upholsterer, who died in 1645; *John Holper*, who died in 1477; Sir *Thomas Bourchier*, Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Essex*, who died in 1491; *Roger Damory*, Lord of *Armoir* in *Ireland*, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* *Mary Salmon*, who died in 1685; *Jane Lucas* and *Alexander Weld* Esq; who died in 1670.

The Benefactors to this Parish are: 1. To the Church, *William Armstrong*, who gave a Silver Plate for the Use of the Communion; *Eleanor Bridges*, who gave a Diaper-Cloth for the Communion-Table; ----- gave another silver Cup with a Cover. 2. To the Poor, Sir *William Roberts* of *Wisdon* in *Middlesex*, who gave five Alms-houses for seven poor Widows, and the Profit of three Cows for three of them; *Mr. James Birch*, who gave two Alms-houses for the same; *Mr. Elmer*, who gave a Tenement of 8*l.* per Annum, to be divided between the Poor of this Parish and *Stevenedge*, and two Alms-



Alms-houses; Mr. *Humphrey Spencer*, who gave 14*l.* per Ann. *George Mead*, M. D. who gave 5*l.* per Ann. and the Governors of the *New River* 22*l.* per Ann. besides some lesser Charities, and 18*l.* per Ann. of which the Giver is not known. 3. To the School, Mr. *Humphrey Spencer* gave the School-house, Orchard and Garden, and 5*l.* per Ann. to teach five poor Children, and after added 15*l.* per Ann. to teach ten poor Children, and keep the School-house in repair. Upon the River *Rib*, in this Hundred, stands.

*Standon*, or *Stanelow*, a small Market-Town. The Market is on Friday every Week, and the Fairs, on the Day and Morrow of St. *Mark* and St. *Peter ad Vincula*, Aug. 26.

The Manor, as it appears by *Domesday-Book*, was then the Possession of *Rothais*, the Wife of *Richard*, Son of Earl *Gisbert*, who held it for six Hides of Land; their Posterity continu'd in the Possession of it for divers Successions, and *Gilbert de Clare*, their Grandson, (who took his Name from the Town of *Clare* in *Suffolk*) gave this Church with 140 Acres of Land, and a Vineyard, to the Knights-Hospitallers; but the Manor remained in his Family, till it came by the Female Issue to *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, and by his Heir, to the Crown, where it remained, till King *Henry VIII.* gave it to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, who built him a fair House in this Manor. His Son *Ralph* dying without Issue, *Gertrude*, his Daughter, brought this Manor into the Family of the Lord *Aston*, who is the present Lord of it. The Rectory, at the Dissolution, came into the King's Hands, and was, with the Manor, given to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, from whom the Lord *Aston* has received it.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Lord *Aston*, or his Assigns, who are the Impropriators. The Building is situated near the Town, and hath three Isles, and the Tower stands at a little Distance from the East-end of the South Isle; the Floor of the Chancel is seven Steps above that of the Church, and the Altar three Steps above the Floor of the Chancel; in which are several Tombs for Sir *Ralph Sadler*, which hath his Effigies engraven upon it, who died in 1589; for Sir *Thomas Sadler*, who died in 1606; for *Ralph Sadler Esq;* who died in 1660, and his Wife,

who was the Daughter of Sir *Edward Coke* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died Anno 1601; for Sir *William Coffyn*, who died Anno 1538; *John Ruggewyn Esq;* who died Anno 1412; *Richard Emerzon*, who died Anno 1562; *Philip Astley Esq;* and *John Feld*, Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*.

The most considerable Benefactors to this Parish are, 1. To the Vicar, *Joseph de Chauncy*, Prior of the Hospital of St. *John's* of *Jerusalem*, who gave to him and his Successors for ever one Messuage, a Garden, one Croft, and five Acres of Land, paying to the said House 6*s.* 8*d.* Sterling; and *Walter Lord Ashton* gave him a fair House with a Garden and Orchard. 2. To the School, *Thomas Fisher*, of *London*, Skinner, who gave the *Bell-Inn* at *Puckeridge*, and other Lands, to the Value of 5*l.* per Ann. of which 20*l.* was appointed for the Schoolmaster, and 5*l.* to buy Books, Paper and Ink for the poor Scholars, and repair the School-house. 3. To the Poor, *George Crouch*, Citizen, who gave 5*l.* a-year, to be distributed among poor Maids at their Marriage; *David Thomas*, who gave two Acres of Land; and 70*l.* in Money. *Thomas Fisher* aforesaid, who gave 10*l.* per Ann. to be distributed every Sunday to the Poor in Bread, and divers other small Ones.

*Puckeridge* is an Hamlet, situated upon *Ermine-street*, in the Parishes of *Standon* and *Braughing*, and lying in the Manors of *Standon* and *Milkly*; it is a considerable Thoroughfare, and has several good Houses for the Entertainment of Travellers: It is called by *Leland*, whom Mr. *Camden* follows, *Pulcher-Church*; but it doth not appear that there ever was a Church here, only a Chapel is mentioned in an old Survey of the Manor of *Gatesbury*.

Mr. *Camden* further adds, That this Place obtained the Privilege of a Market and Fair by the Grant of King *Edward I.* procured by the Interest of *William le Bland*, which may be the Reason that the Profits of the Fairs and Markets are granted to the Lords of *Milkly*, by King *Charles I.* though they are now quite lost. Towards the Southern Point of this Hundred lieth

*Hunsdon*, a Village so called from the Hill on which it stands. It was Parcel of the Manor of *Stansted*, in the Conqueror's Time, for in *Domesday-Book* we find no mention of this



this Place ; but there 'tis said of this Manor, That *Aluinus de Godstone* held eleven Hides, and half a Virgate of Land, and that *Radulf Talgeboſch* gave to *Ranulph* with his Niece in Marriage ten Hides ; and the eleventh Hide he placed in *Honeſdone*, as Parcel of his Manor of *Stanſted*, and from this Time it became a diſtinct Manor.

Shortly after this, *Richard*, Earl of *Hertford*, eldeſt Son of *Gilbert de Tonebridge*, was poſſeſs'd of this Manor, and gave to the Monks of *St. Auguſtine* at *Stoke*, whom he had then juſt removed out of his Caſtle at *Clare*, Anno 1124, a Doe every Year out of his Park at *Honeſdone* ; from him it paſſed to Sir *Walter de Montgomery* firſt, and then to *John Engain*, by whose Poſterity it was ſold to Sir *William Oldhall* Kt. whose Son, Sir *John*, being attainted for aſſiſting King *Richard III.* in *Bosworth-field* Battel, it came to the Crown.

King *Henry VII.* ſoon after ſettled it on his Mother, *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond*, and *Thomas*, Earl of *Derby*, her Huſband, for Life ; and after their Decease, King *Henry VIII.* granted it with the Manors of  *Eaſtwicke*, *Barley* and *Hide*, all in this County, to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, in Special Tail, from whom it reverted to the Crown, Reg. 23. and the King erected a Palace here for the Pleaſantneſs of the Air, and not only reſorted often to it, but kept his Children there ; and having annexed the Manors of *Reyden* and *Stanſted* to it, made them an Honour, and his Manor the Capital Place of it. King *Edward VI.* ſettled it afterwards on his Siſter, the Lady *Mary*, who coming to be Queen, it veſted in the Crown again.

Queen *Elizabeth*, ſoon after her Acceſſion to the Crown, made *Henry Cary*, Son to Sir *William Cary*, Kt. and *Mary*, the Siſter of *Anne Bollen*, that Queen's Mother, a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Honeſdone*, giving him ſeveral other Offices of Honour and Profit ; as Governor of *Berwick*, Lord Chamberlain of her Houſhold, Captain of the Band of Penſioners, &c. He died in 1596, Reg. *Eliz.* 38. and was buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, where there is a noble Monument erected to his Memory by

*George*, his eldeſt Son, and Succeſſor in his Barony. He was alſo raiſed by the ſame

Queen to the Office of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Houſhold, and made Governor of the Iſle of *Wight* ; but dying without any Male iſſue,

*John*, his next Brother and Heir, ſucceeded him in his Honour and Eſtate, who had been conſtituted Warden of the Eaſt Marches, towards *Scotland*, before, by the ſame Queen, Reg. 43. He died Anno 1617 ; but left Iſſue by his Wife, *Mary*, Daughter to *Leonard Hyde*, of *Throgking*, in this County, Eſq; beſides other Children.

*Henry*, Lord *Hunſdon*, who was further advanced by King *James I.* Reg. 19. to the Dignity of Viſcount *Rockford*, and Earl of *Dorſet*, 3 Car. I. He married *Judith*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Pelkam*, of *Loſton* in *Suffex*, Bar. and by her had *John*, Lord *Hunſdon*, who ſold this Manor to *William Willoughby* Eſq; Brother to *Francis*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, who was his Heir in this Barony. His Son *William* ſold this Manor, with the Advowſon of the Church, to *Matthew Bluck* Eſq; Secondary of one of Counters in *London*, and one of the Six-Clerks in Chancery, whose Son of his Name is the preſent Lord.

This Church is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Mr. *Bluck*. The Building ſtands on an high Hill near the Manor-houſe, and conſiſts of a Nave, a Chancel, to which is joined a Chapel on the South Side, and a ſquare Tower, with five Bells : In it are ſome fair Monuments ; for the Lord Chief Juſtice *Foſter*, who died in 1612. Sir *John Carey*, Lord *Hunſdon*, who died in 1593 ; Sir *Francis Poyn*, who died in 1628 ; Mr. *Hitchcox*, B. M. who died in 1678 ; and Mrs. *Shelley*, who died in 1495. On the Eaſt Side of this Town, upon the River *Stort*, which parts this County from *Effex*, is

*Sawbrigworth*, *Saybrichesworth*, or, as it is called in *Domeſday-Book*, *Sabrixte worde*, commonly called *Sapſford*. It takes its Name from the Lord *Say*, who anciently owned the Manor, *Brieſt*, a Bridge, and *Worth*, a Manſion, or Dwelling-houſe.

*Jeffrey de Say*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* Reg. 35. obtained a Charter of that King for a weekly Market on Friday, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve and Day of the B. Virgin's Nativity ; but it appears from Mr. *Norden*'s Survey, that the Market was alter'd, in his Time, from *Fridays* to *Wed-*

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neſdays,



nesdays, and the Fairs were kept on St. George's Day, April 23. and on St. Dennis's Day, Octob. 9. as they now continue.

William, the Norman, after he was made King of England, gave this Manor to Jeffrey de Magnavile, as appears from Domesday-Book, where it is said, That Jeffrey de Manevile held Sabrixte worde for twenty-four Hides and an half. He was commonly called Mandivile. His Posterity in the male Line, who were made Earls of Essex, enjoy'd this Manor till Ann. 1190, when his Estate coming to Earl William's Aunt Beatrix, this Manor by Marriage passed to William de Say, whose Ancestors had lived here, before the Conquest, at Saysberry, which stood in the Place called Says-garden, in this Town, and gave Name to it. They were long Owners of it; but the Female Issue at length marrying to Sir William Parr, Earl of Northampton, who forfeited it to the Crown, for his Treason in siding with the Duke of Northumberland to set up Queen Jane; it was given by King James I. to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, who sold it to Sir Thomas Hewit Kt. and Citizen of London, in 1636, whose Son Sir George Hewit, created Lord of James-Town, and Viscount Goran, in Ireland, dying without Issue, bequeathed it by Will, with his Mansion-house, called Pishobury, to his fifth Sister, the Lady Arabella Wiseman, whom he made his Executrix, and the rest of his Estate to his other four Sisters.

Besides this Head-Manor, which seems at first to be called Sayesbury, there were divers other lesser Manors, in this Parish, dependant on it, viz.

1. Pise, Pisho, or Pishobury, which was granted by William, Lord Say, from his Manor of Sayesbury, to Warine Fitz-gerald; by the Female Issue of which Family it passed to the Lord Scroop, from whose Heirs it passed to Walter Mildmay of Wittle, in Essex, Esq; whose Son, Sir Thomas, sold it to Lionel Cranfield Esq; above-mentioned, who parted with it to Sir Thomas Hewit, whose Son, the Lord Hewit, gave it, as before is said.

2. Tednambury, so called, because it was given to the Church of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, by Warine, the Son of Gerald, to whom William, Lord Say, had granted it, and continued in the Possession of the Abbot and Monks, till the Reformation, when King

Henry VIII. gave it to Henry Parker, Lord Morley, in whose Family, after made Lord Monteagle, it remained till 1659; when Thomas, Lord Morley and Monteagle, sold it to Thomas Lindsey Gent. in whose Daughters, Co-heirs, now it is.

3. Marthams, or Shingey-Hall, which Asgar Stalre held of Jeffrey de Magnavile, at the Time of making Domesday-Book. It is called Marthams, from the Marthams, who were Lords of it, and sold it to the Leventhorps, who came hither from Leventhorp-Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1433. This Family continued here several Generations, and the Manor is lately passed, by the Marriage of the female Heir, to John Cooke, of Milbourn in Derbyshire, whose Son Thomas enjoys it at present.

4. Hide-Hall, situated upon an Hill on the East Side of the River Stort, in the Conqueror's Time, reckon'd among the Lands of Jeffrey de Magnavile, which he held in this Parish, from whose Posterity, or Dependants, it passed to the Hides, of whom Thomas Joceline received it so long ago, as the Reign of King Henry III. Reg. 33. A. D. 1249, by Marriage with Maud, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir Thomas Hide, Kt. the last male Heir of that Family. In his Posterity, (which may be a great Evidence of the Wisdom and Sobriety of the Family) this Estate hath continued ever since, and is at present in a flourishing Condition; Sir Strange Joceline Bart. (who takes his Christian Name from his Mother, who was one of the Co-heirs of Robert Strange, of Somersford in Wilshire Esq;) being the present Lord, and having Issue Male, Robert and John.

The Rectory is in Lay-hands, and the Vicarage is in the Patronage of the Bishop of London. The Building stands at the East End of the Town, near the Manor-house of Sayesbury; it is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, hath three fair Isles, an handsome Chancel and large Tower, with a deep Ring of five Bells. Mr. Ward built a fair House of Timber here for the Vicar, at his own Charge, on the South Side of the Church-yard.

In the Church here are many Monuments; as for John Jocelin, Esq; who died in 1525; Jeffrey Jocelin, twice Mayor of London,



don, who died in 147—Sir *Walter Mildmay*, who died in 1606; Sir *Thomas Hewit*, who died in 1662; *George*, Lord *Hewit*, who died in 1689; and *Elizabeth*, who died in 1635; the Son and Daughter of Sir *Thomas*: *John Chauncy*, who died in 1479; *John Chauncy*, who died in 1546; Sir *William Hewit*, who died in 1637; *William Chauncy*; *Thomas de Sabridgworth*, *John Leventhorp Esq*; who died in 1484; *Isabella*, his Wife, who died in 1481; and *Agnes*, his Sister, who died in 1444; *Edward Leventhorp Esq*; who died in 1566; Sir *John Leventhorp Kt.* who died Anno 1625; and *John Leventhorpe Esq*; his eldest Son.

There are five Tenements, with divers Acres of Land, Meadow, Pasture, and Arable, given to the Church and Poor of this Parish; but the Deeds being lost, their Names are not known. As this Hundred lies upon the East Side of the County, so just over against it on the West lies

## VII. Dacorum Hundred.

**T**HIS Hundred was anciently divided into two, called by the Names of *Danais* and *Treung* Hundreds; but in the Reign of King *Edward III.* were consolidated, and named *Dacorum*, from the *Danes*, that much inhabited in it: It is now a Parcel of the King's Demesne, and the Sheriffs for the County account in the Exchequer for the Profits of it. The principal Towns in it are

*Berkhamsted*, a Market-Town, and the chief Place in this Hundred. The true Name is *Berghamstedt*, i. e. a Village standing among Hills; for *Bergh*, in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifies an Hill; *ham*, a Town; and *stedt*, a Place, or Seat. The Market is weekly on Monday, and the Fairs on *St. Peter's* and *St. James's* Days.

This Manor was in the Crown in the Time of the *Saxons*, and the Kings of *Mercia* often resided, and kept their Court here; and one of them, viz. *Wiltfred*, King of *Kent*, and *Mercia*, held a Parliament, or great Council at this Town, Anno 697. Reg. 5. Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his *Concil. Angl.* p. 194. tells us, That there were twenty-eight De-

crees then made, which being too long to be here inserted, I shall take Notice of some few, and refer the Reader for the rest to that learned Writer, viz.

Prayers shall be made for the King, and his Commands be freely obey'd, and the Church shall be free, and enjoy its Laws and Possessions. The Word, or Affirmation of the King, or a Bishop, shall be irrefragable, and purge them. A chief Officer, Priest and Deacon, shall be purged by saying before the Altar, *I speak the Truth in Christ, and lie not.* If a Servant, by the Command of his Master, do any servile Work on Saturday after Sun-set, or Sunday, his Master shall pay 8 s. and if a Freeman, or Servant, travel on those Days, the one shall stand in the Pillory, and the other pay 6 s. or be whipt. If an Husband, or Wife, offer any Thing to the Devil, they shall lose their Estate and Goods; and if a Servant does so, he shall pay 6 s. or be whipt, &c.

When the Conqueror had won the Victory at *Battle-Abbey*, he passed over the *Thames* at *Wallingford*, and came with his Forces to this Town, in order to go to *London*; but *Frederick*, the stout Abbot of *St. Albans*, having cut down all the Trees which belonged to his Abbey, and stood near the Road, and laid them cross it to obstruct his March, caused his Delay here, till the great Lords and Nobles, by his Persuasion could come down, and by a Capitulation bring the Conqueror to such Terms, as might render the *Norman Yoke* supportable. At this Meeting there were great Debates before the Archbishop *Lanfranc*; but the King, fearing lest if he should not grant their Desires, he should lose with shame, what he had gotten by the Sword, at length yielded so far as to promise with an Oath, laying his Hands upon the Holy Gospel and Relicks of *St. Alban* and other Saints, the Abbot *Frederick* administering it, That he would observe and keep inviolably the Good and approved ancient Laws of the Kingdom, which his Predecessors, the Kings of England, had ordained; which when he had done, they submitted to his Government, and swore Fealty to him, and he was soon after crowned in their Presence; but as soon as he was settled, he forgot his Oath, oppressed the Nobles, and seizing their Lordships and



Estates, gave them to his *Norman* Followers.

The Manor of this Town he gave to *Robert*, Earl of *Morton*, his half Brother by the Mother's Side, who fortify'd the Castle here with a double Trench and Rampire, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, under the Title of, The Lands of the Earl of *Morton*; in these Words, 'In *Tring* Hundred, the Earl of *Morton* held *Berkehamstede* for thirteen Hides, and in it there was a Priest, with fourteen Villains, fifteen Borderers, and six Servants.' In the Borough are fifty-two Burgeses, &c. This Earl being of an arrogant Spirit, and envying the Glory of King *Henry I.* raised a Rebellion against him in *Normandy*, whereupon that King seized his Estate in *England*, and this Manor, with others.

While it remain'd in the Crown, this Town obtained many Privileges; for King *Henry II.* granted to the Manor of *Barkhamsted St. Peter*, all the Laws, Liberties and Customs, that they had enjoyed in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, and that they should be quit of all Tollage, Postage, Passage and Customs, for their Merchandize thro' *England*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain* and *Anjou*; and that no Summons, Distress, or Execution, should be made by any of the King's Officers within the Liberties of *Barkhamsted*, but by the High-Steward, Coroner, and Bailiffs of the same: That no Market shall be kept within seven Miles of it, nor shall the Men, or Merchants, be obliged to attend at any Assize or Sessions, &c. King *Henry II.* kept his Court here, and it continued in the Crown till the Reign of King *John*, Anno 1206, when he granted to

*Jeffrey Fitz-Piers*, Earl of *Essen*, this Castle and Honour of *Barkhamsted*, with the Knight's Fee thereunto belonging, in Fee-Farm, for 100*l.* per Ann. to hold to him and his Heirs; but this Earl dying in 1215, King *John* seized this Castle and Town into his Hands, and so it was in the Crown again. King *Henry III.* gave it his younger Brother *Richard*, whom he had made Earl of *Cornwall*; and as the Market had been a little before changed from Sunday to Monday, so the Earl procured a Fair of eight Days, beginning upon the Invention of the Holy Cross, May 3. He was a great Man,

and valiant Hero, went into the Holy Land, forced the Sultan of *Babylon* to make a Truce upon several Articles, very advantageous to the Christians; as that *Jerusalem* should not be molested, the *French* Prisoners releas'd, &c. and returning Home, sickned and died at this Place, Anno 1272, being then in Possession of this Manor; and leaving it to his Son *Edmund*, who dying without Heirs, it reverted to the Crown, Anno 1308, where it has remained ever since, and is now annexed to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*, and appropriated to the Princes of *Wales* successively. His Royal Highness, *George*, Prince of *Wales*, being now the Lord of it; but *Edward Carey* Esq; holds this Castle and Manor of the Princes of *Wales* by Lease, which was obtained by his Ancestors of Queen *Elizabeth*, and has a noble Seat here, built out of the Ruins of the Castle.

This Manor and Honour of *Barkhamsted* is very large and extensive, and fifty-three Towns adjoining, pay their Homage, and chuse their Constables there, viz. In *Hertfordshire* eleven, in *Buckinghamshire* fifteen, and in *Northamptonshire* twenty-seven, besides *Lee*, which is reckoned with *Norcot*, and *Grove* with *Dunsley*, in this County.

This Town was anciently a Borough, and had many great Privileges belonging to it: It certainly sent Members to Parliament; but we have an Account of no more than one Return, viz. In the fourteenth Year of King *Edward III.* of *John Bartlet*, and *John Hammond*; tho' Sir *H. Chauncy* says, Dr. *Brady*, Keeper of the Records of the Tower, told him, that he had seen another Return; but he doth not name the Persons, nor when.

The Charter of this Borough was renewed by King *James I.* Reg. 16. and the Inhabitants were then incorporated into one Body Politick, by the Name of the Bailiff and Burgeses of *Berkhamsted St. Peter*, in the County of *Hertford*; and by that Name, to have a perpetual Succession to buy Goods and Chattels, and purchase Lands and Tenements, and demise the same; That the Bailiff and Burgeses, (which shall be in Number 12.) shall have a Common Seal, and may chuse a Recorder and Town-Clerk, &c. shall have a Prison, hold a Market weekly



weekly on *Thursday*, besides their ancient Market on *Monday*; and two Fairs on *Shrove-Tuesday* and *Whitson-Monday*, yearly, besides their ancient Fair on *St. James's-Day*, &c. But the Corporation growing very poor in the late War, let their Government fall; so that now it is dissolved in Appearance.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the King. The Building is erected in the Middle of the Town, and dedicated to *St. Peter*. It was built by *Richard Tonington*, as the Inhabitants believe, by Tradition, and the Tower was re-built by *John Philip*, 27 *Hen. VIII.* At the upper End of the Body of the Church, is the King's Arms, well and largely painted, and *Queen Elizabeth's* under them; both which passed undefaced in all the Civil Wars. The Font is of Marble, erected by *Francis Withered Esq;* Controller of the Works to *King Charles II.* in 1667.

In the Chancel are these Monuments; for *Sir Adolph Carey Kt.* who died in 1629; *Sir John Cornwallis Kt.* one of *King Edward VI's* Council, who died in 1543; *John Waterhouse Gent.* and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1558; the Lady *Margaret Waterhouse*, Wife to *Sir Edward Waterhouse Kt.* who died in 1587; *Thomas Waterhouse Gent.* and *Mary* his Wife, who died in 1600; *Edward de la Hay Esq;* who died in 1510; *Thomas Baldwin Esq;* who died in 1568. In *St. John's* Chapel, there also are several Grave-stones inscribed to the Memory of *Robert Incent Gent.* and *Katherine* his Wife, who died in 1485; *Edmond Cooke*, who died in 1409; *John Raven Esq;* who died in 1395; *Richard Torrington*, in 1356; *Christopher Woodhouse*, who died in 1682; *Lady Frances Fotherby*, who died in 1691; *Richard Westbrooke*, who died in 1485; *John Sayer Esq;* who died in 1682; *Joseph* and *James Murray*, &c.

The Free-School here was raised out of the Guild, or Fraternity of *St. John Baptist*, in this Town, by the Concurrence of *Dr. Incent*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, London, and the Inhabitants of *Barkhamsted*, who agreed that the Lands, thereunto belonging, should be imploy'd towards the building of a School, and maintaining a School-master and Usher to teach their Children; and the said Dean, after a School was built, and convenient Lodgings made for the Masters, obtain'd

an Act of Parliament to settle the Revenues upon them and their Successors; the King being constituted the Patron to present, and the Warden of *All-Soul's College*, in *Oxford*, Visitor.

The Poor of this Parish have had many considerable Benefactors; of which, the chief are *King James I.* and *Prince Charles*, his Son, who gave 100 *l.* each to set the Poor at Work; to which, the said Prince, when he obtained the Crown, gave them 100 *l.* more to buy them Fire-wood. *Henry Clerke*, Citizen, gave 10 *l.* a-year out of certain Houses in *White-cross street*, London; *Sir Henry Atkins Kt.* gave 200 *l.* which was laid out in Land, and 10 *l.* a-year settled on the Poor; *John Sayer* and *Mary* his Widow gave 1300 *l.* to build an Alms-house for six poor Widows, which was accordingly done, and 5 *l.* per Ann. settled on Trustees for their Maintenance, &c. East of this Place lies

*Hempsted*, i. e. a Place of Hemp, *Locus Cannabinus*, (*Nord.*) because 'tis probable, it was famous for that useful Plant. A Market-Town; the Market on *Thursday*, and Fair on the Feast of the Holy Cross.

*Offa*, the great and magnificent King of the *Mercians*, gave six Mansions in this Town, then called *Hean Hampsted*, i. e. *High Hampstead*, to the Monastery of *St. Albans*, which was of his own Foundation; and *King Etheldred* confirmed his Grant to that Church. But the other Part of the Village was the Possession of the *Saxon Kings*, until *William the Conqueror* gave it to *Earl Moreton*, who held it at the general Survey by the Name of *Hamelamestede*, in *Treung Hundred*, for ten Hides of Land, as the Abbot of *St. Albans* did the other Part for twenty Hides, said then to be in *Albaneston Hundred*.

The Abbot of *St. Albans* held this Town till the Dissolution; but the other Part coming afterward to the Crown, was given by *Edmund*, the Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, *King Henry III's* Brother, to the Church of *Essex*, which he had founded. After the Dissolution of these Abbies, this Manor and Town was granted to *John Waterhouse Esq;* Auditor to *King Henry VIII.* who being at his House, did, at his Request, incorporate



corporate this Village by the Name of a Bailiff and the Inhabitants, to be held in a perpetual Succession, and have a common Seal, hold a Market on *Thursday* weekly, and a Fair on the Feast of *Corpus Christi* yearly, with a Court of *Pipowder* during the Market and Fairs. This Market is now become one of the greatest for selling Wheat in this County.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Nomination of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, but the Dean and Chapter of *St. Pauls* present. The Building is near the Town, and has a fair Tower, with a Ring of Bells, and a Tall Spire, which is a great Ornament to the Town.

There is but one remarkable Tomb in the Church, which is for *Robert Albin* and *Margaret* his Wife; 'tis Marble and Tuch, with their Pourtaitures in Brass, and a *French* Inscription. From this Place, which is washed by the River *Gade*, we pass to the *Hunton*, which leads to

*Kings-Langley*, so called, because it was anciently a Seat of the Kings, where *Edmund* of *Langley*, Son of King *Edward III.* was born.

This Manor was given by the Conqueror, with many other large Possessions, to the Earl of *Morton*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, under the Title of *Terra Comitiss Moretonensis*; where 'tis said *Ralph* holds *Langley* of the Earl, for one Hide and an Half. *William*, his Son and Successor, raising a Rebellion against King *Henry I.* forfeited his Estate to the Crown; and King *Henry III.* built a Palace here, from which Time it was called King's *Langley*; but upon building of a religious House of preaching Friars, near the Palace, by *Roger*, the Son of *Robert de Helle*, an *English* Baron, King *Edward I.* gave the Manor of this Town to the Prior and Convent of the said Monastery, in whom it continued till the Dissolution, when it was surrendered into the King's Hands.

King *Richard II.* with his Queen *Anne*, four Bishops, as many Earls, the Duke of *York*, divers Barons, and fifteen Ladies held a *Christmas* at this Town.

And afterwards, when that unhappy Prince had been deprived first of his Kingdom, and then of his Life at *Pomfret* Castle; he

was buried in this Church, belonging to these Friars; but not long after King *Henry V.* removed his Body from hence to *Westminster*, and honourably entombed him in a Monument of Brass by Queen *Anne* his Wife.

Queen *Mary I.* restored the Prior and Convent of this Town to their House and Lands, but they reverted again to the Crown, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who gave them to the Bishop of *Ely* and his Successors; but the Scite of the Monastery was not disposed of, till King *James I.* settled it upon *Edward Newport*, and *John Compton* and their Heirs, upon a Payment of a small yearly Rent of 20 *d.* to the King and his Heirs; but now all the Buildings are demolished by *William Houlker's* Heirs, to whom it is descended.

The Palace, Park, and Manor thereunto belonging, was by King *James I.* given to his eldest Son Prince *Henry*; and after his Decease, to Prince *Charles*, his only Son, who being arrived at the Throne, *Anno 1625*, did, in the following Year, grant it and to farm-let to Sir *Charles Morison* for 99 Years, from whom it has since passed thro' divers Hands to *Henry Smith*, Gent. the present Possessor.

The Rectory is appropriated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, and the Patronage of the Vicarage is in the Bishops of that See, for the Time being, of whom the Right Reverend Dr. *Benjamin Laney*, in Consideration of the Meanness of the Revenue, granted to the Vicar and his Successors an Augmentation of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Ann.* for their better Support and Livelihood. The Building is erected upon the Side of an Hill, not far from the River; and the Tower hath four small Bells.

In the Chancel of this Church are several Monuments and Inscriptions; for *Edmond* of *Langley*, as is supposed by the Arms of *England*, *France*, and *Castile*, engraven on it; Sir *William Glascock* Kt. Master of Requests to King *Charles II.* who died in 1688; Mrs. *Cheyney*, who died in 1620; Mr. *Sprague*, who died in 1679; Mr. *Hemington*, a Yeoman of the King's Guard, who died in 1637; Mr. *Over*, who died in 1642; and his Daughter *Dorothy*, who died in 1627; *Robert Dixon* Esq; and his Daughter *Mary*, who



who died in 1622; and *Lucy*, who died in 1643; Mr. *John Cheney* and *Margaret Cheney*, who died in 1597; Mr. *William Carter*, who died in 1528; and Mr. *John Carter*, who died in 1588; with some others of lesser Note.

The Charities of this Parish are these: The Lady *Cowper* hath given 10 *l.* per Ann. *William Knight* 3 *l.* Mr. *Smith* 5 *l.* and the Lady *Morison* 40 *s.* per Ann. to the Poor for ever. In the utmost Point of this Hundred and County, westward, stands

*Tring*, or *Treung*, a small Market-Town, but of very great Antiquity; for when King *Alfred* divided this County into Hundreds, this Hundred was denominated from it, as the most remarkable Town in it. The Conqueror gave this Place to one of his chief Councillors, *Robert*, Earl of *Ewe*, who, (as we find it in *Domesday-Book*) held *Treung* for five Hides and one Virgate.

The Manor was not long in his Family, for we find it in the Crown before the Reign of King *Stephen*, who, in 1148, having founded the Church of *Feverham* in *Kent*, gave it, with all its Appurtenances, to the Abbot and Monks there, in pure and perpetual Alms, for the Health of *Maud*, his Queen's Soul, and all faithful People; which Grant was confirmed by several of his Successors. The Abbot and Monks of *Feverham* further claimed, by the Grant of King *Stephen*, to hold a Market on Friday weekly, as it still continues, and two Fairs on — — —

The Abbots of *Feverham* held this Manor to the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, 37 *Hen.* 8. and from thence it was conveyed to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who re-granted it to the same King again; but Queen *Mary I.* gave it to *Henry Peckham* Esq; in Consideration of the good Services he had done for her in opposing the Duke of *Northumberland's* and Sir *Thomas Wyatt's* Rebellion; but *Peckham* being found in the same Fault against Queen *Elizabeth*, forfeited this Manor for his Treason; and so being in the Crown, King *James I.* settled it on the Prince of *Wales* for ninety-nine Years; and King *Charles I.* on his Queen, for her Maintenance; after whose Death, it being again in the Crown, it was granted to *Henry Guy* Esq; one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles II.*

King *James II.* King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who is now the present Lord of it.

The Manor of *Bunstrux* and *Rycardings*, was Parcel of the Manor of *Tring*, and was granted from it by the Abbot and Monks of *Feverham*, to *Robert de Wittingham*, who was knighted, and constituted Sheriff of this County and *Essex*, 17 *Hen.* VI. 1439; from whom, by a Daughter, it passed to the *Verneys*, who sold it to *Richard Anderson* Esq; whose Grandson, Sir *Richard Anderson*, is the present Lord of it.

The Manor of *Pandley*, or *Pentlai*, lying in this Parish, was distinct from the Manor of *Tring*, and given to Earl *Moreton* for two Hides of Land; but it was alienated from his Family in or before the Reign of King *Edward II.* It was held of the Manor and Honour of *Berkhamsted St. Peter*, and having passed thro' divers Hands, is now in the Possession of Sir *Richard Anderson* Baronet.

There are several Hamlets belonging to this Parish; as, 1. *Bublecoat*, held anciently by one *Fulke*, of the Earl of *Moreton*. 2. *Dance-ly*, which gave Name to Part of this Hundred. 3. *Willeston*, or *Willesthorpe*, which did of old belong to the *Lakes*, as seems probable from their Arms in the North Window of the Church, as it still continues; *William Lake* Gent. being now Lord of the Manor here.

The Church is a Rectory appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, who are obliged to find a Curate to officiate here, at *Wigginton* and *Long Marston*; but have leased out the Tithes to Mr. *Guy*. The Building is large and fair, with a Chapel at the East End, and a Tower, in which is a good Ring of six Bells.

In the Chancel are several fine Monuments; for Sir *Henry Anderson* Bart. which is of black Marble, adorn'd with Arms and Escutcheons, who died in 1653; and *Jacolina*, his Wife, who died in 1639; Sir *Richard Anderson*, who died in 1632; and *Mary*, his Wife, who died in 1653; and *Mary*, his Daughter, who died in 1638; and Mrs. *Guy*, who died in 1690.

*Long-Marston* is an Hamlet, which was waste Ground in the Time of the Conqueror; but having been long since improved, is now become a Part of the Parish of *Tring*; It was formerly the Possession of the

*William...*



*Willimots* and *Saunders*, but hath been lately sold to *Thomas Bromley*, a Citizen, whose Son *Nathaniel* is now Lord of it.

In this Hamlet is a fair Church, or large Chapel, where the Dean and Chapter of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, who have the impropriate Tithes of this Place, are to find a Curate to officiate for the Ease of the Inhabitants.

There are two small Charities given to the Poor of this Chapelry by *John Wing Gent.* and *John Cock*, the first of whom gave twenty Nobles to the Churchwardens, to be put out to Interest, and the Benefit to be given to the Poor yearly; and the other 3 *l.* to be order'd in the same Manner. Passing from hence towards the Middle of this Hundred, we meet with

*Flamsted*, or *Verlamstede*, as it was anciently termed from the River *Verlam*, upon which it stands; tho' some will fetch its Name from the *Flamines*, or Roman Priests, who had their Residence here; but the former Conjecture seems much the more probable.

In the Time of King *Edward*, the Confessor, *Leofflane*, the Abbot of *St. Albans*, gave this Manor to three Knights, *Tarnot*, *Waldes* and *Turman*, to secure the neighbouring Country from Robberies; but when the Conqueror had gotten *England* into his Power, he gave it to *Ralph de Todeney*, or *Torry*, his Standard-Bearer, at the Battle of *Hastings*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, in these Words: 'In *Dana's Hundred*, *Ralph de Todeney* holdeth *Flamstede* for two Hides of Land.' His Posterity held it some Successions, and *Robert*, the Heir, in the 6th Generation, obtain'd, 25 *Ed. I.* a Charter of that King, for a weekly Market every Thursday, and a Fair on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of *St. Leonard*, and five Days following; but they are both long since disused. He died without Issue, and *Alice*, his Sister being found his Heir, married to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. His Heirs enjoy'd this Manor some Time; but Male Issue failing, it was by the Marriage of *Anne*, the other Daughter of *Henry*, Duke of *Warwick*, translated to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, in whose Family it remained not long; for his Widow out-living her Daughters, settled it on King *Henry VII.* and his Heirs male, which was King *Henry VIII.*

who gave it to the *Ferrars*; and their female Heir marrying the Lord Viscount *Fanshaw*, sold it to Serjeant *Pecke*, whose Grandson *William Pecke Esq;* is the present Possessor of it.

*Roger de Todeney*, or *Tony*, founded a religious House in this Parish for a Prioress and ten Nuns, of which a further Account will be given in the Ecclesiastical History. 'Tis said, That King *Edward VI.* being under some Indisposition in his Infancy, was removed hither for the Recovery of his Health, the Priory being then in the Possession of *Sir Richard Page*: It is now quite demolished; but 'tis said, the Bedstead, which is curiously wrought, and in which that Prince lodged, is still preserved in the Manor-house just by.

The Rectory, which is impropriated, was anciently in the Crown, and the former put in a Curate, but is now settled upon the Master and Fellows of *University College* in *Oxford*, who are obliged to appoint the Curate, and allow him 60 *l. per Ann.* The Church is dedicated to the Honour of *St. Leonard*, and situated on an Hill; it has three fair Isles, and a square Tower, with five Bells; and a lofty Spire, cover'd with Lead.

In the Chancel here are divers Monuments and Inscriptions; for *John Oundley*, Rector of this Parish in 1414; *Sir Bartholomew Fowlk*, who served King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* as Master of the Household, he died July 1604; *George Cordal Esq;* who served Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* and *Charles I.* sixty Years, and died in 1653, *Aetat.* 84; for *Mr. Thomas Saunders*, which is a very sumptuous one; and some others less remarkable.

One *Anne Prior*, of this Parish, Widow, lived to the full Age of 120 Years.

The Land here is a Clay mix'd with Flints, so thick spread upon it, that after a Shower nothing appears but an Heap of Stones, and yet it bears very good Corn, even in dry Summers; which Fruitfulness is imputed to a Warmth in the Flint, which preserves it from Cold in the Winter; and to its Closeness, which keeps it from a scorching Heat in the Summer. More to the East, upon the *Lea* stands,

*Wheat-*



*Wheat Hampsted*, commonly called *Whetthamsted*, from the great Plenty of excellent Wheat formerly growing here, which it still produces.

The chief Manor here was Parcel of the Possessions of King *Edward the Confessor*, which he kept a while for the Provision of his Table, but afterwards gave it to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, who held it at the Time the general Survey was taken. Since the Dissolution of the Abbies, that Church is made Collegiate for a Dean and Chapter, who still have this Manor continued to them.

There is another Manor in this Parish called *Lamere*, from *Pontius Lamere*, Lord of it, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* From his Family it came to Sir *William Roch*, Alderman of *London* 1545, whose Daughter and Heir *Grizil* brought it to Sir *John Boteler* of *Woodhall*, in this County, Kt. whose Son *Philip* sold it to Sir *William Garret*, or *Gerrard*, whose Descendant, Sir *John Garret*, is the present Lord of it.

*John* of *Whetthamsted*, or *De loco frumentario*, was born in this Place, and being eminent for his Learning, was a great Ornament to it. He lived in King *Henry VI's* Reign. Having thus surveyed the Places of most Note in this Hundred, we shall pass to

### VIII. Caiſho Hundred.

THIS Hundred was call'd anciently *Albaneston*, from the Town of *St. Albans*; but now it is called *Caiſho*, from a little Village of that Name; but in the Times of the *Britains*, a famous Place, being a Seat of *Cassibelan*, King of the *Cassians*, from whom its Name is derived. It was in the *Saxon* Times made a Parcel of the Possessions of the Monastery of *St. Albans*, and then call'd *Albaneston*; but under the *Normans* changed into *Caiſho*. King *Edward IV.* turned it into a Liberty; and at the Dissolution of the Abbies, it was annexed to the Crown; in which it remained, till King *James I.* Reg. 9. granted the whole Liberty of the Monastery of *St. Albans* to *Robert Whitmore* Esq; and *John Eldred* Gent. and their Heirs, who conveyed it the same Year to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, from whom it is lineally

descended, to the Right Honourable *James*, Earl of *Salisbury*, the present Lord. The chief Towns and other Places of Note in this Hundred are

*St. Albans*, the chief Town of it. It was a great and populous City, when *Julius*, the Roman Emperor, invaded the *Britains*, and the Place where *Cassibelan*, King of the *Cassians*, a People, who, without Doubt, says Mr. *Cambden*, inhabited these Parts, the most potent Prince of the *Island*, then kept his Court. It was at that Time called *Verulamium*, or as *Ptolomy* and *Tacitus* style it *Uro-lanium*, and *Verulamium*, so denominated from the River *Ver*, that runs by it: Nor has it altogether lost its Name yet; for tho' there remains nothing of that old Town but Ruins of Walls, chequer'd Pavements, and sometimes Roman Coins dug up; *St. Albans* being built on new Ground near it, yet it is still commonly call'd *Verulam*.

It was seated then on a gentle Descent, or Side of the Western Hill, facing to the East, fortify'd with a Mud Wall and a Ditch, surrounded with Woods and Marshes. *Cassibelan's* Forces having been routed by the Roman Legions, he retreated into this Town; but being assaulted by the Romans, and not finding himself able to maintain it, he fled with many of his chief Men, and left the Town to *Cesar's* Army, which put many to the Sword, took a great Number Prisoners, and seized great Store of Cattle for their present Provision, with much other Plunder.

When the Inhabitants had lived some Time under the Roman Government, divers of them became excellent Soldiers, and did them great Service, which induced the Romans to make them a *Municipium*, or City, whose Inhabitants enjoy'd the same Rights and Privileges as the Roman Citizens; which obliged the Inhabitants so firmly to the Romans, that when *Boadicea*, the Virago-Queen of the *Icenians*, made War upon them, they were looked upon, and treated as Enemies, their City razed, and seventy thousand, (*Dio* says eighty) hanged, crucified, and cut in Pieces without Mercy. *Suetonius Paulinus*, Lieutenant of Britain, was then busy in conquering the *Isle of Man*, or *Anglesey*; which having effected, he returned with the XIVth Legion, and ten thousand

O o o o o

Auxili-



Auxiliaries, with which he immediately gave the *Britains* Battel, and gained a Victory, with the Slaughter of eighty thousand *Britains*; which Loss so disturbed *Boadicea*, that she poison'd herself.

When the *Romans* had subdued this Isle, by the great Courage and Prudence of *Agricola*, who was not a greater Terror to such *Britains* as opposed him, than he was a Patron to such as obeyed their Magistrates, this Town was again rebuilt, and grew to a very great Eminency, both for its Populoufness and Riches. Money was coined here; and Mr. *Cambden* says, he saw several of the Pieces with this Inscription, *Taseia*, on one Side, and *Ver* on the reverse, as in this Figure. By the Inscription *Taseia*, he says,



is meant, Tribute-money; the Word *Tase*, in the *British* Language, signifying Tribute, and *Ver*, *Verulam*. Some indeed will have these Coins to have been stamped before the coming of the *Romans*; but since it doth not appear from any good Authors, that the *Britains* had any such Coins; for, as *Cesar* testifies, they used Iron-Rings of a certain Weight, and Pieces of Brass for Money; we ought rather to believe that the *Romans* coined these Pieces to pay the Tribute, which they raised every Year by Poll, or Land-tax.

The *Britains*, being subject to the *Roman* Government, lived in great Quiet and Prosperity, being encouraged to build Houses, Temples, and Courts of Justice; learn their Eloquence, and liberal Arts and Sciences; carry on Trade, and wear the *Roman* Garments; with which Marks of Order and Civility they were much delighted. This Calm endured till *Ann.* 304. when the Emperor *Dioclesian* stirring up a Persecution in the Provinces on the Continent, it at length reached this Isle; and St. *Alban*, an Inhabitant of this Town was the first *Brittain*, who, with an invincible Constancy, suffer'd Martyrdom, and therefore is call'd

the *English Protomartyr*, as St. *Stephen* was among the *Jews*. *Aaron* and *Julius*, two other Citizens of *Verulam*, were martyr'd at the same Time; and divers others suffer'd in other Places.

But this Storm soon blew over; for *Constantius*, the Father of *Constantine* the Great, obtaining the Government of *Britain*, and favouring the Christian Religion, would not endure that any in his Dominions should be put to Death for it; which his Son *Constantine*, who obtained the Imperial Dignity, seconding, Christianity began to flourish all over the World, and the Christians erected a Church here to the Memory of St. *Alban*; which, as *Bede* tells us, was an admirable Piece of Workmanship. And now *Verulam* became a large and famous City, so much revered for its Sanctity, that in the Year 429, a Synod was here held against the *Pelagian* Heresy, which *Agricola*, the Son to *Severinus*, a Bishop, and a Monk of *Bangor* in *Flintshire*, having been a Scholar of *Pelagius*, had spread abroad in this Isle. *German*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, and *Lupus*, Bishop of *Troyes* in *France*, who had been sent for by the *Britains* to confute that Heresy, had preached here some Time before against it; (The Chapel where St. *German* preached is yet standing, tho' now converted into a Hay-barn) and at this Council engaging those Hereticks in a publick Disputation, so fully confuted their Opinions, that the Heresy was almost extinguished. The Memory of St. *German* is still continued in this Isle by the several Churches dedicated to him, and still bearing his Name. *Constantius*, also an Historian, in his Life, says, That he caused St. *Alban's* Sepulchre to be open'd, to put in some Relicks of other Saints, saying, That 'twas fit one Sepulchre should receive the Remains of their Bodies, whose Souls one Heaven had received.

Not long after this Council the *Saxons* were invited into this Nation, and having possess'd themselves of some Part of it by Permission, won others by Force; and so this City fell into their Hands. They call'd it *Werlamcester* and *Watlingacester*, from the famous *Roman* Highway, called *Watlingstreet*, which passeth thro' it; but these Names were soon lost again, for when *Uter-Pendragon* recover'd it, with much Difficulty,



ty, by a long and fore Siege, about the Year 498, it was restor'd to the old Name of *Verulam*; but he reigned only 18 Years, and then this City again returned to the Saxon Government and Name, but quite ruin'd and destroy'd; as it continued for above two hundred Years, when

*Offa*, the great King of the *Mercians*, after he had reigned some Years, and much enlarged his Dominions, cast his Eye upon this Place, and built on the other Side of the River, on a Hill over-against it, in a Place called *Holmehurst*, where the Remains of *St. Alban's* Bones were said to be found, a goodly and large Monastery, to the Memory of that Saint, and laid his Bones in it, with this Inscription:

*Here lieth interred the Body of St. Alban, a Citizen of Old Verulam, of whom this Town took its Denomination, and from the Ruins of which this Town did arise; he suffer'd June 17, 293.*

This King endowed this Monastery with divers Lands and Manors, for an hundred Monks, which his Son *Elfrid* not only confirmed, but added five Manors more, in a Place called *Pynesfield*, for their better Sustentation; but we shall refer the Reader for a more full Account of this famous Monastery, to our Ecclesiastical History of this County.

The Manor of this Town was in the Conqueror's Time, as appears by *Domesday-Book*, in the Tenure of the Abbot of *St. Albans*, who held it for ten Hides, and so remained till the Dissolution, when all the Lands and Grants were reserved in the Crown; yet, for the better Government of the Town, King *Edward VI.* by his Charter, incorporated it by the Name of a Mayor and ten Burgesses, who should have a perpetual Succession, a Steward and Chamberlain; shall have Power to chuse two discreet and honest Men to be Burgesses of Parliament for this Borough, and further appointed, that the Mayor and Steward should be Justices of Peace of this Borough, to hear and determine all Things as such, and no other shall act as a Justice in it; That the Mayor and Burgesses shall hold a Court of Record, before the Steward, on Wednesday

weekly, have a Gaol, and a Market weekly upon Wednesday and Saturday, except *Christmas* Week, and hold three Fairs on *Michaelmas*-Day, the Annunciation of the *Virgin Mary*, and *St. Alban's*-Day, June 27, and for that End have the Assize of Bread, Wine, and Ale, &c.

This Borough is a Liberty, and both for Ecclesiastical and Civil Government, hath a peculiar Power in it self, and the Jurisdiction of it reacheth to these Parishes without, viz. *Watford*, *Rickmansworth*, *Norton*, near *Baldock*, *Ridg*, *Hexton*, *Walden-Abbots*, *Sarret*, *Langley-Abbots*, *Elstree*, *Bushy*, *Cudicot*, *Shepehale*, *Sandridge*, *Redburn*, and *Barnet*, which have a Gaol and Gaol-Delivery at *St. Albans* four Times a-year, viz. on Thursday after the Quarter-Sessions at *Hertford*.

There are in the Town four Wards, and in every Ward a Constable and two Churchwardens.

This Town sent Burgesses to Parliament in King *Edward I's* Reign once, and in King *Edward II's* Reign four Times, and five Times in King *Edward III's*; but from the 5th Year of that King's Reign, we cannot find that this Borough sent any Members to Parliament, till the Charter, granted by King *Edward VI.* was in Force; the Abbot, as is supposed, having obtained of the King, that it should be exempted from that Service; but ever since Queen *Mary I's* Reign, there is a continual Election to every Parliament upon the Records. The present Members are *William Grimston* Esq; and *Joshua Lomax* Esq;

*John Ball*, the famous Libeller, and Stirrer up of the People to Sedition in *Richard II's* Reign, was executed for his mischievous Attempts in this Town. The Term also was sometimes kept in the Abbey-Church, where all Things were orderly provided for that End.

Upon *St. Lucy's* Day, Anno 1250, 34 *Henry III.* there was a great Earthquake in this Town, and the Parts adjoining, with a Noise under Ground, as tho' it thundered, which so frightened the Daws, Rooks, and other Birds, which sat upon the Houses and Trees; that they flew to and fro as tho' they had been scared with a Goss-Hawk.



When the Nation was deeply engaged in the Civil Wars between the two Houses of York and Lancaster, there were two Battels fought in or near this Town, by the Heads of the two Parties, with various Success. In the first Fight, *Richard*, Duke of York, defeated the *Lancastrians*, took King *Henry VI.* Prisoner, and slew a great many Persons of the best Quality; but four Years after, the *Lancastrians* had the Advantage under the Conduct of Queen *Margaret*, routed the *Yorkists*, and recovered their King.

About this Town there is a certain Fort, which the Common People call the *Oyster-Hills*; but, 'tis probable, 'twas the Camp of *Ostorius* the Proprætor. The Abbots also have erected several pious and charitable Foundations; as the Nunnery of *Sopwell*, and two Hospitals; *St. Julian's* for Lepers, and *St. Mary de Pree* for infirm Women. In the Middle of the Town also King *Edward I.* erected a very stately Cross in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who died in *Lincolnshire*, and was carried thro' this Town to be buried at *Westminster*, as he did in several Towns for the same Reason.

There are divers lesser Manors in this Parish, which anciently belonged to the Monastery; but since the Dissolution are in Lay-hands, viz. 1. *Newland-Squillers*, which King *Henry VIII.* then gave to Sir *Richard At-Lea*, who sold it to one *Grace*, a Citizen of *London*, whose Daughter and Heir being married to *John Robotham*, her Grandson, *Robert Robotham*, a Justice of Peace for this County, is the present Possessor of it.

2. *Butterwick*, given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Anthony Denny* Esq; who sold it to Sir *Richard Cox*, Master of the Household to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* in whose Posterity it still remains; *Alban Cox*, his Grandson, being now Lord of it.

3. *Beech*, so called from *Godfrey de Beeche*, to whom it was given by the Conqueror. King *Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution, gave it to Sir *Anthony Denny*, one of the Gentlemen of his Privy-Chamber, whose Posterity sold it to *John Dell*, whose Son, *John Dell*, is the present Possessor of it.

4. *Kingsberry*, so termed from the Saxon Kings, who were the ancient Lords of it, and often kept their Court here; and *Bertulph*, King of the *Mercians*, held a Parlia-

mentary Council here, Anno 857, in which the Bishops and Nobles treated of the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, and settled the Bounds and Parishes belonging to the Territories of the Monastery of *Croyland*. Here was a stately Palace, and a large Fish-pool, in which the Saxon Kings much delighted; and their Nobles and Officers often resorting to it, were a Burden to the Monks, whereupon the Abbot and Monks purchased it of the King. At the Dissolution it was conveyed to *John Cox*, whose Grandson, *Richard Cox*, sold it to Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viscount *Verulam*, and Keeper of the Broad Seal; but he falling into Disgrace sold it to Sir *Thomas Meantys*, from whom it passed to Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, as did the Manor of

5. *Gorhamberry*, so called from *Robert de Gorham*, Abbot of this Monastery in 1168. King *Henry VIII.* after the Dissolution, granted this Manor to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, who sold it to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Kt. Lord-Keeper, and Father to his more eminent Son *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, and Viscount *St. Albans*, from whom it passed to Sir *Thomas Meantys* Kt. His Widow marry'd Sir *Harbottle Grimston* Bart. who had it by her for her Life, and bought the Reversion of the Heir, *Hercules Meantys* Gent. His great Grandson *Luckin Grimston* Esq; now enjoys it.

6. *Childwick*, possessed by the Crown at the Dissolution, from which it passed to the *Prestons*, who sold it to *Joshua Lomax* Esq; whose Heir, *Joshua Lomax* is the present Lord.

7. *Winderidge*, so called from the Hill on which it is situated. It came to the Crown at the Dissolution, and was by King *James I.* Reg. 12. conveyed to *John Crosby* Esq; whose Brother and Heir sold it to Sir *Harbottle Grimstone*, from whom it is now come to *Grimstone Luckin* Esq; his Daughter's Grandson, by Sir *Capel Luckin* Bart. who is the present Lord. But

8. The Manors of *Weldrandolfes* and *Newberrys* did never belong to the Abbey, so far as we can find, tho' *Domesday Book* makes no Mention of it. The oldest Account that we have of it is, That *John Somersham* of *Asham*, Lord of *Cornerd* in *Suffolk*, possess'd them 7 Ed. III. from whom by female Heirs they



they passed first to Mr. *Ash*, and then to the *Fronwikes*, *Coningsbyes*, and last to *Thomas Aram Esq*; who is the present Lord.

This Town has had the Honour of giving the Title of Viscount, Earl and Duke, to several of our *English Nobility*, in this Order,

*Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, and Lord-Chancellor of *England*, a Person of that Eminency for Learning and Judgment, that no Title nor Dignity could reach his Worth; was created Viscount *St. Albans* by King *James I.* Reg. 18. 1620. He died without Issue, and this Honour lay vacant till King *Charles I.* created

*Richard de Burgh*, Earl of *Clanrikard* in *Ireland*, who before had been advanced by King *James I.* to the Degree of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Somerhill*; and of a Viscount, by the Name of Viscount *Tunbridge*, Earl of *St. Albans*. He married *Frances*, the Daughter of Sir *Francis Walsingham* Kt. one of the principal Secretaries of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he had Issue

*Ulick de Burgh*, his Son and Successor in all his Honours. He came into *England* in the late *Irish Rebellion*, and was by Letters Patent, dated Feb. 21. Reg. 21. Car. I. created Marquis of *Clenrikard* at *Oxford*. He died in 1659, and was buried at *Tunbridge* in *Kent* by his Father, where *Somerhill*, his Seat, was. He left only one Daughter, marry'd to the Lord *Muskerry*, Son of the Earl of *Clancartie*, in *Ireland*. In him this Honour died, till it was revived by King *Charles II.* and bestowed on

*Henry Jermin*, second Son of Sir *Thomas Jermin*, of *Rusbroke* in *Suffolk*, Kt. Master of the Horse to the Queen his Mother, who had spared no Pains nor Cost, nor feared any Danger, to serve his Father in all his Troubles, Earl of *St. Albans*, April 7. 1660. He had been before advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Jermin* of *St. Edmundsbury*, Sept. 8. 1644, in *Suffolk*; and being created an Earl, was soon after constituted Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, He left no Heirs, whereupon King *Charles II.* created

*Charles Beauclaire*, his Natural Son by Mrs. *Eleanor Gwin*, Baron of *Heddington*, Earl of *Burford*, Anno 1676, and Duke of *St. Albans*, Anno 1683, and then conferred on him

the Office of Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. He married the Lady *Diana Vere*, eldest Daughter and Coheir of *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th and last Earl of *Oxford* of that Name, and hath by her eight Sons now living, viz. *Charles*, Earl of *Burford*, Lords *William*, *Vere*, *Henry*, *Sidney*, *George*, *James*, and *Aubrey*, besides a Daughter and Son that died young.

In this Borough are three Churches; one dedicated to the Honour of *St. Alban*, the Martyr, another to *St. Peter*, the Apostle, the other to *St. Michael*, the Archangel.

I The Church now called *St. Albans*, was not anciently the Parish-Church, but one dedicated to *St. Andrew*, the Apostle; which being demolished, the Mayor and Burgeses of this Borough bought the Cathedral Church, which belonged to the Monastery of King *Edward VI.* Reg. 7 for 400 l. and having made it their Parish-Church, gave it the Name of *St. Alban*; the Mayor, Aldermen, and their Successors, being constituted the Patrons of it. It is a Pile of Building, which for its Largeness, Beauty and Antiquity, may challenge a particular Respect.

Dr. *William Clarke*, Dean of *Winchester*, out of an Estate at *Tillingham* in *Essex*, which he gave for the Augmentation of small Livings, appointed that this Church should have 300 l. per Ann. paid to the Incumbent for ever; but that good Man being abused in the buying of it, the Rents are so far sunk, that he receives little more than half, if so much.

It had in it, not long since, a very noble Font of solid Brass, brought out of *Scotland*, and given to this Church by Sir *Richard Lea*, Master of the Pioneers, who took it as Plunder in the *Scotch Wars*. It was there dignify'd with the Honour of having the Children of the Royal Family baptized in it; but was here placed for the common Baptistry, Anno 1543; 36 Hen. 8. But this valuable Piece of Antiquity, and sacred Utensil, was taken away from hence in the late Civil Wars, and converted into Money by those Men, whose Religion consisted much in a Zeal to demolish and impoverish Churches.

In this Church are many remarkable Inscriptions and Monuments; for King *Offa*, whose



whose Effigies in a Throne is placed at the Entrance into it on the North Side, the Founder of the Church, *Anno* 793; for *St. Alban*, the first Martyr of *Great Britain*; for *Humphrey*, Duke of *Gloucester*, Protector of King *Henry VI.* for *Ralph*, *John*, and *Charles Maynard*, and their Wives; for the Abbots *Thomas* and *Ramrig*, and *Robert Bonner*, a Monk; *Sir John Mandevil*, *John of Whethamsted*, *John Thomas Holocomius*, the School-master, and many others.

II. The Church of *St. Peter* is situated on the North Part of this Borough, and is a fair Building, covered with Lead, having a square Tower, wherein are six Bells. In the Church and Chancel are several Grave-stones with Inscriptions; for *Sir Bertyn Entwyssel* Kt. who was killed in the first Fight between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York*, near this Place, on the Part of King *Henry VI.* *Anno* 1455; for *Ralph Babthorpe*, and his Son *Ralph*, slain at the same Time; for *George Shipwith* Esq; *John Rudston*, Dr. of Laws; *John Cox* Esq; who died *Anno* 1630; *Mr. John Robetham*, who died in 1615; several of the *Wistby's*; *Robert Pemberton* Esq; who gave Money in his Will to build six Alms-houses, for as many poor Widows, and 30*l.* per *Ann.* out of his Manor of *Shelton*, in *Bedfordshire*, for their Maintenance.

III. *St. Michael's* Church is situated in the North west Part of the Town, is covered with Lead, and has a square Tower, wherein are four Bells at the West End. In the Church are several Monuments with Inscriptions; for *John Peacock* and *Maud* his Wife, in *French*; *Thomas Wolven*, Master-Mason, and Esquire of the Body to King *Richard II.* for the Lord *Bacon*, Viscount *St. Albans*, whose Effigies in Alabaster is seated in an Elbow-Chair, who died in 1626; *George Grimston* Esq; Son and Heir of *Sir Harbottle*; *Henry Gape* Gent. and *Mrs. Low*, who died in 1673.

*Barnet*, or *Bergnet*, called sometimes *High Bernet*, from its Situation on an Hill; and sometimes *Chipping Barnet*, from the Market, which King *Henry II.* granted to the Abbots of *St. Albans*, to be kept weekly on Monday, as it still continues. It is famous for buying and selling Cattle, which are brought thither in great Numbers.

In the Time of the Saxons, this Place was a great and large Wood, granted to the

Church of *St. Albans*, by the Name of the Woods of *Suthaw*, *Borham* and *Huzehege*; but it hath since been confirmed by divers Kings of this Realm by the Name of *Bergnet*, which signifies in the Saxon Language *monticulus*, a little Hill, from its high Situation.

A bloody Battel was fought on *Easter-Day*, *April* 5. 1468, being the 8th Year of King *Edward IV.* upon *Gladmore* Common, near this Town, between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, with doubtful Success, for five or six Hours; but in the End, the Victory fell to King *Edward IV.* by Reason of a thick Mist or Fog, which made the Earl of *Warwick's* Men mistake their own Party, and destroy their Friends; which was the Cause of the Earl's Death, and gain'd King *Edward* the Field.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, this Manor came to the Crown, where it remained till Queen *Mary I.* Reg. 1. granted it to *Anthony Butler* Esq; whose Grandson sold it to *Sir John Weld*, in whose Family it continued for some Successions, and then passed thro' divers Hands, till it came to *Sir Thomas Cooke* Kt. and Alderman of *London*, who is the present Lord.

The Church here is a Chapel of Ease to *East-Barnet*, and hath the same Minister, who provides for the Cure. The Building is situated in the Middle of the Town, and contains three Allies, a small Chapel, or Vestry-house, and a Tower with five Bells. In it are divers fair Monuments with large Inscriptions; for *Thomas Ravenscroft* Esq; his Wife, four Sons and two Daughters; *William Noell* Esq; who died in 1645; *Mr. Proctor* and his Wife, who died *Anno* 1656; *Mr. John Marsh*, and *William* his Brother, who died in 1685; *Mr. Palmer*, who gave a Meadow in *Kentish-town* to the Use of the Poor of this Place; and *John Beauchamp* Esq; who founded the middle Isle in the Church.

*James Ravenscroft* Esq; founded an Alms-house of Brick in the Street called *Woodstreet* in *High Barnet*, for six poor Widows, and gave Houses and Lands in *Shoreditch*, *London*, to the Value of almost 40*l.* per *Ann.* Part to repair the Chapel in *Barnet*, viz. 10*l.* per *Ann.* and the rest for the Support of the Women; all but 20*s.* per *Ann.* to entertain the Governors, who are appointed



to elect the Women, and receive the Rents.

Queen *Elizabeth* also erected a Free-School in the same Street, of Brick, for a Master and Usher, and endowed it with 7 *l.* per *Ann.* to which Alderman *Owen* added 8 *l.* per *Ann.* more, towards the Maintenance of it, to be paid by the Fishmonger's Company in *London*; they appointed 24 Governors, who were to chuse the Master and Usher, who were to teach nine Children *gratis*, and all the rest of the Parish for a Crown a quarter.

*Rickmansworth*, and in old Records *Rickmersweath*, or *Rickmersweard*, so called, from its Situation in a Nook of Land, where a little River, without Name, falls into the *Coln*, and makes a rich Pool of Water, as the Name imports.

*Offa*, the great King of the *Mercians*, gave this Manor with those of *Crosseley*, *Dacheworth* and *Michelfield*, with their Appurtenances, to his Abbey of *St. Albans*, which Grant, King *Ethelred* confirmed to the Abbot and Monks, who held it at the Conquest (as appears by *Domesday Book*) for fifteen Hides, by the Name of *Richemarewood*. King *Henry I.* and King *John* confirmed all former Grants to this Monastery, and King *Henry III.* further granted to the Abbot and Monks a Market to be held weekly on *Wednesday* in the Town of *Richmersworth*; which Privilege, together with many other Possessions, they enjoy'd to the Dissolution of that House; 38 *Henry VIII.* when it came to the Crown, and there remain'd till

King *Edward VI.* by his Charter, dated *April 22. 1551.* granted to *Nicholas Ridley*, D. D. then Bishop of *London*; the Manor, Rectory, and Church of *Rickmansworth*, belonging to the late dissolved Monastery of *St. Albans*, with the Right of Presentation to the Vicarage; and tho' Queen *Mary* deposed *Dr. Ridley* from his See, upon her Accession to the Throne, yet she confirmed the former Grant to *Dr. Edmond Bonner*, whom she restored, and his Successors, for ever; but this Manor, for all this, returned to the Crown, and King *Charles I.* conveyed it to one *Hewet*, who sold it to Sir *John Fotherley* Kt. in whose Family it has continued ever since.

The Market is now kept on *Saturday* weekly, but is of no great Resort, and the

Fairs on the Visitation of the *Virgin Mary*, *July 2.* and the Assumption of the *Virgin Mary*, *Aug. 15.* The Town is govern'd by two Constables and two Headboroughs. It stands low, and is water'd on all Sides, which makes the Meadows moorish, cold and mossy, nor do the higher Grounds much exceed them in Fertility, for they are stony and barren, especially on the North Side.

There are several other lesser Manors in this Parish; as 1. *Crosseley*, Parcel of the Revenues of *St. Alban's Monastery*, which being in the Crown till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, she gave it to her Physician in Ordinary, *Dr. Caius*, who having made a fair Addition of Buildings to *Gonville-Hall*, converted it into a College of his own Name, and gave this Manor to the Master and Fellows of it, and their Successors, for ever, who now are the Lords of it.

2. *Mores*, or *de la More*, anciently the Possession of *George Nevil*, Archbishop of *York* in King *Edward IV's* Reign; but afterwards it came to the Crown, and was by King *Henry VII.* granted to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in Consideration of his Service performed in *Bosworth Field*; but returning again to the Crown, King *James I.* conferred it upon the Earl of *Bedford*; from whose Family it was passed in 1655 to Sir *Richard Franklin*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County in 1661, and sold it to Sir *William Bucknall* Kt. whose Son, Sir *John Bucknall* Kt. who served in Parliament for *Middlesex* in 1685, is now Lord of it. *More-house* and Park, a noble Seat, now belongs to *Anne*, Dutches of *Monmouth*, who after her Husband's Death, was married to *Charles*, Lord *Cornwallis*, of *Eye* in *Suffolk*.

3. *Michfield*, given by King *Offa* to his Monastery of *St. Albans*, which held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, and from thence is alienated to the *Robinsons* of *Suffolk*, and *John Robinson* Esq; is the present Owner of it.

4. *Wood-Oakes*, the ancient Seat of the *Colts*, by a Daughter of which Family, named *Gentilis*, it passed to Sir *Benjamin Titchburn*, of the Family of the *Titchburns* in *Hampshire*, who in Right of his Lady, is the present Lord of it. Above this Manor-house, upon the *Warren-hill* is an Echo, which



which repeats to a Trumpet twelve Times together.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Presentation of the Bishop of *London* for the Time being. The Building is fair, and the Tower in it has five Bells. In the Church and Chancel are divers Monuments with Inscriptions; for *Robert Cary*, Earl of *Monmouth*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died in 1661; *James Hamilton*, Lord *Clenoboy*, who died in 1658; *Thomas Fotherley* Gent. and *Tabitha* his Wife, who died in 1624; *Gideon Awnsham* Esq; who died in 1648; *John Colt* Esq; who died in 1610; *Thomas Day*, and his two Wives; *Anne Ashby*; *Thomas Davy*, &c.

*Watford*, or as some will have it, *Wetford*, because it being situated upon the River *Coln*, had anciently a Ford at the South End of the Town; but *Mr. Norden* says, That it is a Contraction of *Watelineford*, so called, because *Watling street* crosseth the *Coln*, near this Place, and so passeth to *Old Verulam*: 'Tis a Market-Town, and hath a Market weekly on Tuesday, well stored with Country Provisions and other Necessaries; and two Fairs on the Monday after *Trinity-Sunday*, and two Days after, and on the Decolation of *St. John Baptist*.

This Manor was Parcel of that Revenue which King *Offa* gave to his Monastery of *St. Albans*, and divers of his Royal Successors confirm'd it. King *Henry I.* granted to the Abbots and their Successors the Market, and King *Edward IV.* the two Fairs, for Victuals and other Things; and the Abbots and Monks enjoy'd it, with all its Privileges, till the Dissolution in 1549, 38 *Hen. VIII.* when it came to the Crown, and there remained till King *James I.* by his Letters Patent granted it freely to *Thomas Marbery* and *Richard Cartwright*, of *London*, Gent. and their Heirs, in trust for the Right Honourable *Thomas*, Lord *Egerton*, Baron of *Elefmere*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, for his great Services done for the Crown. From this Lord is this Manor descended to *John*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, the present Lord of it.

There are divers other considerable Manors in this Parish, which are worth our Consideration; viz. I. *Caishobury*, which is said to have been the Royal Seat of *Cassib-*

*line*, King of the *Cassis*, or *Cassians*, who inhabited in these Parts, and the most potent Prince of the *Britains*, when *Cesar* invaded their Land; which is very probable, not only because 'tis near *Verulam*, their chief City, but because in the *Saxon Heptarchy* 'twas the Seat of the *Mercian Kings*, and continued so till King *Offa* gave it to the Monastery of *St. Alban*. The Abbot of which is recorded in *Domesday-Book* to have held it for twenty Hides, and in their Possession it continued, with many other Manors in this County, till the Dissolution, when coming into King *Henry VIII's* Hands, he convey'd it to *Richard Moris* Gent. a Person much esteemed by that Prince, and sent on divers Embassies about Matters of greatest Importance, which he managed well. He began to build a magnificent House here, but being forc'd to fly in Queen *Mary I's* Reign, left it unfinish'd, and dy'd at *Strasburgh* in 1556. His Son, *Sir Charles*, then coming to his Estate, finish'd the House, and left it his Son of the same Name, by whose only Daughter and Heir, marry'd to *Arthur*, Lord *Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*; it is come by Right of Inheritance to the Right Honourable *Algernon*, Earl of *Essex*.

II. *Grove*, The ancient Seat of the *Heydons*, who possess'd it several Generations; but at length alienated it to the *Hamptons* of *Buckinghamshire*, of which *Sir Dennis Hampton* sold it to *Rebert Ashton* Esq; Senior Bencher of *Lincoln's Inn*, for divers Years, whose Son, *William Ashton* Esq; is the present Possessor of it.

III. *Garston*, purchased by *John* of *Wetbamsted*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* for the Use of his Abbey, which enjoy'd it till the Dissolution, when it was given to *Richard* and *John Randol*, from whom it came to *Robert Carter*, and *Petronel* his Wife, whose Son, *William Carter*, sold it to *John Marsh* Esq; whose Son, *Joseph Marsh*, is the present Owner.

IV. *Menden*, Part of the Possession of the Church of *St. Albans*, which the Abbots enjoy'd till the Dissolution, when it was granted to *Anthony Denny* Esq; one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole to King *Henry VIII.* He left it to his Son, *Henry Denny* Esq; whose



whose Son, *Edward Denny*, Lord Denny of *Waltham-Holy-Cross*, sold it to *Robert Briscoe* of *Aldenham*, in this County, Esq; who alienated it to *Thomas Lea*, of *Ewre*, Esq; descended of the *Ewres* of *Hunton-bridge* in *Abbots-Langley*, who is the present Lord of it.

V. *Caroland*, a small Manor belonging to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, which falling to the Crown at the Dissolution, was afterwards convey'd to the Warden and Fellows of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, who are the present Possessors of it.

VI. *Byrston*, another Parcel of Land, given by King *Offa* to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, which, at the Dissolution, was given to *Anthony Denny* Esq; above-mention'd, and passed in his Family as the Manor of *Meriden* did, till it came to the *Kentishes*, of whom the last leaving two Daughters Co-heirs; their Husbands, *Godman Jenkins*, of *Harpenden*, Esq; and *Thomas Nichol*, of *Bushy*, Gent. are the Owners of it in Right of their Wives.

VII. *Oxey*, so called from Sir *Richard de Oxey* Kt. who granted it to God and the Church of *St. Albans*, by which it was held, till the Suppression of the Abbies, when it was in the Crown, and from thence convey'd to the *Heydons*, who sold it to Sir *William Bucknal*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, whose Son and Heir, Sir *John Bucknal*, is the present Possessor of it.

The Church is a Vicarage, of which the Abbots of *St. Albans* were anciently the Patrons; but now the Impropriation being the Estate of *Algernoon*, Earl of *Essex*, descended to him by the Heiress of the *Morisons*, that Noble-man is the Patron of it. The Building is situate near the Town, and contains three large Isles, a Chancel, with two Chapels on each Side of it, and a square Tower with six Bells. In the Church and Chancel are several Monuments and Inscriptions, viz. In the largest Chapel, belonging to *Caishobury*, a costly one for the Lady *Katherine Rotheram*, Wife of Sir *John Rotheram*, who died in 1625; and in the Chancel others; for Sir *Charles Morison*; for *Bridget*, Countess of *Bedford*, who died in 1600; for the Lady *Elizabeth Russel*, Wife of Sir *William Russel*, a younger Son of the Earl of *Bedford*; for several of the Family of the *Ewres*; for Mr. *Marsh*,

and some of the *Heydons*, and several others, both ancient and modern.

Acts of Piety and Charity to this Parish are these; *Michael Heydon* Esq; gave a Lease of *Watford-place* of an hundred Years for an Habitation to the Vicar of *Watford* and four poor Widows, and Sir *Charles Morison* Kt. and Bart. granted an Annuity of 50 l. per Ann. for a sufficient Maintenance of the said Preacher, and Alms-women, to be issuing out of *Kings-Langley Park* for ever, appointing twelve Trustees to manage the same, and pay it yearly at *Lady Day* and *Michaelmas*. The Lady *Morison* also gave 30 l. per Ann. for the Preaching of a Lecture in *Watford-Church* every Tuesday Morning before the Market-Bell rings. Others of the *Morisons* have erected eight Alms-houses for so many poor Widows, and given them a Revenue for their Maintenance of two Shillings a-week, two hundred Faggots, Cloth for a Gown, and new Hats every Year, which the Earl of *Essex* constantly pays and allows; as he also does the 10 l. per Ann. given to the Poor on *New Year's-Day* by the Lady *Cooper*, Widow of Sir *Charles Morison*, who also granted a Rent-Charge of 50 l. per Ann. out of her Lands in *Warwickshire*, to be paid to the Vicar at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*. The Lady *Dorothy Morison* also gave 50 l. per Ann. for the putting out of poor Children of this Parish yearly. *Francis Combes* Esq; also gave 10 l. per Ann. to the Free School of *Watford*, for the teaching of poor Children to read, write, and cast Accompts, out of his Lands and Tenements in *Hemelhemsted*, and two Cottages with three Acres of Land, for the Benefit of the poor for ever. *Thomas Baldwin* also of *St. Martins in the Fields*, *London*, gave 40 l. per Ann. out of his Share of *Hide-Park-Waters*, to the Poor of *Watford*. Places of lesser Note in this Hundred are

*Redborne*, so called, says Mr. *Cambden*, from *Red-water*, tho' the River, which runs by it, is no more red than the *Red-Sea*; others supposed its Name to come from Reeds, growing in the River; but the more proper Derivation seems to be from the Road that leads to *St. Albans*, thro' the River to *Dunstable*, for *Red* signifies in our Old English a Road or Passage, and *Burn* is a Rivulet.



*Egelwine* the Black, and *Wincelsted* his Wife, by and with the Consent of *Edward* the Confessor, and *Edithe* his Queen, gave this Manor to the Monastery of *St. Albans*; but *William* the Conqueror being offended with *Frederick* the Abbot, for hindring his March to *London*, took away this Manor from the Abbey, and all other its Lands between *Barnet* and *London-stone*; but after *Frederick's* Death, *Paul*, a Monk of *Caen* in *Normandy*, succeeded, and by the Help of *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, obtained the Restitution of this Manor, and all other its Revenues and Lands; so that in *Domesday-Book* 'tis recorded, That the Abbot of *St. Albans* held seven Hides, and one Virgate of Land in *Redborn*, which Grant King *Henry I.* confirmed; and further gave the Church for the Cloathing of the Monks, which Gift King *John* ratify'd; but it was much defaced afterwards by the *French* when they went to relieve the Castle of *Mount-Sorrel* in *Leicestershire*, then besieged by *William Marshall*, &c.

In ancient Times this Place was very famous for the Relicks of *Amphibalus*, an eminent Preacher, who had converted many in divers Parts of *Britain*, and at length coming to *Verulam*, made a Convert of *St. Alban*, and lodged with him till he was forced to fly, under the Persecution of *Dioclesian*, when *St. Alban* was martyr'd. He travelled into divers Parts, and at last was made Bishop of *Anglesey*, where he appear'd with great Zeal against the Idols and false Gods of the *Welsh*; and being apprehended, was brought to *Verulam*, and put to Death in the same Place, where *St. Alban* had before suffer'd; but the Christians seeing his Body lying neglected, took it, and buried it in this Place, where much Veneration was paid to it, till it was removed and enshrined with *St. Alban's* at *Verulam* in 1178. He was a rare Linguist, and a great Divine for those Times. He wrote a Book against the Errors of the *Gentiles*, some Homilies upon the Evangelists, and other learned Works mention'd by *Bale*. — — This Town is at present most remarkable for the old military Highway, called *Watling-street*, upon which it is seated, and for a certain Brook near it, called *Wenmer*, or *Womer*, which, (as the People generally believe) never

breaketh forth, or swelleth higher than usual, but it foretells a Scarcity of Corn, or some troublesome Times approaching. The Manor of this Town continu'd in the Abbot till the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, and still remains in it.

There is a small Manor in this Town, called *Aignells*, so termed from *John de Aignell*, the Lord of it in King *Edward II's* Reign. *John de Whethamsted* afterwards, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* purchased it for the Use of the Monastery of *St. Albans*; which possess'd it till the Suppression, when it was convey'd by King *Henry VIII.* to *John Cox* Esq; whose Posterity held it till they sold it to Mr. *Besouth*, from whose Family it is passed, by the Marriage of one of his Co-heirs, to *Francis King* Gent. whose Grandson is now Lord of it.

The Church is a Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to the Abbey, which, after the Dissolution, was given to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, and are since vested in the Heirs of Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, who bought them of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Viscount of *St. Albans*. The Building was erected by *John Whethamsted*, and situated near the Town. It is in the Patronage of the Heirs of Sir *Harbottle Grimston* Bart. *Philip Lea*, Vicar of this Parish, was ejected for his Loyalty in 1642, and his Living by Sequestration.

Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that *Durocobrivæ*, a Station, which *Antoninus*, in his Itinerary, mentions, must be hereabout; for he says, *Durocob*, in the *British* or *Welsh* Tongue, signifies the same as *Redborn*, and *Brivæ*, a Bridge or Passage over a River; and this Conjecture is confirmed by the Name of a small Stream running by it, which below *St. Albans* is called *Col*. Indeed the Distance from *Verulam* doth not answer, for *Antoninus* says 'twas twelve Miles, whereas *Reborn* is but seven; which may be easily corrupted, as many Places in the Itinerary are.

*Elstree*, or *Eaglestree*, now a small Village; but when King *Offa* gave it to the Monastery of *St. Albans*, 'twas given by the Name of *Nemus Aquilium*, i. e. *Eagle-wood*, because, as some think, Eagles bred there in those Days; for tho' 'tis now Hills and heathy, yet anciently it abounded with stately Trees, such as those Birds delight to harbour



bour in. At the Time of the Conquest 'tis probable it was a Piece of the Waste overgrown with Wood, which is the Reason that 'tis not mention'd in *Domesday-Book*, Parcel of the Manor of *Park*, which belonged to the Monastery of *St. Albans*.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, it came to the Crown, and afterward was settled by an Act of Parliament 33 *Henry VIII.* on Sir *Anthony Denny*, by the Name of *Parkbury*, in whose Family it continued till 5 *Jac. I.* when it was sold to *Robert Briscoe* of *Aldenham* Esq; who granted it to Sir *Baptist Hickes*, reserving so much of the Court-Baron, as lies within this Parish, to himself and his Heirs, who have enjoy'd it ever since; *Edward Briscoe*, his Nephew, *Edward Briscoe's* Son, being the present Possessor of it.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Presentation of the Crown ever since the Dissolution of the Abbey of *St. Albans*. The Building is near the Street, upon a great Hill, and contains a Body, with a small Isle divided from it, with a wooden Building; at the West End of which hang three small Bells. In the Chancel is a small Monument with a long Epitaph for Mrs. *Olive Atwood*, who died in 1603; and Mr. *Blake*, Rector of this Parish, who died in 1638.

Near this Village, in old Time, stood a very famous City, called *Sulloniaca*, which *Antoninus*, in his Itinerary, places twelve Miles from *London*, and nine from *Verulam*; from which Distance, some have conjectur'd that it was situated about *Barnet*; and Mr. *Cambden* thinks it stood upon *Brockley-hills*, which are in *Middlesex*, because there are some Marks of an old Roman Station there, and there has been much Rubbish of Buildings dug up. And to this Opinion the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* agrees, adding, that in the Place where Mr. *Napier* has lately built a fair House, there has been Coins, Urns, Roman Bricks, &c. found in laying the Foundation, and levelling the Gardens; but Sir *Henry Chancey* seems to accommodate both Opinions, by saying, that Mr. *Norden* making a more curious Inquiry, discover'd by some decay'd Foundations, and sundry Pieces of Roman Coins, that he had found thereabout, that this City stood among the Hills near *Watling-street*,

extending from this Village to *Brockley-hills*. And this Opinion (says that Author) the Inhabitants there confirmed to me.

*Abbots-Langley*, a Village about three Miles distant from *St. Albans*, situated on an Hill, among the Woods, towards the South.

This Town was given by *Egelwine* the Black, and Winefred his Wife, to the Abbots of *St. Albans*, who held it for five Hides and an Half, in the Conqueror's Reign, as *Domesday-Book* shews; from whence it was called *Abbots-Langley*, to distinguish it from the other *Langley*, which afterwards was called *Kings-Langley*, and lies near it, tho' in another Hundred. King *John* confirmed the Grant of this Manor to the Abbey, for the Cloathing of the Monks, and the Abbots held it till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, and remained therein till the 22d Year of King *James I.* when

It was convey'd to *Francis Combe* Esq; who marry'd *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas Greenhill* Gent. but dying May 21. 1641, without Issue, devised this Manor, with most of his Library, and some other Lands, to *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, and *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, for the educating in Piety and Learning, the Descendants of his own and Wife's Family for ever. The Presidents, Fellows, and Scholars, of both these Colleges, have each of them demised their Moiety to *Thomas* and *William Greenhil* by Leases, by Vertue of which they and their Heirs hold the Courts of this Manor, and receive the Rents and Profits of it.

There is another small Manor in this Parish, called *Hide*, which 'tis probable was derived from the former, and took its Name from its first Possessor; but it hath been long since passed to the *Greenhills*, of *Greenhil*, in *Harrow* in *Middlesex*, who have been Owners of it for several Generations, and *William Greenhill* is the present Lord of it.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which *Henry Child* Gent. is the Patron; the Rectory having passed with the Manor from the Abbot into Lay Hands, and from thence is now appropriated to the foremention'd Colleges. The Building is situate in the Middle of the Town, and has a fair Tower at the West End, in which are five Bells, with a short Spire.



In the Church and Chancel are these Monuments and Inscriptions ; for Mr. Robert Ch.l.d, who died in 1501 ; John Lewes, Vicar of this Parish 54 Years, who died in 1626, *Ætat.* 80 ; Mrs. Anne Combe, the Wife of Francis Combe above-mention'd, who, besides what he gave to the Colleges, endow'd a School in this Town ; she died in

1640 ; Nicholas Martin Esq; who died in 1669 ; Robert Nevil, and Elizabeth his Wife, who died in 1679, *Ætat.* 89 ; and George Stringer, who died in 1641 ; and in the Church-yard divers of the Brewers of Westwood, and among them Thomas Brewer, who was Principal of Thavis-Inn, London.

## The Natural History.

**T**HE Soil of this County being for the most Part a chalky Earth, is very fruitful, and produces all Sorts of Grain in great Plenty ; but the Vale of *Ring taylor*, or *Wring-taylor*, which crosses the Northern Part of this County, where the Soil is mix'd with a white Marl, yields the choicest Wheat and Barley, of which Bread and Malt of the greatest Esteem in London are made, above the same Grains sent thither by any other County. The Pastures are but indifferent, producing Fern and Broom, where they are dry, and Rushes, Moss and Bushes, where they are wet. The Land in many Places is subject to bring forth Wood and Coppices, which makes Wood for firing, and Timber for building, plentiful. The Hills are cold and barren.

The Air is clear, sweet, and very healthful, insomuch that not only many of our Kings have had their Palaces here for their own Residence, and the Education of their Children ; but the London Physicians often recommend their Patients to this Air, in hopes, that when Medicines prove ineffectual, this Air may effect a Cure, or prolong Life. This being the general Opinion of it, has induced many of our Gentry to build them handsome Houses, and fine Seats in it ; which are so constantly inhabited, that it is hard to get a Dwelling here ; and when any one chances to be sold, 'tis a common Saying, That they who buy an House in *Hertfordshire*, pay two Years Purchase extraordinary for the Air of it.

The County is water'd with many pleasant Rivers and Brooks, which are great Accommodations to the Houses of the Gentry, afford Plenty of Meadows, advance the Trade of the Inhabitants by Navigation, and yield Variety of Fish ; as Cray-Fish, Trouts, Bream, Carp, Tench, Pearch, Eels, Gudgeons, Roch, and, in one, Salmon. The chief of the Rivers and Brooks are, 1. The *Thames* (the most famous River of England) which rises at three Heads ; at *Tring*, *Penley* and *Bulburn*, and then leaves this Shire. 2. The *Pirral*, which rises in the Parish of *Ippolits*, and drives a Mill at *Much-Wimondley*, called *Pirral-Mill*. 3. The *Hiz*, which gave Name to *Hitchin*. 4. The *Oughton*, which rising near *Hitchin*, runs into *Bedfordshire*. 5. The *Rhee*, which crossing the Road, called *Ermine-street*, falls into the *Cam*. 6. The *Verlun* or *Mure*, which rising at *Row-Beach* in *Watling-street*, receives the *Wenmer* or *Womer*, which by its swelling fore-shews Dearth, or troublesome Times. 7. The *Coln*, which runs by *Watford*. 8. The *Gade*, which gives Name to *Gadesden*. 9. The *Bulborn*, which rising at *Tring*, passes by *Kings Langley*, an ancient Seat of the Royal Family. 10. The *Lea*, which is the greatest River of this County, and divides *Essex* from *Middlesex*. It is navigable up to *Hertford*, and affords Salmon. 11. The *Kime*, which is very observable for its never overflowing in the greatest Rains. 12. The *Beant*, or *Benefician*, which waters the East Side of *Hertford*. 13. The *Rib*, which waters *Standon*, a Market-Town, and receives 14. The *Quin*, at



at Braughing. 15. The *Stort*, which gives Name to *Stortford*, one of the chief Towns of the County. 16. The *New-River*, which was begun by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*; but he being undone by the great Charge, was compleated by the Mayor and Commonalty of that City, who brought it from *Amwell-Springs* to the North Parts of the City, which now enjoys a great Revenue by it.

There are some Waters in this County which are medicinal, viz. at *Barnet* on the Common, on *Northall-Common*, and at *Cutley*. They purge most by Siege. 'Tis supposed that they are impregnated with Allom; but 'tis most certain, that they are mix'd with a fixt Salt; of which it is hard to determine. They work very kindly, and are of great Use to most weakly Bodies, especially such as are Hypochondriacal, or Hysterical. They dissolve tough Flegm in the Intestines better than many other Purgers, and are of great Efficacy in Cholicks, proceeding from that Cause; in short, they are an excellent Remedy against all sharp and hot Humours.

There is also another medicinal Spring at *Watton*, which was discover'd about the Year 1689; and by some Experiments it has been found, that the Water is of the same Nature as *Tunbridge*, if not stronger. It is very useful to create an Appetite, to provoke Urine, to expel Gravel from the Kidneys and Bladder, to sweeten the Blood, to open Obstructions of the Spleen and Hypochondria; in the Green-sickness, and most ill Habits of Body; in the Scurvy, Atrophy and Obstruction of the Mesentery; and in most other Cases, where Chalybeats are proper, or commonly used.

At *Stortford*, on the East Side of the River, is a Spring, called *St. Olyth's-Well*, the Water of which is said to be good for the Eyes.

There are some petrifying Springs in the Grounds of *Broadfield*, and in the Parish of

*Clothall*, which crust over all Things that are laid in them, without Penetration.

This County affords some Plants, which are not at all, or not so commonly found in others.

*Alfne montana minima, Alcini facie, rotundifolia*. Small mountainous round-leav'd Chick-weed, resembling Stone-Basil, found in the mountainous Parts of this County, near *Chalfont St. Peter*.

*Gentianella autumnalis Centaurei minoris foliis*. The autumnal Bastard-Gentian, or Felwort, with Leaves like the lesser Centaury, near the Ruins of Old *Verulam*, by *St. Albans*.

*Hieracii, seu Pilosellæ majoris species humilis nostras*; Shrub-Hawkweed, of the larger Kind, growing in our Country, found on a dry Bank, by a Wood-Side, in the Lane leading from *Hornhill* to *Rickmersworth*.

*Lyfimachia lutea flore globoso*; yellow Loose-Strife, with a globular Tuft of Flowers, said to be found near *Kings-Langley*.

*Mentha Piperata*; Pepper-Mint, or Mint having the Taste of Pepper, found in this County by *Dr. Fales*, a Physician of *Hertford*.

*Militaris aizoides*; Fresh-Water-Soldier, or Water-Aloes, found in the Ditches about *Hatfield-Bishops*.

*Ophris, sive Bisolium palustre*; Marsh-tway-blade, found in the wet Grounds between *Bishops-Hatfield* and *St. Albans*.

*Orchis Myodes major*; the greater Fly-Orchis, found near *Welling*.

*Helleborine latifolia flore albo clausa*; Broad-leav'd Bastard-Hellebore with a white close Flower, growing near *Diggeswell*.

*Sphondilium montanum laciniatum*; jagged Cow-Parfnep, growing near *Tring*.

*Campanula Alpina minor rotundifolia*; the lesser Mountain Bell-flower, with narrow Leaves, growing about *Rickmersworth*.



## BARONETS of this County, viz.

**SIR** Charles Morison of Caishoberry Kt. created May 22, 1611. Bart. 63. extinct.

Thomas Puckering, of Weston, Esq; created Novem. 25, 1612. Bart. 81, extinct.

Sir Richard Lucy, of Broxburn, Kt. created March 11, 1617. Bart. 100, extinct.

Sir John Boteler, of Hatfield Wood-Hall, Kt. created April 12, 1620. made afterwards Lord Boteler of Bramfield. Bart. 126, extinct.

Sir Nicholas Hide, of Albury, Kt. created Novem. 8, 1621. Bart. 160, extinct.

Sir John Gerrard, of Lamer, Kt. created Febr. 16, 1621, Bart. 169.

Sir John Leventhorp, of Shingley-Hall, Kt. created May 30, 1622. Bart. 178, extinct.

John Spencer, of Offley, Esq; created March 14, 1626. Bart. 205.

John Read, of Brocket-Hall, Esq; created March 16, 1641. Bart. 377, extinct.

Brocket Spencer, of Offley, Esq; created Sept. 26, 1642. Bart. 415, extinct.

Henry Anderson, of Penley, Esq; created July 3, 1643. Bart. 426.

John Boteler, of Bramfield, Esq; created Decem. 7, 1643. Bart. 437.

Jonathan Keate, of Hoo, Esq; created June 12, 1660. Bart. 480.

Sir Job Harby, of Aldenham, Kt. created July 17, 1660. Bart. 527.

Sir Thomas Hewit, of Pishoberry, created July 12, 1660. created afterwards Lord Viscount Hewit. Bart. 527, extinct.

Sir Richard Franklin, of Moor-Park, Kt. created Octob. 19, 1660. Bart. 568.

Heneage Featherstone, of Blakesware, Esq; created Decem. 4, 1660. Bart. 580.

Robert Slingsby, of Newcells, Esq; created March 16, 1660. Bart. 621.

Robert Dicer, of Uphall, Esq; created March 18, 1660. Bart. 624. extinct.

Edwin Sadler, of Temple-Dinsley, Esq; created Decem. 3. 1661. Bart. 684.

Thomas Brograves, of Hammels, Esq; created March 18. 1662. Bart. 720.

William Leman, of Northall, Esq; created March 3. 1664. Bart. 756.

Robert Jocelin, of Hide-Hall, Esq; created June 8. 1665. Bart. 762.

Benjamin Maddox, of Wormley, Esq; created Mar. 11, 1675. Bart. 822.

\* William Dyer, of Totenham, Esq; created July 6, 1678. Bart. 845.

Jeremiah Snome, of Salesbury, Esq; created Jan. 25, 1678. Bart. 849.

Thomas-Pope Blunt of Tittenhanger Esq; created Jan. 27. 1679. Bart. 854.

Sir George Walker, of Bushey Hall, Kt. created Jan. 28, 1679. Bart. 855.

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\* N. B. Since Sir William Dugdale and Dr. Heylin have both of them put Mr. Dyer of Totenham in this County, it is not thought fit to recede from so great Authority, but 'tis to be feared there is a Mistake, because there is no such Place as Totenham in this County, and he is known to have dwelt in Totenham in Middlesex.



## GENTLEMEN, and others of EMINENCY in this County.

**H**enry Cary, Lord Viscount Falkland, in Scotland, made Lord Deputy of Ireland by King James I. Sept. 8. 1622. He was a most accomplished Gentleman and compleat Courtier, and discharged his great Trust so very well, that none but a few rebellious Irish complained of his Usage, tho' he kept even them in Subjection by Lenity and not Severity. He was born at Aldenham, where his Father, Sir Edward Cary, had bought a Seat, and died in 1633. In his Time the memorable Protestation was made by the Bishops in Ireland, and published by Dr. Downham, Bishop of London-Derry in Christ-Church, Dublin, against Popery.

Sir John Mandevile, a learned Physician, and great Traveller, who spent 34 Years in viewing the most remarkable Places of the World, insomuch that he was grown out of the Knowledge of his Friends. He wrote an Itinerary thro' Africa, and the East and North Parts of Asia, Countries then least known to the English; yet it was not so much valued by them as it was in foreign Parts, because there were many strange Things which their Ignorance thought incredible. He was born at St. Albans, enjoy'd a fair Estate, and dying in 1372, was buried there.

Sir John King, descended by his Father's Side from Monsieur du Roy, alias King, the French Resident in England in King James I's Reign. He was educated in Queen's College in Cambridge, where he had these eminent Men Cotemporaries, and intimate Acquaintance, Mr. Samuel Jacomb, Dr. Zach. Cradock, Dr. Simon Patricke, and Dr. Walter Needham. He was inclined to the Study of Divinity, but by his Parents Order, he took himself to the Law, in which Profession he became so eminent, that he was made Solicitor-General

to the Duke of York, and one of the Counsel in Ordinary to King Charles II. who knighted him, and was wont to say, that he delighted to hear him plead at the Council-board. He was born at St. Albans, but lies buried in the Temple-Church, London.

Sir Francis Pemberton, Son of Ralph Pemberton Gent. twice Mayor of St. Albans, who was descended of the Pembertons of Pemberton, in the County-Palatine of Lancaster. Sir Goddard Pemberton settled first of this Family at St. Albans in 1615, and there was this great Lawyer born: He was educated to the Law in the Inner-Temple, and was so great a Proficient in it, that he was made Lord Chief Justice of both Benches successively, knighted, and sworn of the Privy-Council. He died in 1697, *Ætat.* 72. and lies buried in the Parish Church of Highgate, where he built him an House, and resided.

Sir Thomas White Kt. Citizen and Merchant-Taylor in London, and Lord-Mayor there in 1553, was born at Rickmersworth. He built Gloucester Hall, and afterwards erected and endowed St. John's-College in Oxford, and gave great Sums of Money to several Corporations, to be employed for the Benefit of the poor Freemen, sometimes one, and sometimes another, who resided in them.

Julian Barnes, Abbot of Sopwell, who wrote a Book entitled, *The Gentleman's Recreation, or Book of St. Albans*, so called, because it was printed in that Town, in a thin Folio, in 1481, soon after Printing was brought into England, by William Caxton, a Mercer in London.

Mrs Chancey, Mother of Sir Henry, died lately at Tardlyberry, in the hundredth Year of her Age.



## The Ecclesiastical History.

**T**HIS County of *Hertford* is divided between the Bishops of *London* and *Lincoln*, as to the Church-Government. The Deanery of *Braughing* consisting of 29 Parishes, which lie in the Hundreds of *Braughing*, *Edwinstree*, and *Hertford*, and are under the Archdeacon of *Middlesex*; and the Jurisdiction of *St. Albans*, which consists of 22 Parishes, and is subject to the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*; but were formerly exempt from the Visitation of the Bishop, and belonged to the Abbot of that House only, are now included in the See of *London*. The rest of the Shire belongs to the See of *Lincoln*, and is divided, for the better Administration of Church-Government, into the Deaneries of *Barkhamsted*, which contains 14 Parishes; *Hitching*, which has in it 10 Parishes, *Hertford* 17, and *Baldocke*, 26; but *Pelham-Sarners*, commonly called *Burnt-Pelham*, and *Furnels Pelham*, are exempt, and Peculiars to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, for they are the Ordinaries there, and the Treasurers are Patrons.

This County being near *London*, and for the most Part a Residence of our Kings, both of the *Saxon* and *Norman* Race; divers Synods about Ecclesiastical Matters were held here, as the Occasions of the Church required, viz.

I. A National Synod, or Parliamentary Council, was held at *Hertford*, Sept. 4. 673, in which were assembled *Nisin* and *Kentin*, two Kings of the Heptarchy; *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Putta*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*; and divers other Bishops, and all the Nobles. The Archbishop was President; and when they were all met, he produced a Book, in which he had noted ten Articles taken out of the Book of Canons, which he requir'd to be receiv'd.

1. That the Feast of *Easter* should be kept on the Sunday following the 14th Day of the first Month.

2. That no Bishop should intermeddle in another Bishop's Diocese, but content himself in the Government of his own Flock.

3. That no Bishop should disturb any Monastery, consecrated to God, nor take away by Violence any of the Goods, or Lands belonging to it.

4. That Monks shall not remove from one Monastery to another without Leave of their own Abbot, but continue in the Obedience promised at their Conversion.

5. That no Clergymen shall go out of their own Diocese into another without a Testimonial from their own Bishop; and if they do, and are received, shall be sent for Home; and if they refuse to come, both they and their Receiver shall be liable to Excommunication.

6. That Bishops, and other Clergymen, being Strangers, shall be content with an hospitable Reception, and shall not perform any Priestly Office without the Licence of the Bishop, in whose Diocese they would remain.

7. That Synods should meet twice a year; but because divers Impediments may hinder it, a Synod should meet once a Year on the Calends of *August* at *Cloweshoe*.

8. That no Bishop should strive for Precedence ambitiously, but observe the Order and Time of their Consecration in taking Place one of another.

9. That as the Number of Christians increases, more Bishops shall be ordained.

10. That none shall marry with any Person contrary to the Orders of the Church, nor any Priest solemnize an incestuous Marriage. That none shall put away his Wife, except for Fornication; but if any Man does put away his Wife, he shall not be married to another Woman, but remain single, or be reconciled to his Wife.

These Articles were confirmed by the Subscription of all their Hands, and 'twas ordain'd



ordain'd that all, who should act against the same, should be degraded, if a Priest; and excommunicated from the Society of all Christians, if Laymen.

II. When *Eutyches* disturbed the Faith of the Church at *Constantinople* by his Heresy, *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, desirous to preserve the *English* Churches from that Contagion, called a Synod of venerable Bishops and learned Men at *Hatfield*, Octob. 15. 681; it was then called *Heathfield*, from its Situation on a barren Hill. The Archbishop presided; and *Adrian*, the Legate, *Putta*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *Waldhere*, Bishop of *London*, *Saxvulfe* and *Cuthbald*, Abbots, and *John*, Archcantor of *St. Peters*, were present, and unanimously declar'd the true and orthodox Faith in this Manner, according as Christ deliver'd it to his Disciples, and as it is contain'd in the Symbols of the Holy Fathers, viz.

1. That the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are the Trinity Consubstantial in Unity, and Unity in Trinity, i. e. One God in three Subsistences, or Persons, Consubstantial, of equal Glory and Honour.

2. That they received the five Holy Universal Synods; one held at *Nice*, against *Arius's* Opinions; another at *Constantinople*, against *Macedonius* and *Eudoxius*; a third at *Ephesus*, against *Nestorius*; the fourth at *Chalcedon*, against *Eutyches* and *Nestorius*; and another at *Constantinople*, against *Theodorus*, *Theodoret*, and the Epistles of *Ibas* and their Opinions, contrary to *St. Cyrill's* Doctrine; and further confirm'd the Synod held at *Rome*, under Pope *Martin*, in the ninth Year of the Emperor *Constantine*.

3. King *Ethelred* also ratify'd and confirm'd the Gifts which his Brethren *Penda* and *Wolfe*, and his Sisters *Kinneburg* and *Kineswith* had conferred by Will or otherwise to *St. Peter* and the Abbots of *Ely*, and declar'd his Pleasure, That their Anniversary Days should be observ'd, for the Good of his and their Souls; to which he added, some Lands, called *Bredune*, *Herpingas*, and *Cedenac*, with their Appurtenances and Liberties, as he possess'd them, praying that the Anathema of the Pope, and all Bishops, might fall upon every one that shall injure or prejudice his Gift in any Thing.

III. *Offa* having enshrined the Relicks of *St. Alban*, (which being advertised to seek

for, he found by a Light darting from Heaven, upon the Place of his Burial) with Gold and precious Stones; he called a Council at *Verulam*, where Archbishop *Humbert*, his Suffragans, and all the chief Governors of Cities met, and diligently and effectually treated together about selecting a Convent of Monks, building a Monastery, and endowing it with great and Royal Privileges in the Place where the Relicks were found, as being consecrated by his Blood. But by their Advice, *Offa* was obliged to go to *Rome* to Pope *Adrian*, to be absolv'd of his Sins, especially that of murdering *Albert*, King of the *Angles*. The Pope was before advertised of his coming, and received him with great Joy; and *Offa* having confessed his Sins with great Sorrow, *Adrian* imposed these Things upon him by Way of Penance, viz.

1. That *Albert* should be canoniz'd for a Saint at his Charge, and that he should build the Cathedral at *Hereford*, and dedicate it to him.

2. That he should forthwith erect a fair Monastery to the Memory of *St. Alban*, in the Place where he suffer'd, which having engag'd him to do, the Pope dismiss him with an Absolution, and his Apostolical Benediction.

The King being returned safe into *England*, he call'd another Council at this City of *Verulam*, and by the Advice of his Bishops and Nobles, proceeded to the Building of the Monastery of *St. Alban*, and gave large Revenues to it for the Maintenance of an hundred black Monks, and that great Hospitality might be kept there, because *Watling-street*, thro' which there was continual travelling, lay near it, and because he accounted it a pious Thing to entertain Travellers freely, he erected an House, near the Monastery, to receive them, and endowed it with great Revenues and Privileges.

This King also confirm'd the famous Alms called *Peter-pence*, towards the maintaining of a *Saxon* School at *Rome*; which was, a Penny of every House or Family, payable yearly at the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, which is on *August 1*.

IV. *Offa* having, according to his Promise, built on the Hill over-against *Old Verulam*, in a Place called *Holmkurst*, where



*St. Alban's* Bones were found, a goodly and large Monastery to the Memory of that Saint, and laid his Bones under a Marble Stone, with an Inscription of his Name and Sufferings, called a Council at *Celcyth*, Anno 793, and there by the Advice of nine Kings, two Archbishops, thirteen Bishops, and eight Dukes, gave to the Lord *Jesus*, and *St. Alban* the Martyr, 34 Mansions at *Kageshoo*, (now *Cashe*) six Mansions at *Hanhamsted*, (now *Hempsted*) and ten Mansions at *Stanemere*, with the Corn-fields, Meadows, Feedings, Woods, and all Things to them belonging, in hopes of present Prosperity and future Happiness, in this Form :

1. He adjur'd all Men by the Name of Almighty God, and his terrible Judgments, that no King, Bishop, or other Person, should ever hereafter dare to change, take away, or demolish, any of these Gifts dedicated to God and his holy Martyr, nor presume to molest their Church or Woods.

2. He order'd and appointed, that all their Lands and Goods should be free from all Taxes and Tribute.

3. He desir'd, that all his Successors would as freely aid, defend, and take Care of his Church, and all its Rights and Revenues, as he himself had done, that they might have the Blessing and Protection of the holy Martyr ; and if they evilly intreated them, they should be accountable to the Tribunal of Christ.

4. He constituted *Willigod*, the first Abbot, and committed to him the Care of the Church, the Government of the Monks, and the Management of all the Revenues of the House.

5. He commanded and adjur'd all the Monks, in the Name of God, that they, and all others, should live reverently and regularly under their Abbot, according to the Order and Rule of *St. Benedict*,

6. And lastly, That they should make continual Intercessions for the Soul of himself, his Relations and Friends, at the Canonical Hours in the Church. This, when he had done, he confirm'd all his Gifts with the Sign of the Cross, which was the only Way of Signature among the Saxons.

V. King *Offa* again in 795, two Years after the former, called another Council at *Beornanford*, and with the Consent of *Egfrid* his Son, and in the Presence of one Arch-

bishop, three Bishops, three Abbots, and twelve Dukes, gave by his Charter twelve Mansions at *Etwinxislaune*, three at *Scelfaune*, ten at *Shintaulaune*, with a Wood, called *Horowood*, and five Mansions at *Ligtune*, and granted

1. That the Church of *St. Alban*, and all the Possessions thereof, should be from henceforth always free, and quit from all Tributes and Taxes, repairing of Bridges and Castles, and making of Trenches against the Enemy.

2. That the Abbot and Monks, and all their Churches, should be free from Episcopal Jurisdiction.

3. That Part of the Mulcts and Fines, which shall hereafter be inflicted upon Persons for Theft, Fornication, or the like Offences, within their Liberty, which shall belong to the King, shall always be given to this Monastery ; and then granted divers other Manors to this Church.

VI. *Bertulfe*, King of the *Mercians*, who often resided at his Palace at *Benington*, called a Council there, Anno 850, or thereabouts, and the Prelates and Nobles of *Mercia* being there assembled, *Askil*, a Monk of the Monastery of *Croyland*, in the Name of the Abbot *Siward*, and the other Monks, made grievous Complaints of very many Losses and Injuries lately brought upon their Monastery by the neighbouring *Danes*, and their deceitful Enemies ; and in Reparation thereof, King *Bertulfe* not only granted them very large Manors, but conferred on their Monastery very splendid Liberties in a Charter, which was shortly after most solemnly confirmed in another Council held at

VII. *Kingsbury*, where the same King keeping his Court often, celebrated a Council on Friday after *Easter*, Anno 851, and was there present himself with one Archbishop, six Bishops, three Abbots, two Dukes, three Earls, King *Ethelwolph's* Cupbearer, and the Pope's Legate, by whose Advice he treated of the great Affairs of the Kingdom ; and having set out the Bounds and Marches of the Abbey of *Croyland*, solemnly confirm'd them.

VIII. On the 17th of *December*, Anno 1232, 16 Hen. III. a great Council of Abbots, Priors and Archdeacons, with almost all the Nobility of the Kingdom, Masters and Clerks



Clerks, met at *St. Albans*, by the Command of the Pope, that they might celebrate the Divorce between the Countess of *Essex* and her Husband *Humphrey de Bohun*; which being perform'd, the Consistory was dismiss'd, and they all return'd to their own Homes.

IX. About the Year 1019, another Council was held at *Eanham*, at the Instance of *Ælfeage*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Wulstan*, Archbishop of *York*; in which was decreed, among other Things.

1. That Priests, who then had two or three Wives, should not marry.

2. That none should be sold out of *England*, especially to Pagans.

3. That Widows should remain single a Year after their Husband's Death.

This County, tho' small, had many Monasteries and other religious Foundations, the good Air being thought as proper for the Clergy as Laity; of which the chief was

*St. Albans*, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, built in the very Place where *St. Alban* was martyr'd, in the Time of *Dioclesian's* Persecution. It was then call'd *Verulam*. Ten Years after the Persecution had ceased, the Christians built a Church to his Memory; but that being destroy'd by the Wars between the *Britains*, *Picts* and *Saxons*, *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, about the Year 793, repaired the old Church, built a Monastery by it, and having translated *St. Alban's* Relicks into a Shrine, and obtain'd of Pope *Adrian* to have him canonized, stock'd it with an hundred Monks, whom he endow'd with large Revenues, and in a Council at *Celcyth* made Constitutions for their Orders and Security.

In the Year 1154, *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Alba*, (an *English-man*, born near this Monastery) being chosen Pope, assumed the Name of *Adrian IV*. He granted many Privileges to this Abbey, viz. That as *St. Alban* was the first Martyr of *England*, this Abbot should be the first Abbot of *England* in Order and Dignity. 2. That the Abbot, or Monk, whom he should appoint Archdeacon, should have a Pontifical Jurisdiction over the Priests and Laymen in all the Possessions belonging to this Church. 3. That no Archbishop, Bishop or Legate, only the Pope himself, should be concern'd in the Affairs of their Monastery, to inspect

or regulate them. 4. That the Abbot should collect and receive the *Rome'scot*, or *Peter-pence*, thro' all the Province of *Hertford*; Privileges which no Prior or Abbot else enjoy'd the like.

This King *Offa* having created divers Houses near his Monastery for the Reception of Strangers and Travellers, and for the necessary Habitation and use of the Servants and Officers belonging to the Monastery; they, in Process of Time, increas'd to a Town, which was call'd by the Name of the Saint to whom the Monastery was dedicated, *St. Albans*.

A perfect Catalogue of the Abbots of this House being preserv'd, and many Things remarkable being either done by them, or happening in their Time, it can't be amiss to give a brief Account of the most famous of them. *Edrick*, the second Abbot, and *Vulfig*, the third, were of the Royal Family. This last gave great Scandal to his Monks, by his Pride in wearing Silk Vestments, eating and drinking sumptuously, conversing with Noble-women, riding a-hunting, &c. which so rais'd the hatred of the Convent against him, that he died under their Curse, of Poison, as is said. *Wulnoth* succeeded him. In his Time, the *Danes* ravaging in the Island, stole away some of *St. Alban's* Bones, and carrying them into *Denmark*, enshrined them in a religious House, that they might be worshipp'd in their Nation, as they were in *England*.

*Eadfrith* was his Successor; and while he was Abbot, *Ulpho*, his Prior, by his Permission, built a famous Chapel to the Honour of *St. German*. He resign'd his Place, and *Ulsin* was chose into it. This Abbot obtained a Charter of Confirmation of all the Grants to his Monastery, and procur'd a Market of King *Ethelred*. He enlarged the Town with many Houses, built three Churches, viz. *St. Peter's*, *St. Stephen's*, and *St. Michael's*, and made it a Borough. He also built *St. Mary Magdalen's* Chapel. *Legfric*, the 10th Abbot, was a Man of signal Piety, and being born to an Estate, gave it his younger Brother. He was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Alfric*, his younger Brother, succeeded him. He compil'd the Life of *St. Alban*.

Q q q q q q 2

Frederick,



*Frederick*, the stout Abbot of this House, who so bravely oppos'd the Conqueror, and brought him to good Terms, was the 13th Abbot. In his Time, *Anno* 1075, there was a Council held at *London*, wherein *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, presided, in which it was decreed, That no Bishop, Abbot, or Clergyman, should give Judgment touching the Life of any Man, or Loss of Member, nor justify any that do; and at a Council at *Winchester*, held the Year following, it was decreed further, That no Canon should marry; and that, tho' Priests that had Wives should keep them, yet such as had none should not take any, and that Bishops should not ordain marry'd Men Priests or Deacons.

*Paul*, his Successor, was a great Benefactor to this Abbey, in not only recovering their Lands, and restoring the Buildings, but reforming the Rule of the Monastery to that Degree, as to make it a School of religious and pious Discipline; and *Richard* his Follower, obtain'd a Confirmation of all their Cells, Manors, Lands and Tithes, with all their Liberties and Privileges from King *William Rufus*, and King *Henry I.* who granted the Town a Fair to be held every Year, and to continue eight Days next before the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, and to the Abbot Free-warren in all his Lands, within five Miles of *St. Albans*, and that all his Tenants should be discharged from the Payment of all Tolls.

*Jeffrey*, the next Abbot, gave to the Sacristy of this Monastery the Church of *St. Mary* of *Rickmersworth*, and to the Infirmary, for Medicines for the Sick, the Church of *St. Peter* in this Town. He founded the Hospital of *St. Julian*, and assigned divers Portions of Tithes for the Maintenance of the Poor he placed in it, and erected a Nunnery at *Sopwell*, with a Yard for the Burial-place of the Nuns only. His Successor *Ralph* procur'd a Confirmation of all their Possessions and Privileges granted by former Kings, and others, of King *Stephen*.

*John de Cella*, a Man of mean Parentage, but great Piety, was the 21st Abbot. In his Time, King *John*, *Reg. 1.* granted to God and the Church of *St. Alban*, and the Monks there, divers Lands, and great Liberties, summon'd the Reeves of all the Villages of

this County to *St. Albans*, to enquire what Damages every Bishop had sustain'd, and what was due to them, and held a Parliament there to publish his Peace, enforce his Grandfather's Laws, and forbid all unjust Exactions before made by the King's Officers, Sheriffs, Foresters, &c. *William* of *Trompington*, his Successor, was, at the Council of *Lateran*, called by Pope *Innocent III.* where he behaved himself with such Learning and Discretion, that he was admir'd by the Pope and Bishops.

*John* of *Hertford* succeeded him. In his Time the Pope sent them Letters to pay 500 Marks to certain Merchants, tho' they ow'd him nothing, threatening them, that unless they paid them within a Month, they should be suspended; which not doing, the Convent was made subject to the Pope's Interdict fifteen Days; and to reverse it, comply'd with his unjust Exaction. *John* of *Berkhamstead* was the next Abbot, to whom King *Edward I.* confirmed their Exemption from all Secular and Ecclesiastical Authority, the Abbot's Episcopal Power, &c. to which Pope *Honorius* join'd his Confirmation, upon Condition of paying to the Apostolick See yearly for the said Liberties one Ounce of Gold.

*Hugh* was the 27th Abbot. He much enlarged the Revenues of his Church, by purchasing the Manor of *Caldecot* and other Possessions. In this Abbot's Time, *St. Albans* sent Burgeses to Parliament several Times. His Successors were *Richard de Wallinford*, a very learned Man; *Michael de Mentemore*, in whose Time *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* rais'd Commotions in divers Counties, and troubled his Abbey; but the Forces of King *Richard II.* prevailing, and the Rebels being dispersed, all the Commons of this County, from 15 to 60 Year's old, were summoned to appear in the great Court of this Abbey to take an Oath to be faithful Subjects, and never disturb the Peace; *John Moot*, who built a Seat for the Abbots at *Tittenhanger*; *John* of *Whethamsted*, who set up the painted Glass, representing the Images of the ancient Philosophers, who had testified of the Incarnation of Christ, and the Histories of the Bible, in the Church, Chapels, and Abbey. The Battle of *Wakefield* was fought in his Time; *William Al-*  
ban,



ban, in whose Time Printing first came into England; *William Willingsford*, who built the rich and costly Front of the High Altar at the Expence of 1100 Marks; *Thomas Wolsey*, afterwards the great Cardinal; *Robert Cotton*, and *Richard Boreman*, alias *Stevenache*, who, with the Convent, surrendered this rich Monastery into the King's Hands, then valued at 2102 l. 7 s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Dug. 2510 l. 6 s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ . per Ann Speed.

The Surrender of this Monastery being so free in it self, and exemplary to many others, the King in Consideration thereof by his Charter, dated Decemb. 14, 1538, gave yearly Pensions, during Life, to the Abbot 266 l. 13 s. 4 d. unless he gave him some Promotion of an equal Value; and to the Monks, viz. *Thomas Kingsbury* 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. and near 40 more lesser Sums, but none exceeding 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.

*St. Julians*, an Hospital founded by *Jesfery*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, for certain poor People, then call'd *Lazars*, which he endowed with divers Parcels of Tithes for their Maintenance; King *Henry II.* confirmed the Settlement.

For the better Government of the Brethren of this Hospital, these several Orders were made. 1. That their Habit should be a Tunick and Supertunick of plain Rustet. 2. That they be single, or if marry'd, separated from their Wives, with the full Consent of both Parties. 3. That no Woman should enter into the House, except the common Laundress, or a Mother, or Sister, to visit their Relations when sick, without the License of the Custos. 4. That every Brother, at his Admittance, shall make Oath to obey the Abbot of *St. Albans*, and his Archdeacon, &c.

Upon the Dissolution of this Abbey, this Hospital came to the Crown; which pass'd it to *Thomas Lee*, from whose Family it came to *Sir Everard Digby*, whose Son sold it to *John Ellis Esq;* a Draper of London, whose Son *Thomas* sold it in 1693 to *Henry Killigrew Esq;* one of the Admirals of the Navy, who is the present Owner of it.

*St. Mary de Pratis*, or *de Pree*, i. e. *St. Mary in the Meadows*; so called, because it was situate in a Place compass'd round with Meadows, Garine, or Warine. The 20th Abbot of *St. Albans*, with the Consent of his

Convent, founded an Hospital for leprous Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, near *St. Albans*, giving them a Place to build their Chapel on in the End of the arable Field and Meadow of *Kingsbury*, and for their Sustentation, all the Procurations of the Kings, *Offa* and *Henry*, and Pope *Adrian*, with those that happen at the Death of the Abbots, and the Tithes of the Lordship of *Luton*, and many other Things.

King *John* by his Charter, dated May 1. Reg. 5. for the Health of his own and Ancestors Souls, and those of his Heirs, gave to God and this Church of *St. Mary de Pree*, and to the leprous and diseased Women there, 30 Acres of *Essart-Land*, in his Wood of *Elbroc*, to have and to hold in pure, free, and perpetual Alms, and they held them till the Downfall of the Abbies.

Upon the Dissolution of the Monastery of *St. Albans*, this Hospital came to the Crown, and King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. granted the Scite of it to *Sir Ralph Rowlet*, whose Son, of the same Name, dying without Issue, it came to his Sisters and Co-heirs, of which the younger, who was marry'd to *Mr. Ralph Jennings*, of *Church*, in *Somersetshire*, obtain'd this Estate in the Partition, whose Descendant *Sarah*, Dutchesse of *Marlborough*, (the Duke having bought her two Sisters Parts) is now the Owner of it.

*St. German's Chapel*, built by *Ulpho*, Prior of *St. Albans*, a Man of great Holiness, in Memory of *Germanus*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, who with the Assistance of *Lopus*, Bishop of *Trois*, who were sent for by the British Bishops to oppose the *Pelagian* Heresy, which, by the Preaching of *Agricola*, Son too Bishop *Severiancy*, began to spread much in this Island, had so effectually vindicated and defended the Truth, that that Heresy was quite vanquished. The *Britains* being sensible of the blessed Effects of his Labour, built many Churches to his Memory in divers Parts of the Kingdom; and among others, this holy Prior erected this Chapel to him, near the ruin'd Wall of *Old Winton-lam*, because he had there zealously preach'd the Word of God.

The Ruins of this Chapel were lately to be seen, but then it was expos'd to a profane Use; *Sir Thomas Cotton* purchased it about



about the Year 1687, and not long after sold it to *Henry Killigrew Esq*; one of the Vice-Admirals of the *English Fleet* in 1693, who has since quite demolish'd it.

*Sopewell*, near *St. Albans*, an House for *Benedictine Nuns*, built upon this Occasion. Two religious Women made themselves a poor Booth with Leaves of Trees, and cover'd it with Bark, by *Eywood*, near the River, living in great Abstinence, Chastity and Prayer a considerable Time, with which *Jeffery*, the 16th Abbot of *St. Albans*, being made acquainted, he built them a Cell, appointed them to be cloathed with Vests, after the Manner of Nuns, and to live after the Rule of *St. Benedict*. He gave them also certain Possessions and Rents to support their religious Life; but being tender of the Reputation of his Nuns, he order'd, that they should be always lock'd up in their House, and that none should be taken into the College but a select Number of Virgins, not to exceed thirteen; and to them he gave a Burying-place, which he caused to be consecrated, and appointed, that none but the Nuns of that House should be buried there.

*Henry de Albancio*, and *Cicely*, his Wife, with *Roger*, his Brother, and *Robert*, his Son, gave two Hides and one Virgate of Land in their Manor of *Cotes*, and *Richard de Tany* his Land, call'd *Blackhide*, in the Soke of *Tidehang*, to God, *Mary*, the Mother of Christ, and the Maidens of this Cell, in pure, free, and perpetual Alms, quit of all Services, Customs and Exactions.

Upon the Dissolution, King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Sir Richard Leigh Kt.* from whom it passed by a Daughter to *Edward Sadler*, 2d Son of *Sir Ralph Sadler Bart.* in whose Family it continu'd in the Issue male a while, but that failing, it went in Marriage to *Thomas Saunders*, of *Flamsted*, Esq; who sold it to *Sir Harbottle Grimstone Bart.* from whom it is now descended to his great Grandson *Grimstone Luckin Esq*; Valued at 68 l. 8 s. per Ann. Speed. Weaver. 40 l. 7 s. 10 d. Dudg.

*Cheshunt*, a *Benedictine Nunnery*, standing near the River *Lea*, which was anciently possess'd by the Canons of *Cathele*; but King *Henry III.* remov'd them, Reg. 24. and granted it to the Nuns of *Cheshunt* to hold of

him and his Heirs in pure and perpetual Alms, as it continu'd to the Dissolution, when

It came to the Crown, and was given by King *Edward VI.* to *Anthony Denny Esq*; whose Grandson *Edward*, Lord *Denny*, Earl of *Norwich*, sold it to *Robert Dewhurst Esq*; *Custos Rotulorum* of the King's Bench, who gave this Manor to *Anne Gill*, whose Brother *John Gill* sold it to *John Mortimer Gent.* the present Possessor. Valued at the Suppression at 14 l. 10 s. per Ann. Dudg. 27 l. 6 s. 8 d. Speed.

*Flamsted*, a *Benedictine Nunnery*, consisting of a Prioress and ten Nuns, founded by *Roger de Tony*, and dedicated to *St. Giles* in the Wood. They were independent on any other religious House, and endowed by their Founder with large Demesnes.

By the Accession of new Grants from others of the Family of the *Tonys*, and *Agatha*, Widow of *William de Gadesden*, who gave all her Lands in *Hamelamestede*, and *Isabel*, Daughter of *Bernard Fitz-Nicholas*, who gave all her Lands in *Edelsbury*, the Revenues of this House were much increased; but at the Dissolution, coming to the Crown, King *Henry VIII.* granted them to *Sir Richard Page*, then Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners.

From *Sir Richard*, this Manor passed by his only Daughter to the *Skipwiths* of *Lincolnshire*, who sold it to *Mr. Saunders* of *Puttenham*, in this County, but descended of the *Saunders* in *Buckinghamshire*, whose Descendant, *Thomas Saunders Esq*; a Member of the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*, made the Manor-house a fine Seat, which by his only Daughter and Heir is now come to *Sir Edward Seabright Bart.* who is Lord of it. Valued at the Dissolution at 30 l. 19 s. 8 d $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Ann. Dudg. 46 l. 10 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Ann. Speed.

*Hertford*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, or black Monks, founded by *Ralph de Limesey*, *William* the Conqueror's Sister's Son. He gave them three Hides and a half of Land in *Hertford*, the Tithes of *Periton*, and divers other Places, a Mill, Pasture for their Cattle, and Feed for their Hogs in his Woods, and gave it thus endowed to the Abbey of *St. Albans*, for the Redemption of the Souls of himself, Wife and Children, and



and the Abbot obliged himself to place six Monks there to perform divine Offices; and in Case their Revenue should be increased, a greater Number. He became the first Abbot of his own House, and consented that his Wife *Hawise* should give her Dowry from *Nigel de Bradewell* to this Cell, in which he was buried.

His Posterity, *Alan*, his Son, *Gerrard*, his Grandson, and *John*, his great Grandson, added to his Gifts the Tithes of *Amwell* and *Ichentone* in *Warwickshire*, two Yard-Lands in *Periton*, and divers other Rents and Privileges, which the Monks enjoy'd till the Dissolution, when this Manor coming to the Crown, 26 Hen. VIII. it was by Patent granted to *Anthony Denny* Esq; then one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole, whose Posterity sold it to *Martin Trot* Esq; from whom it passed to the *Willis's* of *Cambridgeshire*, who sold it to Sir *John Harrison* Kt. in whose Heirs it now is.

*Hitchin*; here were two small Priories, the one of white *Carmelites*, founded by *John Blomvil*, *Adam Rouse*, and *John Cobham*, and dedicated to our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin; and King *Edward II.* confirm'd the Endowments. These Monks held this House till 21 Henry VIII. when it was surrender'd to that King, being valued at 4 l. 9 s. 4 d. per Ann. After the Dissolution, it was granted to *Edward Watson* and *Henry Herdson* Gent. who convey'd it to the *Radcliffs*, in which Family it still remains, Sir *Ralph Radcliff* being the present Owner.

The other of *Benedictine* Monks, founded on certain Lands, called *Newbigging*, valued at the Suppression at 15 l. 1 s. 11 d. Speed. but 13 l. 16 s. Dug. King *Henry VIII.* gave the Scite of this Priory to *John Coke* Esq; and his Heirs; from whom they have pass'd thro' divers Hands to Mr. *Joseph Kemp*, School-master of this Town, who converted the House into a School in 1655, and devised the Lands to charitable Uses.

*Kings-Langley*, a Priory of *Dominicans*, or Preaching Friars, founded by *Roger*, the Son of *Robert Helle*, an *English* Baron, who gave to the Fraternity of it 68 Perches of Land, in the said Parish, to hold in pure Alms. King *Henry III.* who erected a Palace here, gave the Manor of *Langley* to this

Priory, and the Vesture of *Chipperville Wood* for the Fewel, and other Necessaries of their House for ever, to which King *Edward IV.* added *Home-Hark* and *Friars-Meadow*, and the Toll of the King's Mill; yet we find, that King *Henry VII.* and King *Henry VIII.* settled this Manor of *Langley* upon their respective Queens during their Life.

At the Dissolution, the Prior and Convent surrender'd their House and Revenues to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 38. who living not long after, Queen *Mary* restor'd this Priory and all its Appurtenances to the Convent; which after her Death being dissolv'd, and falling to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* gave the Rectory, with the Lands and Tithes, to the Bishops of *Ely*, and King *James I.* the Scite of the Priory, with the Out-houses, Dove-houses, Orchards, &c. containing seven Acres, to *Edward Newport* and *John Compton*, their Heirs and Assigns, from whom 'tis now descended to *William Howlker* Esq; who has all the Buildings; but the Lordship, Park and Chase, with their Appurtenances, he settled on Prince *Henry*; and after his Death, on Prince *Charles*; who being made King, gave it to Sir *Charles Morrison*, from whom it is since come thro' divers Hands to Mr. *Houlker*, the present Lord. Valued at the Suppression at 122 l. 4 s. Dugd. 127 l. 14 s. Speed. per Ann.

*Royston*, (besides the Monastery, at this Place, which is treated on in *Cambridgeshire*) there was an Hospital dedicated to the Honour of *St. John* and *St. James*, the Apostles, whose Founder is not known. Valued at the Suppression at 5 l. 6 s. 10 d. per Ann. Speed.

*Rowney*, or, as it is called in the *Monasticon*, *Roheiney* and *Rowenea*, a Priory of Nuns, founded by *Conan*, Duke of *Britainy*, and Earl of *Richmond*, and dedicated to the Honour of *St. John Baptist*, and by him appointed to live regularly, according to the Rule of *St. Benedict*. He gave Lands and Tenements to support the House, and maintain the Religious therein; but the Priorefs and Nuns having, thro' Negligence or Prodigality, wasted the Revenues, and suffer'd the House to run into Decay, so that the Revenues were not sufficient to repair the Buildings, and maintain the Religious,



gious, *Agnes Selby*, the Priorefs, and the Nuns of the Convent, confidering, that *John Tracy*, Lord of the Manor of *Great Mandon*, was the true Patron thereof, and a Perfon of a fincere Devotion, who would convert the Revenues to fuch pious Ufes, as might be for the Good of the Souls of the Founder, did, with an unanimous Conſent, ſurrender the Priory, with all the Lands, Tenements, and other its Rights and Emoluments, by a Deed, ſealed with their common Seal, unto the Patron *John Tracy*, his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.

This *John Tracy* was before conſtituted chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and reſolving not to convert the Poſſeſſions of the Priory of *Roheiny*, ſo reſigned to him, to any other Uſe, than to the Service of God, obtain'd Licence of King *Henry VI.* to found, and endow a Chantry of one Priſt to the Honour of God and the *Virgin Mary*, and *St. John Baptiſt*, at the high Altar of the Church of *Great Mandon*, or *Mandon-furnival*, to pray for the Soul of the Duke the Founder, the King, Queen, Prince, and *John Tracy*, alive and Dead, and their Children.

At the firſt Endowment of this Houſe, 'twas valued at ten Marks only, but the Chantry at the Diſſolution was found to be worth 13 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* per Ann. And then being in the Crown, it was given to *Henry Bohun*, Earl of *Effex*, from whom it again fell to the Crown, which paſſ'd it to the Family of the *Birchinghams*, who ſold it to *Mr. Brown*, the preſent Owner.

*Wake*, a Priory founded for Friars, in the North Part of the Town, by *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Leiceſter*, Lady of the Manor, in 1234, 18 *Hen. III.* and dedicated to *St. Francis*, for a Cell to *St. Ebrulf* in *Normandy*. She gave the Tithes of this Church, and that of *Thunderick*, for the Maintenance of them and their Houſe, and they enjoy'd them till the Diſſolution; when being ſurrender'd into the King's Hands, it was convey'd to *Thomas Byrch*, who ſold it to *Mr. Stanley*, from whom 'tis now come to *Mr. Robert Hodgeley*, who is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

The Rectory and Tithes, with the Advowſon of the Church, was diſpoſ'd of by the ſame King, firſt to the Priory of *Shene*,

in *Surrey*, and then to his new College in *Cambridge*, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity; of which College, the Maſter and Fellows have demifed the ſaid Tithes by Leaſe to *Seymour Tredenham Eſq;* whoſe Widow now holds them.

*Wymundſley*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Benediſt*, founded by *Richard Argenton*, Lord of the Town, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* They held it to the Diſſolution, when it was valu'd at the yearly Rent of 37 *l.* 10 *s.* 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Speed. 29 *l.* 19 *s.* 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Ann. Dugd. King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29. gave the Lordſhip and Scite of this Monastery to *James Needham Gent.* Clerk and Surveyor of King's Works, whoſe Poſterity have enjoy'd them ever ſince.

This Priory was dedicated to the bleſſed *Virgin Mary*, and was a fair old Building with Cloiſters, and had a Chapel, which was conſecrated ſince the Diſſolution. It is encompass'd with near 400 Acres of rich Meadow, Paſture, and arable, incloſ'd with a fair Orchard and Garden.

*Buckland*, a Priory of Canons Regular, founded by *William de Erlegh*, for the Health of the Soul of the King, Queen, and all their Children, and alſo of himſelf and his Wife; and gave all his Land in *Buckland*, and the Church of *Pereton*, with divers other Lands and Churches, for their Maintenance; but theſe Canons ſome Years after killing their Steward, the Founder's Kinfman, King *Henry II.* ſeized their Houſe, and gave their Lands and Churches to the Hoſpital of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, at *London*, for the planting of Nuns of their Order in it, in 1180, to whom it was agreed, that the Hoſpital ſhould pay the Siſters 19 Marks 6 *s.* and 4 *d.* half yearly, at *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*, and the Counteſs of *Leiceſter* gave Lands to find them a Chaplain to ſay Maſs every Day.

*Ralph de Ruere*, Son of *William*, gave to theſe Nuns the Church of *Toſeland*, with the Appurtenances; *Alan Ruſſel*, the Church of *Donnington*, in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*; *Warine of the Hall* gave *Bodeſcomb*; and *Maud*, the Wife of *Roger*, Earl of *Clare*, for the Health of his Soul, gave them a yearly Rent of 13 *l.* 4 *s.* to be paid out of the Preceptory of *Kerebrocke*, which he gave to the Knights-Hoſpitaillers.

*Thele,*



*Thele*, or *St. Margarets*, a College founded in old Time for a *Custos* and four Chaplains to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the Founders thereof, who gave divers Lands, Advowsons of Churches, and other Possessions, for their Maintenance; but thro' their Negligence many of them were already lost, and more in danger, which *William Grey*, Bishop of *London*, and Patron of this College, observing, pray'd the King's Licence, that the Revenue, which remain'd to this College, might be transferred to some Religious House to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls aforesaid, to remain for ever; whereupon King *Henry VI.* by the Advice of his Council, annexed the whole Revenues of this College to the Hospital of *Elsing-spittal* in *London*, to find two Canons Regular in this College, and three in the Hospital, to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the Founders, according to the Desire and the Command of the Ordinary, as it continu'd to the Dissolution.

*St. Trinity in the Wood*, in the Parish of *Cadington*, a Nunnery built by *Jeffery*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, at the Costs and Charges of that Church, and granted the Nuns, without the Consent of the Convent, all the Tithes of *Caisho*, and two Parts of the Tithe-Corn of *Watford*, for their Support.

*Ralph*, the Dean, and the Chapter of *St. Pauls*, *London*, in the Year 1145, granted, out of their Charity, for ever, all the Ground whereon their Monastery was built, contained within a Ditch, and three Roods of Wood between the said Ditch and *Watlin-street*, paying 3 s. yearly, and the Priorefs swearing Fealty to the Chapter, as the Nuns shall do to the Priorefs.

### The MARTYRS and CONFESSORS of this County.

AS in other Counties, so also in this, the Reformation met with many severe Checks before it came to Perfection. Several Martyrs and Confessors endur'd Shame and Death itself in King *Henry VIII's* and Queen *Mary's* Days, before Queen *Elizabeth* arriv'd at the Throne to settle the

peaceable Possession of Christ's pure Gospel; the chief of which was *St. Alban*. He dwelt in *Old Verulam*, and having been instructed by *St. Amphibalus* in the Christian Doctrine, became a stedfast Believer in Christ. *Amphibalus* lodged in his House, and being sought after by the Pagan Judge, *Alban* further'd his Escape, and cloathing himself in his Habit, offer'd himself to the Soldiers, who came to apprehend him, and was by them brought to the Judge, as he was sacrificing to Devils, who commanded him to sacrifice with him; but *Alban* refusing, he commanded the Executioner to whip him, and force him to comply with many Stripes; but his Patience proving invincible, he order'd that his Head should be cut off, which was instantly done.

*Paul Luther*, a Grey-Friar, and Warden of *Ware-Priory*: He had asserted, that Images ought not to be set up so commonly, because the common People ador'd them; that Pilgrimages were a needless Toil and Expence; that Men in danger should call upon God, and no Saint, because the Saints in Heaven can't help us, nor do they know any more what we do, than the Men in the North Country know what's done in the South. He was much molested and vex'd by the Officers of *Dr. Stokefly*, Bishop of *London*, and forc'd to abjure.

*George Bull*, of *Much-Hadham*, Draper, was accus'd of saying, That there are three Sorts of Confessions; to God, to our Neighbour, whom we have offended, and to a Priest, for Counsel how to perform the other the two last, so as to obtain Forgiveness; That *Luther* was a good Man, and that where *Wickliffe's* Bones were burnt, sprung up a clear Well. He was much molested and troubled till he was brought to a Recantation for these Opinions.

*Thomas Patmore*, Parson of *Hadham*, a Man of a good Life, and sedulous Preacher. *Dr. Stokefly*, Bishop of *London*, caused him to be attached and brought before him, and having kept him a Prisoner in his own Palace a-while, committed him at length to the *Lollard's* Tower, where he suffer'd great Hardships for two Years together. In the mean Time, he was several Times examin'd, and charged with approving his Curate's Marriage to his Maid, and suffering him,

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after he was marry'd, to officiate in his Cure, &c. That he had asserted at Cambridge, that he did not value the Pope's or Bishops Curses; that tho' young Children were baptiz'd, they could not be baptiz'd, unless they had Faith, and that it was against God's Laws to burn Hereticks. To which he answer'd, but not to the Satisfaction of the Bishop and Foxford his Chancellor, wherefore they dealt so hardly with him, that he abjur'd thro' Infirmity, and was condemn'd to a perpetual Imprisonment.

George Tankerfield, of London, Cook, being apprehended by Beard a Messenger, was carry'd before Bishop Bonner, to be examin'd upon the Articles about the Sacrament of the Altar, Mass, and Auricular Confession, what his Opinion, and Practice was? To which he answer'd, That he confess'd his Sins to God only, and never would confess them to a Priest; that he did not believe that the real Body and Blood of Christ was in the Sacrament, because Christ's Body is ascended into Heaven; that the Mass was full of Idolatry, and against the Word of God, and that there were but two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Bishop having receiv'd these Answers, mildly exhorted him to forsake his Opinions; but he declaring that he would ever stand by them, the Bishop pass'd the Sentence of Condemnation on him; and delivering him to the secular Power, he was burnt at St. Albans, Aug. 26, 1555, on a Green near the West End of the Abbey, call'd Romeland.

Thomas Fust was examin'd, and condemn'd with George Tankerfield; and as he had the same Questions put to him, so he gave, or join'd in the same Answers; but being a very zealous Professor of the Truth, when Bishop Bonner advised him to recant his Opinions, he answer'd, "No, my Lord, I will not, for there is no Truth cometh out of your Mouth, but all Lyes; you condemn me, and will not hear the Truth. Where can you find any anointing, or grasing, in God's Book? I speak nothing but the Truth, and I am certain it is the Truth that I speak." This Answer displeased the Bishop, who proceeded forthwith to his Condemnation, and so he was burnt at Ware, near the same Time, with George

Tankerfield, and on the same Day that Stephen Harwood suffer'd at Stratford.

Lawrence Parnam was committed to Hertford Prison, because he would not go to Church, and from thence remov'd to London, to be examin'd by Bishop Bonner. There were twelve more examin'd with him at the same Time, and they all agreed in their Answers generally; but this Man being interrogated, Why he would not join with the Catholick Church? Reply'd, That he had never refus'd to be reconcil'd and brought to the Unity of it; but this did not save him from the Flames, for he was burnt together with them June 27, 1556, at Stratford-le Bow, at two Stakes.

There was a Man burnt in Queen Mary's Reign, over against the Prison in Stortford, called the Convicts Prison, because the Bishop of London us'd to keep convicted Protestants in a deep and dark Dungeon there, on the other Side of the Causeway that leads from that Town to Hocker-Hill, on a little Green, called by some Goose-meat (because many Geese were kept there) but by others, Gods-meat. 'Tis reported of this Man, that his Fellow-Prisoner, that was appointed to suffer soon after him at Saffron Walden in Essex, desir'd him to give him some Token that he was able to endure the Flames, which he accordingly did, embracing as it were the Flames in his Hands, before he dropt down, in the Sight of the Prisoner.

One Grey, a Smith, of the same Town of Stortford, (as Mr. Fox tells us) being accus'd for denying the Sacrament of the Altar to be Christ, was therefore sent to London, but was there deliver'd by the Lord Cromwell's Means.

*Learned and religious Men, and Divines, who were Natives of, or lived in this County.*

**A**mphibalus, a Christian Peacherr, flying from Caerleon in Wales, into the Eastern Parts of this Isle, in the Reign of Dioclesian, to avoid the Persecution, dwelt some Time with St. Alban, then a Worshipper of false Gods, but converted by Amphibalus.

John of Hertford, was born at that Town, in this County, where he was first Prior of the Cell of that Place; but after, for his Learning and Piety created and installed Prior



Prior of *St. Albans*. He built a noble Hall, and several Bed-chambers by it to receive Strangers honourably, and cover'd them with Lead, at great Expence.

*John of Barkhamstead* was born at that Town, and was made Prior of *St. Albans* in King *Edward I's* Reign. He apply'd his Mind wholly to Works of Piety, and Prayers for the Health of his own Soul, yet with a due Regard to his Pastoral Office.

*John of Wheathamsted*, so called from that Place, where he was born; his Father's Name being *Bostock*. He was first a Monk of the Priory of *Tinmonth* in *Northumberland*, and from thence was remov'd to be Prior of *St. Albans*, which was near the Place of his Nativity. He was famous for his great Learning, pleasant Disposition, and godly Life. He rebuilt the Church at *Redburn*, erected a Library, and stock'd it with Books, and built a Chapel in the Monk's College at *Oxford*, and *St. Andrew's* Chapel at *St. Albans*. He govern'd the Abbey twenty Years, and then resign'd to *John Stock*, Prior of *Willingford*, who living but about six Years, he was re-elected; but died soon after.

*William Alban*, Doctor of Law, born in *St. Albans*, and elected to be Prior of that Abbey in 1464. In his Time Printing was brought into *England*, and *John Insomuch*, a Monk and School-master of *St. Albans*, erected a Printing-Prefs in the Monastery, and printed several Books at it; viz. *The Fruit of Time*, the *Gentleman's Recreation*, the *Rules of an honest Life*, &c.

*John Hereford*, an Inhabitant of *St. Albans*, who wrote the *Enchiridion of a Spiritual Life*, printed for *Richard Stevenage*, in that Town.

*Dr. Walter Curl*, Bishop of *Winchester*, a great sufferer for King *Charles I.* was born at *Bishops-Hatfield*.

*Seth Ward*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was born at *Aspedon* April 15, 1617, and educated at the Free-School at *Buntingford*, under Mr. *Meriton*, and from thence went to *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, where he was a Scholar and Fellow. In 1643, he was imprison'd, with several others, for his Loyalty, in *St. John's-College*, where he joined in writing a well-penn'd Book against the Covenant. After the Restoration he obtain'd many Preferments, and at length was

made Bishop of *Exeter*, from whence he was translated to *Salisbury*, and soon after made Chancellor of the Garter. He wrote many Learned Treatises, and did many Acts of Charity, viz. At *Salisbury* he built an Hospital for ten poor Minister's Widows, and endow'd it; at *Buntingford* he also erected an Alms-house for four poor Men, and as many poor Women, who had formerly liv'd in good Fashion, and endow'd it with a competent Maintenance; and to *Aspedon*, the Place of his Nativity, he gave 600 l. to be laid out in Land, and the Rent to be employ'd in putting out Apprentices, two poor Children of this Village, and one out of *Layston*, one Year; and two out of *Layston*, and one out of this Place another; and so by Turns for ever.

*Dr. Incent*, Dean of *St. Pauls*, was born at *Barkhamstead*. He was a zealous Promoter of the erecting the School of that Place for the liberal Education of Children, and having converted the House of the Guild of *St. John Baptist* in that Town into a School, not only gave all his own Land there to it for the Maintenance of a School-master, but obtain'd a Licence to purchase 40 l. per Ann. of King *Henry VIII.* for the the better Support of it.

*Nicholas Breakespear*, chosen, for his great Worth and Merit, Pope of *Rome*, and calling himself *Adrian IV.* was born at *Abbots-Langley*, a Person of a comely Stature, and having studied some Time at *Paris*, became a Proficient in all Sorts of Learning, was made Abbot of *St. Rufus*, near *Valentia*, Bishop of *Alba*, near *Rome*, Cardinal, and at length Pope. He made the Abbey of *St. Albans* free from the Visitation of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and subjected it to the Holy See only.

*Dr. James Fleetwood*, 7th Son of Sir *George Fleetwood* of *Chelfont*; Sir *Giles Bucks*, Provost of *Kings-College*, *Cambridge*, and Bishop of *Worcester*, was Rector of *Anstie*.

*Herbert Thorndyke*, Prebend of *Westminster*, a very learned Man, especially in the Oriental Languages, who assisted *Dr. Brian Walton* in publishing the *Polyglot Bible*, and wrote many valuable Treatises; as the Service of God at religious Assemblies, &c. was Rector of *Barley* in 1642.



Dr. *Joseph Beaumont*, Master of *Peter-house*, Cambridge, and Professor of Divinity there many Years, a Person of great Esteem for Learning, was Rector of *Barley*.

Dr. *Smelt*, Casuistical Professor in the University of Cambridge, was Vicar of *Barke-way*.

Dr. *Edmund Staunton*, Son of Sir *Francis Staunton* Kt. one of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, made President of *Corpus Christi*-College in 1648, but ejected at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he retir'd to *Rickmansworth*, was Rector of *Bushy*.

*Nicholas Dixon*, Rector of *Cheshunt*, is remarkable for causing the Parish-Church there to be re-built, and for being Clerk of the Pipe-Office, Under-Treasurer, and at last Baron of the Exchequer, while he held this Rectory, which was thirty Years. He lies buried in the Church there under a Grave-stone, giving this Account of him in Latin Hexameters.

*William Smith*, Master of *Pembroke Hall* in Cambridge, Archdeacon of Surrey, and lastly, Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, was Rector of *Cheshunt*. He founded an Hospital for a Master, two Priests, and ten poor Men, and a Free-School at *Lichfield*, gave 10 *l.* per Ann. to the School-master of *Farnworth* in *Lancashire*, where he was born, and founded *Bazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, but

lived not to finish it. He was translated to *Lincoln*, and dying in 1513, was buried in the Cathedral.

*John Tavernor*, Secretary to Dr. *King*, Bishop of *London*, and a Professor in *Gresham-College* for 28 Years, was born in this County, and Vicar of *Hexton*, where he was buried.

*Thomas Bradocke*, B. D. the Translator of Bishop *Jewel's Apology of the Church of England*, &c. into Latin, printed beyond Sea in 1600, was Vicar of *Stansted-Abbot*.

*Thomas Leigh*, a learned Man, and good Antiquary, who lent Sir *Henry Chancy* his Assistance in composing his *Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, and made a good Addition to the Library of the School, was Vicar of *Stortford*.

*Griffin Leyson*, LL. D. Principal of *St. Edmund's-hall* in *Oxford*, who, with Dr. *Oliver*, was employ'd in depriving *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, was Rector of *Wide-hale*. He turned Papist in Queen *Mary's* Reign, and was a Justice of the Peace. And being High Sheriff in *Carmarthenshire* when Dr. *Ferrar*, Bishop of *St. Davids*, was burnt, would not suffer him to speak at the Stake. He died soon after; and when he would have spoken, could not.

Mr. *Symonds*, Minister of *Rain* in *Essex*, was born at *Cottered*.

### The CHARITY-SCHOOLS in this County.

**A**bury, a School for twelve Boys and Girls, taught by Subscription.

*St. Albans*; here are two Schools, one for 28 Boys, which are all cloathed, the other for 21 Girls, of which 14 are cloathed, the other seven not.

*Aldenham*, a School well endow'd for the teaching of 60 poor Boys; 30 *l.* per Ann. being settled on the Master, and 20 *l.* per Ann. on the Usher for ever.

*Apsden*, where is a School for the teaching of 12 Children, for the Interest of 200 *l.* left for that Purpose by one Mrs. *Mary Cater*.

*Ashwell*, a School erected for the teaching of 14 Boys and 11 Girls, at the Expence of the Executrix of Mr. *Thomas Plummer*, Citizen of *London*.

*Aston*, where is a School for six Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector.

*Barkamsted St. Mary*, where all the poor Children of the Parish are taught at the Expence of the Rector and a private Gentleman.

*Hatfield Bishops*, where are two Schools, one for 20 Boys, and the other for 20 Girls, who are taught at the Expence of a Person of Quality and his Lady.

*Hertford*,



*Hertsford*, where are three Schools, one erected by the Mayor, Aldermen and Gentry, together with the Minister, for 40 Boys, who are cloathed and taught, by Subscriptions of 50 *l. per Ann.* Another for 25 poor Children, who are taught at the Charge of an honourable Person, and at a third there are 20 Children more taught at the Charge of a private Gentleman.

*Hitchin*, where are 20 poor Children taught *gratis*, and cloathed at the Charge of a Person of Quality. Ten more Children are taught, but not cloathed, and the School is endow'd with a Rent of 50 *l. per Ann.*

*Kimpton*, where all the Children of the Parish are taught at the Charge of two or three private Persons, whose Charity is managed by the Vicar.

*Northmims*, where is a School for 14 Boys, who are cloathed, and when fit, put out to Apprentice, and 12 Girls taught to read and sew, at the Expence of a young Gentlewoman.

*Offley*, where there are twenty poor Boys taught, and furnish'd with Books at the Expence of a private Gentleman.

*Richmersworth*, where is a School for 20 Boys and 10 Girls, supported by the

Subscriptions of the Minister, Parishioners, and some Neighbours. One Gentleman gave every one of them a Bible, and some others as many Common-Prayer-Books, and others have given them Expositions upon the Church-Catechism. Four of these Children were put out last Year.

*Tewing*, where there are two Schools, one for Boys, and another for Girls, being in all about 40, taught by the Contribution of three charitable Persons.

*Therfield*, where are two Schools of about 30 Children, all taught at the Charge of the Rector of the Parish.

*Tring*, a School for teaching and cloathing 20 Boys by Subscriptions, who are not yet compleated, tho' they have gotten as many as amounts to 33 *l. per Ann.*

*Watford*, where is a School for 40 Boys, who have a School-house erected for them, and are maintain'd in Cloaths and Teaching by a private Person, who intends to endow it.

*Watton*, where 20 Children are taught for 10 *l. per Ann.*

*Welwin*, a small School of four Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector.

*Westmill*, a like School of four Children, taught at the Charge of the Rector.



A B B.	Hundreds	Deanery	Valuation
<b>A</b> Bbotsbury	Edwinstree		
<b>St. ALBANS</b> =	Caisho	R. St. Albans	10 0 0 0
Aldbury	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	20 8 6 0
Albury	Edwinstree	V. Brughiny	12 0 0 0
Aldbury-hall	Edwinstree		
Aldenham	Caisho	V. Berkhamsted	24 0 0 0
Alswick	Edwinstree		
Amwellbury	Hertford		
Amwell Magna	Hertford	V. Brughiny	6 0 0 0
Amwell Parva	Hertford		
Angabury	Hitchin		
Annables	Dacor		
Anstey	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	21 13 4 0
Apostles	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	5 0 0 0
Appleby-street	Hertford		
Ardley	Odsey	V. Baldock	12 0 0 0
Ardlebury	Odsey		
Ashwell	Odsey	V. Baldock	22 3 6 0
Aspenden	Edwinstree	R. Baldock	15 5 2 0
Aston	Broadwater	R. Baldock	26 11 6 0
Ayot Lawrence	Broadwater	R. Hertford	8 13 4 0
Ayot St. Peter	Broadwater	R. Hertford	7 8 6 0
<b>BALDOCK</b> =	Broadwater	R. Baldock	10 8 6 0
Bancroft	Hitchin		
Barkway	Edwinstree	V. Brughiny	14 0 0 0
Barley	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	26 13 4 0
Barnet <i>alias</i> Chipping- } Barnet	Caisho	St. Albans	
Bartrams	Brughiny		
Base	Hertford		
Beachams	Edwinstree		
Beaches	Edwinstree		
Beachwood	Dacor		
Beamont-End	Hertford		
Beamonts	Caisho		
Bedmont	Caisho		
Belbar	Caisho		
Bennington	Broadwater	R. Baldock	19 0 0 0
Bennington-hall	Broadwater		
<b>BERKHAMSED</b> =	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	20 0 0 0
Berkhamsted North	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	21 1 2 0
Berkhamsted Parva	Hertford	R. Hertford	7 8 6 0
Bersted	Dacor		
Berwick	Brughiny		
Bibswell	Hitchin		
Blacksware	Brughiny		
Bovington	Dacor		
Bourn-End	Dacor		
Bourn-Hall	Caisho		
Bowsden-Green	Brughiny		
Bradfield	Odsey	R. Baldock	10 0 0 0



B. R. A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bramfield	Caisho		
Bramfield	Hertford	R. Hertford	11 6 6 0
Brughiny	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	19 13 4 0
Brughiny-Uplands	Brughiny		
Breachwood-Green	Hitchin		
Brickenden	Hertford		
Bridghigh	Caisho		
Briggens	Brughiny		
Brocket-hall	Broadwater		
Broadwater	Broadwater		
Brook-end	Hertford		
Broughton	Brughiny		
Broxborn	Hertford	Brughiny	1 0 0 0
Broxborn-hall	Hertford		
Buckland	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	19 8 11 0
Buckland	Odsey		
BUNTINGFORD	Edwinstree		
Burramel	Dacor		
Burwel's-Green	Broadwater		
Bushy	Caisho	R. St. Albans J.	18 2 0 0
Bushy-hall	Dacor		
Bygrave	Odsey	R. Baldock	
Bygrave-hall	Odsey		
Caddington	Dacor		
Cadecot	Odsey		
Camberlow-Green	Odsey		
Carbuncle-street	Hertford		
Caisho	Caisho		
Caisho-Bridge	Caisho		
Caishobury	Caisho		
Cassulbury	Brughiny		
Chandose	Dacor		
Charley-wood	Caisho		
Cheffield	Broadwater		
Chelton	Hertford		
Chepperfield	Dacor		
Cheshunt	Hertford		
Cheshunt-house	Hertford		
Chilton	Hitchin		
Chipping	Edwinstree		
Cley-end	Broadwater	R. Baldock	16 0 6 0
Clothall	Odsey		
Clothallbury	Odsey	V. St. Albans J.	7 5 8 0
Coddicot	Caisho		
Cocken-hatch	Edwinstree		
Colegreen	Hertford		
Coleman's-Green	Caisho		
Collier's-End	Brughiny		
Colney	Caisho		
Colshill	Dacor		
Colvestreet	Caisho		



C O R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Coringley	Edwinstree		
Colmore-end	Hitching		
Cottered	Odsey	R. Baldock	20 8 6 0
Cromer	Odsey		
Crouchmore	Hitchin		
Croxley-Green	Caisho		
Cuholgate	Caisho		
Dane-End	Odsey		
Datchworth	Broadwater	R. Hertford	14 13 4 0
Digswell	Broadwater	R. Hertford	7 4 0 0
Dudswell	Dacor		
Dunsley	Dacor		
East-Barnet	Caisho	St. Albans	
Eastwick	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	7 11 7 0
Elstree	Caisho	R. St. Albans	8 0 0 0
Epallets	Hitchin		
Elinden	Hertford	R. Hertford	18 0 0 0
Finch-end	Broadwater		
Flamsted	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	41 6 8 0
Flaunden	Dacor		
Fresden	Dacor		
Fryers	Brughiny		
Fryers	Dacor		
Frogmore-end	Broadwater		
Gabbins	Caisho		
Gabbins	Hertford		
Gadsden Magna	Dacor	V. Berkhamsted	10 1 10 0
Gadsden Parva	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	11 12 8 0
Gelston	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	10 3 0 0
Gigging	Edwinstree		
Goffs-lane	Hertford		
Gorambury	Caisho		
Graveley	Broadwater	R. Hitchin	12 0 8 0
Gravesend	Edwinstree		
Green-end	Dacor		
Grove	Caisho		
Hadham-Cross	Edwinstree		
Hadham-House	Edwinstree		
Hadham-Magna	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	66 13 4 0
Hadham-Mill	Edwinstree		
Hadham-Nash	Edwinstree		
Hadham-Parva	Edwinstree		
Hadham-Uplands	Edwinstree		
Haly	Hertford		
Hammels	Hertford		
Hammond-street	Hertford		
Harding	Dacor		
Hare-street	Edwinstree		
Harsfield-hall	Broadwater		
Harrots-end	Dacor		
Hartingfordbury	Hertford	R. Hertford	12 15 0 0



H A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Harwood	Dacor		
Hastors	Dacor		
HATFIELD-BISHOPS O=	Broadwater	R. Hertford	36 2 0 0
Hatfield-House	Broadwater		
Hatfield-Woodhall	Hertford		
Haulwick	Broadwater		
Helshams-Hall	Edwinstree		
HEMPTLED O=	Dacor	V. Berkhamsted	16 1 10 0
HERTFORD O=	Hertford		
Hertford-Uplands	Hertford		
Hexton	Caisho	V. St. Albans J.	7 13 4 0
Hide	Caisho		
Hide-Hall	Odsey		
Hide-Hall	Brughiny		
Hide-West	Caisho		
High Cross	Brughiny		
High-over	Hitchin		
High-street	Dacor		
High-with	Brughiny		
High-end	Caisho		
Hinxworth	Odsey	R. Baldock	16 0 0 0
HITCHIN O=	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	25 6 8 0
Hockerell	Brughiny		
Hocks-Cross	Broadwater		
HODDESDON O=	Hertford		
Holey	Hertford		
Holwell	Broadwater		
Hormead Magna	Edwinstree	V. Brughiny	6 3 9 0
Hormead Parva	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	10 0 0 0
Hornhill	Caisho		
How-end	Caisho		
How-end	Hitchin		
Hull-end	Brughiny		
Hunsdon	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	12 0 0 0
Hunsdon-house	Brughiny		
Ickleford	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	8 0 0 0
Kelshull	Odsey	V. Baldock	21 0 0 0
Kempton	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	12 0 0 0
Kensworth	Dacor	V. Berkhamsted	9 13 4 0
Kingsburst	Dacor		
Kingswood Bury	Odsey		
Knebworth	Broadwater	R. Hitchin	13 1 10 0
Knebworth	Broadwater	R. Baldock	16 0 0 0
Ladwell	Hitchin		
Lamer	Dacor		
Langley	Hitchin		
Langley Abbots	Caisho	V. St. Albans	15 0 0 0
Kings-Langley	Dacor	V. Berkhamsted	8 0 0 0
St. Lawrence	Hertford		
Layston	Edwinstree	V. Brughiny	9 10 7 0
Lea	Caisho		



L E C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Lechmore-Heath	Caisho		
Lechworth	Broadwater	R. Hitchin	11 1 10 0
Lenmere	Dacor		
Levesden	Caisho		
Logg-hill	Caisho		
Ludwell	Hitchin		
Ludwich-hall	Broadwater		
Lully	Hitchin	R. Hitchin	19 8 6 10
Maiden-Crofts	Hitchin		
Mallecks	Brughiny		
St. Margarets <i>alias</i> Stan-	Hertford	Cur. Brughiny	
sted-Thele			
Meefden	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	12 6 8 10
Merden	Hertford		
St. Michael	Caisho	V. St. Alban	10 10 5 10
Milford	Edwinstree		
Minghall-Green	Odsey		
Minsing Bury	Edwinstree		
Mims-North	Caisho	V. Berkhamsted	10 0 0 0
More-Hall	Brughiny		
More-House	Caisho		
More-Park	Caisho		
Mundon Magna	Broadwater	R. Baldock	21 09 6 0
Mundon Parva	Broadwatre	R. Baldock	15 0 0 0
Newbarn	Caisho		
Newenham	Caisho	V. St. Albans J.	5 0 0 0
Hewhall	Brughiny		
New Place	Brughiny		
Newfills Bury	Edwinstree		
Nimhall	Caisho		
Northall	Caisho	Cur. St. Albans	
Norton	Caisho		
Norton	Odsey	V. St. Albans J.	5 16 8 0
Odsey Grange	Odsey		
Offley Magna	Hitchin	V. Hitchin	9 0 0 0
Offley Parva	Hitchin		
Oughton-head	Hitchin		
Owley	Edwinstree		
Oxley	Caisho		
Panfanger	Hertford		
Parkers-Green	Odsey		
Patmer-Hall	Edwinstree		
Pelham-Burnt	Edwinstree	V. Brughiny	7 0 0 0
Pelham-Furneux	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	9 0 0 0
Pelham-Staken	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	7 10 9 0
Penley	Dacor		
Pepperwell	Dacor		
Pishobury	Brughiny		
St. Peters	Caisho	V. St. Alban	9 0 10 0
Peters-green	Hitchin		
Picketh-end	Dacor		



P. I. R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Pirton	Hitchin		
Pole-hole	Brughiny		
Popes	Hertford		
Potters Crouch	Caisho		
Free	Caisho		
Preston	Hitchin		
Priory	Broadwater		
Puckeridge	Brughiny		
Puckeridge-house	Brughiny		
Punsborn	Hertford		
Putnam	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	10 1 0 0
Putteridge	Hitchin		
Queenbury	Edminstree		
Quiks-wood	Odsey		
Rabley-heath	Caisho		
Radwell	Odsey	R. Baldock	13 6 8 0
Radwell Grange	Odsey		
Redborn	Caisho	V. St. Albans J.	16 5 0 0
Redborn-street	Caisho		
Ree	Brughiny		
Reed	Odsey	R. Brughiny	13 6 8 0
Revels	Broadwater		
Reyford	Hertford		
Reyfordbury	Hertford		
Richmansworth	Caisho	V. St. Albans J.	
Ricknefs	Brughiny		16 0 0 0
Ridg	Caisho	V. St. Albans J.	
Robley-Heath	Broadwater		6 13 4 0
Rombrook	Hitchin		
Rose-hall	Caisho		
Rothamsted	Dacor		
Royston	Odsey	V. Brughiny	
Rushden	Odsey	R. Baldock	8 1 10 0
Rye	Hitchin		
Sabridgworth	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	16 18 2 0
Saccam	Broadwater	R. Hertford	10 3 4 0
Salesbury	Caisho		
Sandon	Odsey	V. Baldock	9 0 0 0
Sandridge	Caisho	V. St. Albans J.	8 0 0 0
Sarret	Caisho	V. St. Albans J.	9 0 0 0
Satridge	Brughiny		
Scale	Hertford		
Sheephall	Broadwater	V. St. Albans J.	9 5 8 0
Sheephall	Caisho		
Sheepshide	Caisho		
Shenly	Caisho		
Shingley-hall	Brughiny	R. Berkhamsted	16 8 0 0
Silver-street	Hertford		
Sinklees	Caisho		
Sleape	Caisho		
Smalford	Caisho		



S O P.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Sopwell	Caisho		
Spelbrook	Brughiny		
Stagenhol	Hitchin		
Stagno	Caisho		
STANDON o=	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	13 15 4 0
Standon-house	Brughiny		
Stansted-Thele <i>alias</i> St. } Margarets	Hertford	Cur. Brughiny	
Stansted-Abbots	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	10 0 0 0
Stansted Bury	Brughiny		
Stansted-Uplands	Brughiny		
Stapleford	Hertford	R. Hertford	8 8 6 0
St. Stephens	Caisho	V. St. Albans	
STEVENAGE o=	Broadwater	R. Hitchin	39 6 8 0
Stone	Hertford		
STORTFORD. } BISHOPS o= }	Brughiny	V. Brughiny }	12 0 0 0
Studham	Dacor		
Sullamacha	Caisho		
Tannis	Edwinstree		
Tednambury	Brughiny		
Temple	Broadwater		
Temple-Dinsley	Hitchin		
Twing	Bedford	R. Hertford	14 0 0 0
Tharfield	Odsey	R. Baldock	15 0 0 0
Theobalds	Hertford		
Thorley	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	16 13 4 0
Thorpney	Edwinstree		
Throcking	Edwinstree	V. Baldock	8 0 0 0
Thundridge-Capell }	Brughiny }	A Chapel annexed }	
Thundridge Bury	Brughiny	to Ware.	
Tittenhanger	Caisho		
Top-street	Dacor		
Totteridge	Broadwater		
TRING o=	Dacor	R. Berkhamsted	77 13 4 0
Tringford	Dacor		
Troby-bottom	Dacor		
Tunford	Hertford		
Tunwell	Hertford		
Turnors-hall	Dacor		
Turnors-hill	Hertford		
Two Waters	Dacor		
Uphall	Brughiny		
Wadefmill	Brughiny		
Wakerley	Edwinstree		
Walden Kings	Hitchin		
Walden St. Pauls	Hitchin	V. St. Albans J.	10 0 0 0
Walkern	Broadwater	R. Baldock	20 1 0 0
Wallington	Odsey	R. Baldock	11 15 0 0
Walfworth	Hitchin		



W. A. L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Walton	Hertford	R. Hertford	21 0 0 0
Waltham-Cross	Hertford		
Ware cum Capella de Thundrich	Brughiny	V. Brughiny	20 8 11 0
Ware-Park	Brughiny		
Waterford	Hertford		
WATFORD	Caitho	V. St. Albans J.	21 12 0 0
Watton at Stone	Broadwater	R. Hertford	19 8 6 0
Waymer-Castle	Brughiny		
Welbery	Brughiny		
Weld	Caitho		
Welwin	Broadwater	R. Hertford	21 0 0 0
West-mill	Brughiny	R. Baldock	20 0 0 0
Weston	Broadwater	V. Baldock	10 6 8 0
Westwick	Caitho		
Wheathampton	Dacor		
Whelham-Green	Caitho		
White-barns	Edwinstree		
Widboro-hill	Brughiny		
Widford	Brughiny	R. Brughiny	12 6 3 0
Wiggington	Dacor		
Willion	Broadwater	V. Baldock	5 0 0 4
Wilsterne	Dacor		
Withial alias Widyall	Edwinstree	R. Brughiny	14 18 11 0
Wolmer-Green	Broadwater		
Wood-end	Dacor		
Wood-end	Odsey		
Wood-Green	Hertford		
Wood-Hall	Broadwater		
Wormley	Hertford	R. Waltham	10 0 0 0
Wotton	Broadwater		

Hunting-



HARTFORDE Shire with some Confining Tomons	Hertford	Ware	Hoddesdon	BStortford	BHatfelde	Puckeredge	Buntingford	Barkway	Roylston	Baldocke	Hitchin	Hemsted	S <sup>t</sup> Albans	Watford	Bernet	Barkhamsted	Tringe	Stevenedge	Welwyne	Theobaldes	Luton Bed	Dunstable Bed	K Langley	Market	Redbourne	Rickmansworth
Ivingoe Buc W	19	20	22	28	15	22	20	23	23	12	7	11	13	20	4	3	15	13	24	7	5	9	6			
Rickmansworth	17	18	18	27	11	22	23	27	28	20	19	8	9	3	12	9	11	18	14	17	15	15	5	12	10	18
Redbourne W	12	14	15	21	8	15	16	20	20	12	9	3	4	8	13	5	8	10	7	17	6	6	6	3	23	
Market W	13	15	16	22	10	16	16	19	18	11	8	5	6	11	15	5	7	9	8	18	3	3	7	24		
K Langley W	14	16	16	24	9	19	20	23	24	17	14	3	5	4	12	5	8	14	11	17	10	10	15			
Dunstable Bed	15	17	19	24	13	17	17	20	10	11	7	7	10	14	20	7	7	10	10	22	3	28				
Luton Bed NW	13	14	16	21	11	14	14	17	16	8	5	8	9	14	17	8	10	8	8	20	28					
Theobaldes SE	8	8	5	13	9	13	16	19	22	19	19	18	13	14	5	20	25	25								
Welwyne W	5	7	9	14	5	8	9	13	14	8	8	7	6	12	11	12	15	4	20							
Stevenedge N	8	8	11	13	8	7	6	9	10	4	5	9	10	15	15	14	17	24								
Tringe SW	20	22	23	29	16	23	23	26	26	18	15	8	11	12	20	3	27									
Barkhamsted S	19	18	20	26	13	20	20	24	24	16	13	4	8	10	17	25										
Bernet S	9	10	8	17	7	15	17	22	23	18	18	14	10	9	10											
Watford SW	13	15	15	24	9	19	20	25	26	19	17	7	6	16												
S <sup>t</sup> Albans SW	10	12	12	20	5	14	15	19	20	13	11	5	20													
Hemsted SW	14	16	17	24	10	17	18	22	23	13	12	22														
Hitchine NW	12	13	16	18	12	11	10	12	12	4	27															
Baldock NW	11	11	14	15	12	8	7	9	8	28																
Roylston N	16	13	16	12	18	9	6	3	31																	
Barkway N	14	11	14	9	16	6	4	30																		
Buntingford N	9	9	11	8	12	3	28																			
Puckeredge N	7	5	8	7	10	24																				
Hatfelde SW	4	7	7	15	25																					
BStortford NE	12	8	9	30																						
Hoddesdē SE	5	3	16																							
Ware NE	2	20																								

HARTFORDSHIRE

sends  
VI Members  
to Parliament  
has

XVIII Market Towns  
and

120 Parishes

is divided into  
Hundreds

containing about

45,000 Acres

and about

16,569 Houses

and above

95,000 Inhabitants

In Compas

130 Miles

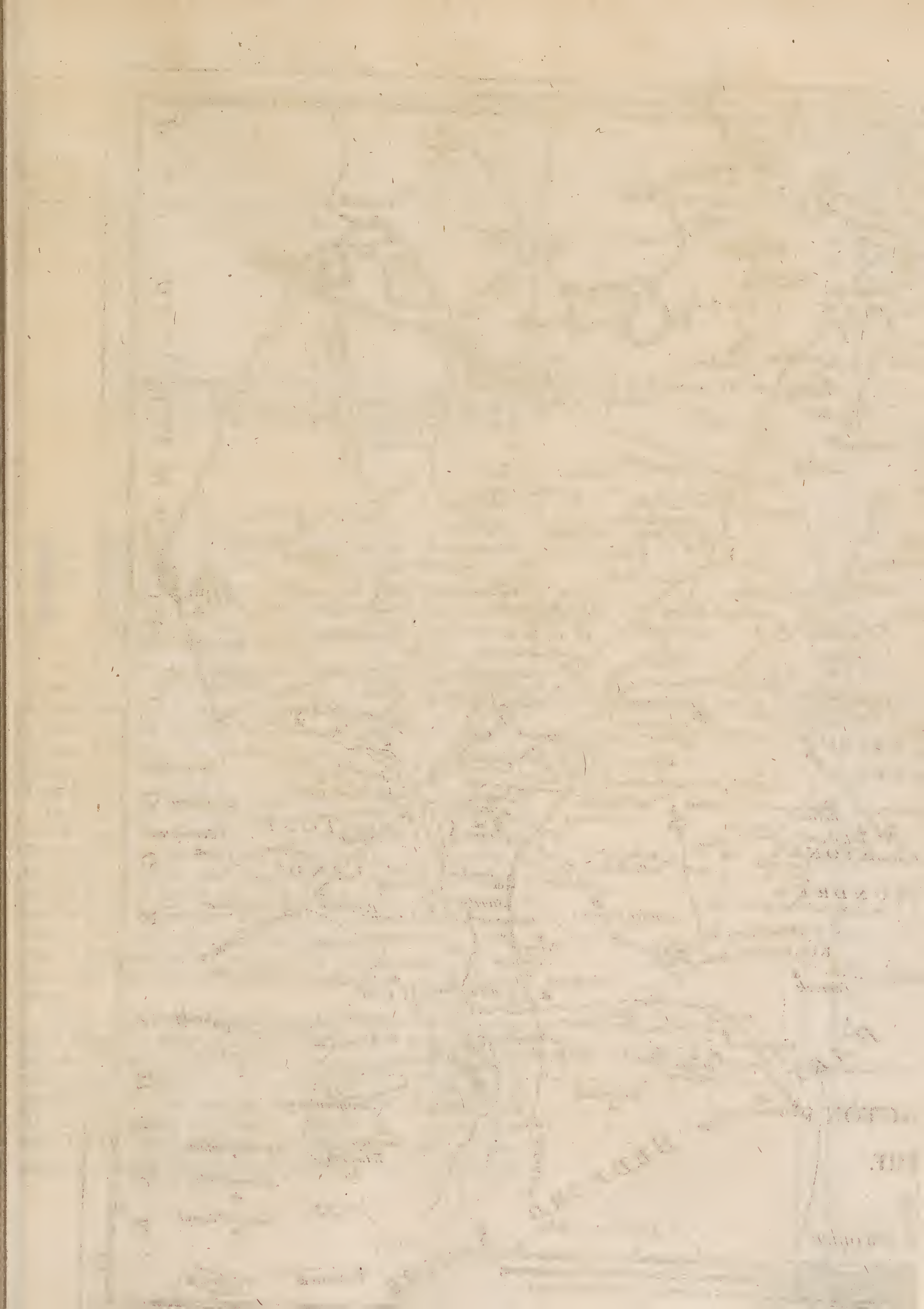
Hartfordsh<sup>r</sup>



Hartford













# Huntingdonshire.

**H**UNTINGDONSHIRE is an inland County, surrounded with *Northamptonshire*, on the West and North, *Bedfordshire* on the South, and *Cambridgeshire* on the East. The Length of it from North to South is 24 Miles, and the Breadth from East to West about 18, and so the Circumference will be about 67 Miles; in which Compass of Ground are four Hundreds, six Market-Towns, 78 Parishes, one River, five Bridges, 240,000 Acres of Land, 8220 Houses, and about 50,000 Inhabitants.

In the Times of the *Romans*, this County was Part of the Country inhabited by the *Iceni*, who also extended their Dominions into *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*; to which later, it being the first County of this People's Possessions, which came in our Order, we must refer the Reader for a more full Account of them, rather than burden him with any Repetition in our Abridgment.

Under the *Saxons*, this County was separated from the other, and in the Heptarchy was subject to the Kings of *Mercia*, the most potent of their Kings for a long Time. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, with the Isle of *Ely*, being a Kingdom of themselves, viz. That of the *East-Angles*. By these People it was call'd *huntedunercype*, i. e.

*Hantedunscire*, which the common People have changed into *Huntingdonshire*, from the principal Town *Huntedune*, or *Huntingdon*; of which Name we shall speak more fully, when we come to give our Account of it.

In the declining Times of the *Saxons*, this County had *Siward* for its Earl, which was then an Office, and not Hereditary, as since that Title has been. His Son *Waltheof* succeeded him in the Earldom and Government of this County; but it was a new conferr'd upon him by *William* the Conqueror, whose Sister's Daughter *Judith*, by the Mother's Side, he married, that he might ingratiate himself with that Prince. He had by her no Male Issue, and therefore this Inheritance came to his eldest Daughter, who being marry'd to *Simon de Senlys*, or *St. Liz*, brought this Earldom to his Family, for she had a Son, named *Simon*, by him; but she out-living her Husband, marry'd again to *David*, *Maud*, Queen of *England's* Brother, and had by him a Son named *Henry*. He was afterward King of the *Scots*, and the Issue by both Husbands claiming this Earldom, begat a Contest between them, as in the Sequel of this History will appear.

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that he found in an ancient Survey, that this Shire was a Forest, till the Reign of King *Henry II.* alledging these Words out of it, "All except  
" *Wey*



"Waybridge, Sapple, and Herthei, which were Woods of the Lord's Demesne, is still Forest." But the Author of the Additions to Camden says, "If we may believe Sir Robert Cotton, (who sent the Account to Mr. Speed, and had himself design'd an History of this County) it was never fully effected till the Reign of King Edward I. which was near an Hundred Years after. For,

Tho' King Henry II. did pretend to enfranchise his Subjects of this Shire from the Servitude of his Beasts, except Waybridge, Sapple, and Herthei, his own Demesnes, yet such were the Encroachments of the succeeding Reigns, that the poor Inhabitants were forc'd to petition for a Redress, which was granted them by the great Charter of King Henry III. But it seems that this Grant was not irrevocable, for his Son King Edward I. resumed his Father's Concession, and held it till the 29th Year of his Reign, when he confirm'd the Grant made by his Father, and left no more of this Shire, Forest, than was his own Ground.

'Tis certain, that these Parts were for some Time mightily infested by the Danes, which obliging many considerable Families to leave it, and go into other Countries, it became but thinly peopled; but King Alfred having conquer'd them, reduc'd them at length to these Conditions, either forthwith to give him Pledges, that they would immediately depart the Land, or that they would embrace the Christian Religion; which later being accepted, Gutharus, or Gormundus, the Danish King, and 30 of his Nobles, were baptized into the Christian Faith; but of this Conversion, and the Effects of it, we shall speak something more in our Survey of the Towns at Godmanchester.

Sir Robert Cotton, (as Mr. Speed tells us) made an Observation upon this County, that the Families of it have been so worn out, that tho' it has been very rich in Gentry formerly, yet but few Surnames of any Note are now remaining, which can be drawn down from beyond the Reign of King Henry VIII. And he gives this Reason for it, which he says is common to all Places near London, viz. The many Temptations to Luxury and high Living, which the Gentry have met with in these later

Times, and the great Wealth of the London Merchants, which are always ready to supply their Extravagance with Money, till the Whole be run out.

This Reason may be true (and is too often) in relation to the Counties lying about London, but this County is too far distant to come under the Power of it. A later Author furnishes us perhaps with a better Reason, which is this, That the County being small, and most of the Lands belonging to the Abbies; many of them, upon the Dissolution, fell into Strangers Hands, either by the King's Gift, or by Purchase of him; or perhaps being Church-Revenues, and employ'd to a wrong End, they might have the same Fate here, as in other Places, i. e. not to thrive long with the Possessors.

There is something in the Government of this County, which is very singular, Cambridgeshire being join'd with it in the Civil Administration, there being but one High-Sheriff for both of them, and he chosen in this particular Manor, viz. One Year out of Cambridgeshire, a second out of the Isle of Ely, and a third out of this Shire; and in the second Turn, he is chosen one Year out of the North Part, and another Year out of the South Part of that Isle.

In the late Civil Wars this County was a Place of more Action than some others of larger Extent, because it was Oliver Cromwell's Native Place, who by his Artifices engaged the Gentry of it to associate with him in the Parliament's Quarrel with their Sovereign, either to shew their Zeal or save their Estates.

Having thus related what concerns this County in general, we shall come to the particular Survey of it in its several Hundreds.

## I. Toseland Hundred.

THIS Hundred borders on the West on Leighton-stone Hundred in this County, on the East on Cambridgeshire, on the North on Hurstington Hundred, and on the South on Bedfordshire. The River Ouse cuts in two almost in the Middle. The most remarkable Towns and Villages in it are these that follow.



*St. Neots*, or commonly call'd *St. Needs*, a large and well built Market-Town, the Market on *Thursdays* weekly, well stor'd with Corn and Provisions, and four Fairs yearly; on *Aug. 1. Decemb. 6.* on *Corpus Christi* Day, and

This Town takes its Name from one *Neotus*, a learned and pious Man, who spent all his Labour and Study in propagating the Gospel. His Body was remov'd from *Neotstock* in *Cornwall* to this Place, and *Alfrick*, then King of *England*, converted the Palace of *Earl Elfrid* into a Monastery, which *Roisia*, the Wife of *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*, soon after the coming in of the *Normans*, endow'd with many fair Possessions.

And as the Interment of *St. Neot* at this Place in *Huntingdonshire* gave Name to this Town, so his Residence at the Town in *Cornwall*, where he settled some Time after he was forc'd to fly out of the Country of the *East-Angles*, gave Name to *St. Neots* in that County. He was a singular Example of Learning and Piety, the first Reader of Divinity in *Oxford*, if we may believe *Capgrave*, the Legend-Writer, and a great Lover of a Monastick Life; for which Reason he planted a Religious House near that Place, to which he often resorted for pious Meditations. He died about the Year 890, and was buried here; but after remov'd to *Huntingdonshire*, and *St. Neots* is as it were his Monument.

At this Town the Earl of *Holland* took up Arms to prevent the ill Designs of the Rump Parliament against King *Charles I.* but was defeated, and *Col. Dalby*, a Parliament-Officer, was kill'd in the Fight. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Peterborough* and other Persons of Quality, who were engag'd in the King's Cause with him, made their Escape.

The Situation of this Place upon the River *Ouse*, over which there is a fair Stone-Bridge, makes it a great Conveniency to the whole County; for Coals being brought up hither by Water, they are convey'd from hence to the adjoining Parts of the County.

The Church here is a large, strong, and handsome Building, and the Workmanship of the Steeple shews a great deal of Skill and Art bestow'd on it.

This Town has the Honour of giving the Title of a Baron to *Edward*, the Son of *Sir Sidney Montague*, youngest Son of *Edward Montague* of *Hynsington*, Esq; and Brother to *Edward*, the first Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*. He having, in the Time of the Civil Wars, obtain'd the sole Command of the *English* Navy, so wrought upon the Mariners and Officers of it, that they quietly deliver'd up the whole Fleet to King *Charles II.* for which signal Service, and exemplary Loyalty, he was first made a Knight of the Garter, and shortly created a Peer of this Realm by the Name of Baron *Montague* of *St. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*; which Honours his Posterity now enjoys, *Edward Montague*, his eldest Son, being the present Earl of *Sandwich*. He was kill'd in *Solebay* Fight against the *Dutch* in 1672, *Etat. sua* 47. From this Monastery rose the Town of *St. Neots*, on the North Side of a Rivulet, which parts it from

*Eynesbury*, as 'tis now commonly call'd; the oldest Town, but now but an Hamlet to *St. Neots*. The ancient Name was *Ainulphsbury*, from one *Ainulph*, a pious Person, who had an Hermitage here. *Dr. Fuller* tells us, that he was of the Royal Line of the old *Britains*; but he is certainly under a Mistake, for the Name, by its Termination, evidently appears to be either *Saxon*, or *German*; but be that as it will, 'tis undoubted, that this Town takes its Name from him, and is by Corruption call'd *Eynesbury*. Beyond the *Ouse*, a little North West of this Place stands

*Hailweston*, or as it is called in our Maps, *Hallweston*, or *Ailweston*, a small Village, remarkable only for two medicinal Springs; one of them fresh, and by the Inhabitants found to be good to cure Scabs and Leprosies; the other a little brackish, and good to heal a Dimness of Sight. Keeping the *Ouse* Side for some Space, towards the North, we come to

*Paxton Magna*, or *Great Paxton*, no inconsiderable Village, but the Revenue of the Vicarage was of so low a Value, that from the Time of the Reformation to the Reign of King *Charles I.* there had been no preaching Minister retain'd in it, and for that Reason, *Mr. Hughson*, the Vicar, was, during all the



Time of the late Rebellion, suffer'd to use the *Common Prayer* in his Church, and the two Chapels annex'd, without any Threats or Fears of Deprivation, till on King *Charles II's* Return, he obtain'd from the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, who had the impropriate Tithes, an Augmentation of 75 *l. per Ann.* charged upon the Lessee, upon a suitable Deduction in the Fine, and secured to the Vicar. And a little further come to

*Bugden*, a small Village, but made of some Note, by being the Place where the Bishop of *Lincoln* has an handsome Palace, call'd *Bugden Hall*. This Manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Ely*, and *Richard*, the last Abbot, weary of the Bishop of *Lincoln's* Jurisdiction over him, obtain'd of King *Henry I.* to turn his Abbey into a Cathedral, but not without the Bishop's Consent, which he was forc'd to purchase with three good Manors of his Abbey, this, *Spalding* and *Biggleswade*; and then he had his Desire granted, but liv'd not to reap the Fruit of his Labour.

*Dr. Sanderson*, the famous Casuist, and Master of the Chair at *Oxford*, when he was Bishop of *Lincoln*, tho' he sat but three Years, laid out much Money in repairing and beautifying this Palace, and the Buildings belonging to it, which had been totally neglected in the Anti-Episcopal Times before-going; for he was created in 1660. Going up higher by the River *Ouse* Side, we arrive at

*Godmanchester*, a large Country-Town, eminent for Tillage, situate in the Champion-Country, of a light Soil, and bending to the Sun. *Henry of Huntingdon* tells us, that, in his Time, it was a Village not unpleasant, but formerly it had been a noble City; for *Mr. Camden* and other Antiquaries agree, that this is the same City that the Emperor *Antoninus*, in his Itinerary, calls *Duroliponte*, (instead of *Durosiponte*, an easy Mistake of one Letter) which in the *British* Language signifies a Bridge over the *Ouse*; for we must own that the River went indifferently by the Names of *Use*, *Isse*, *Ose*, or *Ouse*; and so the Name agrees well to this Town, which is situated by the Bridge over that River, to which, if we add, that the Distances between *Camboritum*, or *Granchester* in *Cambridgeshire*, and *Durobriva*, or

*Dornford*, in this County, between which it is placed in the Itinerary, answer very well, and that many old *Roman* Coins have been frequently dug up here, there can be no Doubt but that the Conjecture is almost certain.

But this Town lost its old Name, when the *Saxons* had expell'd the *Britains*, and settled themselves in their Possessions, being at first call'd by them *Gumicestrū*, or *Gumicestr*, and then, (as our old Writers affirm) it was the Episcopal See of one *Machutus*; but afterwards, when this Country was invaded by the *Danes*, and *Gorman*, their King and Captain, being conquer'd by King *Alfred*, as is above-mention'd, had submitted to this Condition, to become a Christian, was appointed to be Governor of these Parts, he settled himself in this Town, and built him a Castle in it, from which this Town was call'd *Gormanchester*, according to the Sense of an old Verse,

*Gormanis à Castri nomine, nomen habet.*

Of this Town, the Common Name, And *Gorman's-Castle* are the same.

The Husbandry of this Town is very remarkable, both for the Use, Extent, and good Effects; a noble Employment in itself, (for *Columella* calls it Wisdom's Cousin) and as well improv'd in this Town, for there is no Town in the Kingdom that keeps more Ploughs, (if so many) a-going, as this Place hath done, or does. The Inhabitants make their Boast, that they have in former Times receiv'd the Kings of *England*, as they pass'd in their Progress this Way with Nine-score Ploughs, brought forth in a rustical Kind of Pomp, for a gallant Show; and accordingly, when King *James I.* pass'd thro' their Town in his Way from *Scotland*, they met him with 70 Teams of Horses, all traced to fair new Ploughs; of which, when his Majesty demanded the Reason, he was answer'd, That it was the Custom, when any King of *England* pass'd thro' their Town, so to attend him, and that they were the King's Tenants, and held their Lands by that Tenure. His Majesty reply'd, That he took their Duty well, and bade them make good Use of their Ploughs, for he



was glad that he was the Landlord of so many good Husbandmen in one Town.

This good Husbandry has had two good Effects; That the Inhabitants are thereby made very strong and robust, and that at one Time they were so wealthy, that this Town, in the Reign of that King, was incorporated by the Name of two Bailiffs, twelve Assistants, and the Commonalty of the Borough of *Godmanchester*; but it is not a Market-Town, nor did ever send any Members to Parliament, tho' tis the biggest Town in *England* that is without these Privileges.

The Family of the *Goldsboroughs* had a Seat here not long since, viz. in King *James I's* Reign, and in the second Year of King *Charles I.* *John Goldsborough Esq;* was Sheriff of the two Counties of *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*. Here also was that famous Parliamentary Divine *Stephen Marshall*, a more zealous and forward Presbyterian than good Christian, born.

Not far from this Town is *Beggars-Bush*, a Tree, (says *Dr Fuller*) notoriously known to such as pass this Road to *London*, standing between *Huntingdon* and *Caxton* in *Cambridgeshire*. Of this he tells this Story, "That King *James I.* being in his Progress in these Parts with Sir *Francis Bacon* his Lord Chancellor, and hearing, that Sir *Francis* had that Morning rewarded a Man lavishly for a mean Present, told him, Sir *Francis*, you soon will come to *Beggars-Bush*, and I may even go along with you, if we both be so bountiful." Whether this saying gave an Occasion for the Proverb afterwards, or no, is uncertain: But now 'tis a common one in this County, when they see a Man prodigally wasting his Estate, to say, He is in the Way to *Beggars-Bush*.

The Church of this Town is a Vicarage, the great Tithes of it being appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, who are the Patrons of the Vicarage; but the Dean and Chapter considering the Greatness of the Charge, and the Smallness of the Maintenance, have augmented the Vicarage with an Annual-Rent of 35 *l.* per Ann. charged on the Lessee. Following the Course of the *Ouse* more Northward, we come into

## II. Hurstington Hundred.

THIS Hundred is bounded on the East and North with Part of *Cambridgeshire* and the Isle of *Ely* on the West; with *Norman-cross* Hundred, and Part of *Leighton stone* Hundred, and on the South with Part of the same Hundred, and Part of *Toseland* Hundred, in this County. The chief Town of it is

*Hinchinbrook*, a Village, where there was formerly a Nunnery, translated hither from *Eltesley* in *Cambridgeshire*, by King *William* the Conqueror. The Family of the *Cromwells* had formerly a Seat here, where commonly they resided; but now that Seat, call'd *Hinchinbrook house*, belongs to the present Earl of *Sandwich*, who takes his Title of Viscount from it.

In this House is one of the most magnificent Rooms that is to be seen any where in *England*; and hither Cornet *Joyce*, when he had seiz'd the Person of King *Charles I.* at *Holmeby*, brought his Majesty; and Mrs. *Montague*, the Wife of Col. *Montague*, afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*, treated the King and the Parliament-Commissioners, (tho' contrary to *Joyce's* Design) with great Honour and Respect.

Here lived also a Family of the *Cromwells*, of whom *Thomas Cromwell* was Sheriff of *Huntingdon* and *Cambridgeshire*, Anno 1537, and *Richard Cromwell* soon after; as also was Sir *Henry Cromwell*, 29 *Eliz.* and Sir *Oliver* the 40th, who was Brother of *Robert*, the Father of the Usurper. He detested his Nephew's Actions, was sequestred as a Delinquent, and would not accept a Pardon from him. Near this Place stands

*Great-Stukeley*, anciently call'd *Stivecle*, or *Stiff-clay*, from the badness of the Roads hereabout. The Northern Road goes thro' this Town, and is a great Advantage to it. The Family of the *Stukeley's*, one of the ancientest in these Parts, had their Seat here. Of this House was *John Stuckle*, who was Knight of the Shire for this County, 27 *Hen. 6.* and *Nicholas Stucle*, who was Knight of the Shire 8 *Hen. 5.* as also *Walter Stucle*, (or *Stivecle*, as it is in the Rolls) who was High Sheriff for this County in 1203,



4 *Johan.* and *Nicholas Stusle*, who served the same Office ten Years together, from the 36th to the 46th of King *Edward III.*

The *Broughtons*, of which Family was *Richard Broughton*, an eminent Popish Writer, had a Seat in this Place in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

*Huntingdon*, call'd by the Saxons *Hunt-tandune*, i. e. *Hunters-down*, according to *Henry*, Archdeacon of this Place, who lived 400 Years ago; and *Mariannis*, who says, their Publick Seal was inscribed *Hunters-dune*. Hence it is, that *Leland* has given this Town the Latin Name of *Venantodunum*.

This is the chief Town of the whole County, and gives Name to it. It excels the Towns about it, says the same Archdeacon, for its pleasant Situation, its Handsomeness and Beauty; for the Houses are fair, and the Streets large, the Convenience of the Fens just by, and for the Advantage of Hunting and Fishing.

In the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, as it is in *Domesday-Book*, this Borough was divided into four Ferlings; two of them had 116 Burgeses that paid Custom and Gelt, and under them 100 *Bordarii*; the other two had 111 Burghers for all the King's Customs and Gelt.

It stands on the North Side of the *Ouse* on a small Hill, reaching length-ways to the North. It is suppos'd to have been the Daughter of *Godmanchester*, but it is now govern'd by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and Burgeses, having been incorporated, as anciently as the Reign of King *John*, tho' their Charter has since been alter'd, and the Officers reduc'd to a smaller Number.

It had anciently a small Abbey, founded by the Empress *Maud*, and *Eustace Lovetost*; but there remains nothing of it now but some few Ruins, which are visible, without the Town, on the East Side. Near the Bridge also, which is a fair one, made of Free-stone, there is a Mount, and the Ground-plot of a Castle, which was built by King *Edward the elder*, in the Year 917, and enlarged with several new Works by *David*, King of *Scots*, to whom King *Stephen* gave the Borough of *Huntingdon* for an Augmentation of his Estate, as an ancient Historian tells us; but King *Henry II.* find-

ing it to be a Refuge for seditious Persons, and the Cause of frequent Quarrels between the King of *Scots* and the *S. Lizes*, made an Oath in his Passion, that he would take away the Cause of their Contention, and set himself easy at once, and thereupon utterly demolish'd it, and it was never afterwards restor'd.

From this Castle-hill there is a large Prospect upon a lovely Meadow, and encompass'd by the *Ouse*, call'd *Portsholm*, extream large, and such a one as the Sun beholds not one more glorious, especially in the Spring; when as the Poet speaks,

*Ver pingit vario gemmantia prata colore.*

The Spring doth paint the verdant Meads with various Colours.

*Oliver Cromwell*, the famous Usurper of the *English Throne* for some Time, was a Native of this Town. He was born in *St. John's Parish* in 1599. His Father was *Robert Cromwell Esq;* a Justice of Peace in this County, and his Mother *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Sir Richard Steward Kt.* his Parentage was genteel and commendable, and his personal Endowments such, especially in martial Courage and Conduct, that had they been employ'd for his own Honour, and his Sovereign's Service, perhaps no Man in that respect would have deserv'd a greater Name; but as he made use of them to the Ruin of his King and Country, the Dishonour of his Ancestors, and his own eternal Ignominy, 'twere better he had never been born, or his Name were ever forgotten.

This Town hath a good Market kept here on Saturdays weekly, and a Fair on *Good-Friday*, and yearly. The Assizes are constantly held here twice a-year, and the County-Gaol is kept in it. It is a great Thorough-fare upon the Northern Road, which the Inhabitants are so sensible of the Benefit of, that Travellers are well accommodated with all Kinds of Provision, and other Necessaries. They have a good Grammar-School, and send two Members to Parliament, who in this present Session are,

The Right Honourable the Lord *Hinchinbrook*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Sandwich*.

The



The Honourable Sidney Wortley Montague Esq;

While this Place was in its flourishing State, it is said to have had fifteen Churches, which in Mr. *Cambden's* Time were reduc'd to four; and of these, the Zeal of the late Times left only two for God's Worship. The Cause of its Decay is thought to have been the Alteration of the Course of the River by one *Grey*, who procured that the Passage of it should be stopt, so that Vessels could not get up to the Town, as formerly, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants, who prosper'd much by its Navigation.

One Mr. *Richard Fishburn*, a Citizen of *London*, was a great Benefactor to this Town, giving 2000 l. to it to be laid out in charitable Uses, as he did also to divers other Places several large Sums, insomuch that his Benefactions are computed to amount in the Whole to 11000 l. He died in 1625.

This Town hath long enjoy'd the Honour of giving a Title to divers noble Families; of which the following Succession is a Proof.

*Tofti*, a Danish Nobleman, was made the first Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was slain by *Siward* (afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*) because he had basely affronted him by casting Dirt at him; and his Head being carry'd to King *Edward* the Confessor, who approv'd of the Fact, he obtain'd his Earldom, and so

*Siward* was the next Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was a Person of a great Stature, and as great Valour, and is said to have slain a Dragon in the *Orcades* in single Combat. King *Edward* the Confessor had a great Value for him, and made him Officiary Earl of *Northumberland*, that he might expel the *Danes* from those Parts by his Valour; which accordingly he did by divers Victories, and afterwards govern'd in Peace. He left Issue male; but

*Harold*, the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, was made Earl of *Huntingdon* by the Confessor. He raised the Power of this County and *Cambridgeshire*, to aid his Father, Earl *Godwin*, in his Insurrection against that King in 1051; but being reconcil'd, he became that Prince's General against *Algar*, Earl of *Chester*, and *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*, who invaded *Herefordshire*, and vanquish'd them

at *Snaudune* in *North-Wales*. After the Conquest,

*Waltheof*, a noble Saxon, Son of *Siward*, having marry'd *Judith*, Niece to *William* the Conqueror, was created Earl of *Huntingdon*, as her Marriage-Portion. He had no Issue male by her; but dying, left her a Widow, with one Daughter, *Maud*, to whom the Conqueror having marry'd (after her Mother *Judith* had refus'd him because he was lame.)

*Simon de S. Liz*, made him Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Northampton*. He built the Castle of *Northampton*, and being a Religious Person, not only built divers Monasteries, but went into the Holy Land to fight against the *Sarazens*; soon after which Expedition he died, leaving for his Successor

*Simon de S. Liz*, his Son, in this Earldom; but he enjoy'd it a small Time only, for *David*, the Son of *Melcolm* III. King of *Scots*, having marry'd his Mother *Maud*, got Possession of the Earldom by special Favour of King *Henry* I. and

*Henry* his Son, doing Homage to King *Stephen* at *York*, obtain'd Livery of this Honour of *Huntingdon*. He continu'd all his Life so highly in that King's Favour, that the King set him on his right Hand at a Feast, and preserved him in this Honour; but he dying in 1152,

*Simon de S. Liz* enter'd upon this Earldom of *Huntingdon*. He took Part with King *Stephen* against *Maud*, the Empress, and her Son, King *Henry* II. and founded the Abbey of *Saltry* in *Huntingdonshire*. He died at the Siege of *Wallingford*, and his Son

*Simon de S. Liz*, succeeded him in this Honour; but enjoy'd it not long, for King *Henry* II. coming to the Throne after King *Stephen's* Death, gave it to

*Melcolm*, King of *Scots*, Grandson of the above-mention'd *Maud*, in lieu of the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*; which he had before surrender'd to that King. He left this Honour, at his Death, to

*William*, King of *Scotland*, his Brother and Successor. He put the Custody of this Castle, and Honour of *Huntingdon*, into the Hands of his Brother *David*, who joining with the rebellious Barons against *Henry* II. that King raised an Army to suppress the Rebels, and gave the Castle and Baildom of *Huntingdon* to

*Simon*



*Simon de S. Liz*, as the rightful Heir, who being glad of the Gift, came before it presently with considerable Forces, and obliged the Scots to surrender it into his Hands. But the Quarrel did not thus end; *David* often disturbed *Simon's* Possession, which so provok'd the King, that he swore, that neither of them should have it, and so caused it to be demolish'd; notwithstanding which Oath, *Simon* enjoy'd the Earldom to his Death, which happen'd in 1184, 30 Hen. 3. He left no Issue, whereupon the King gave it to the above-mention'd

*William*, King of Scots, who immediately deliver'd it again to *David*, his Brother, and King *Richard I.* confirm'd it to him by Charter, with all the Liberties belonging to it. This *David* had three Sons; *Henry* and *David*, who died before him, and

*John Scot*, who was his Successor in this Earldom; but being in his Minority, *Alexander*, King of Scotland, 40 Hen. 3. obtain'd a Grant from the King of the Honour of *Huntingdon*, saving the Right of the Son and Heir of Earl *David*, who arriving at Age 11 Hen. 3. had Livery of his Honours and Lands; but Wars not long after breaking out between the two Nations, the Scots lost this Honour with all the rest of their Inheritance in England. The Title was vacant after this some Years, till

*William Clinton*, a younger Son of *John de Clinton*, standing highly in the Favour of King *Edward III.* was rais'd to the Honour of Earl of *Huntingdon*, by his Charter, granted Mar. 6. Reg. 11. He died on St. Bartholomew's Day 1354, and was succeeded by

*John de Clinton* Kt. his elder Brother's Son, as his next Heir. How long he held this Earldom, can't be known in History; but we find that King *Richard II.* put

*Guiscard de Angoulesm* into his Place, who was Earl of *Huntingdon* about eleven Years, and then

*John Holland*, 3d Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Kent*, who having been made Justice of *Chester*, and afterwards Admiral of the King's Fleet, was advanc'd by King *Richard II.* to the Title of Earl of *Huntingdon*. He could not patiently acquiesce in the Deposition of King *Richard II.* and therefore conspir'd with his Brother, the Earl of *Kent*, to destroy King *Henry IV.* and his Children; of which being convicted, he was attainted

and executed, and his Estate seiz'd; which Losses his Son *Richard* lay under; but

*John Holland*, his younger Son, was restor'd in Blood. He was Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was General of all the King's Forces, 50 Hen. 5. made Governor of *Pontoise*, and Duke of *Exeter*. He left only one Son, who was the Heir of his Estate and Honours,

*Henry Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was a Defender of the *Lancastrian* Title of the Crown, and behaving himself bravely at the Battle of *Wakefield*, in which King *Henry VI's* Party were Victors; he was made Governor of *Fotheringhay-Castle*; but the Tide turning, and the *Lancastrians* being overthrown at *Towtonfield*, he fled into *France*; and *Philip Comines* says, he saw him begging his Bread barefoot there in the Low Countries, tho' he had marry'd King *Edward IV's* own Sister; who having got a Divorce from him, he dy'd without Issue. His Honours thus falling into the King's Hands, he being in love with the Lady *Jane Gray*, rais'd her Son

*Thomas Grey* Kt. to the Dignity of the Earl of *Huntingdon* first, and then of the Marquess of *Dorset*; but after King *Edward's* Death, he was attainted by the Procurement of *Richard*, Duke of *Richmond* (afterwards King *Henry VII.*) who, when he had obtain'd the Crown, restor'd him to his Honours, and made him of his Privy Council. Soon after he was made Earl of *Dorset*. King *Edward* having a Mind to dignify his Son, Prince *Edward*, with the Title of Earl of *Pembroke*, procur'd the Resignation of that Earldom, and made

*William Herbert*, before Earl of *Pembroke*, Earl of *Huntingdon*. He was created Justice of *Wales*; but dying without Issue, *Thomas Grey* was restor'd by King *Henry VII.* as is above-mention'd, but had no Successor of his Family, whereupon this Title was vacant for some Time, till King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 21. created

*George*, Lord *Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, at *York-place*, (now *White Hall*.) He was in the Expedition into *France*, when *Therouenne* and *Tourney* were won, and died in the 35th Year of that King, leaving Issue five Sons, of whom the eldest,

*Francis*



*Francis*, Lord *Hastings*, succeeded him in this Earldom. He was one of the Knights Companions of the Garter, one of the Council to Prince *Edward*, and in the first of Queen *Mary* took *Henry*, Duke of *Sussex*, Prisoner, and brought him to the Tower. He died in the second Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, leaving Issue six Sons and five Daughters; of which,

*Henry*, Lord *Hastings*, was his Successor. He also was a Knight of the Garter, and one of the Peers, who had the Charge of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and sat upon the Trial of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*. He died in 1595. Reg. *Eliz.* 38. without Issue, and was succeeded by

*George Hastings* Kt. his next Brother. He had three Sons, *Francis*, *Henry*, and *Edward*. *Francis* married in his Father's Life time, and had four Sons and two Daughters; but dying before his Father,

*Henry*, his eldest Son, succeeded his Grandfather. He was Steward of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, and one of the Peers, who sat at the Trial of the Earl and Countess of *Somerset*, for poisoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*. He left two Sons; of which, the eldest,

*Ferdinando*, succeeded him, and was summoned to Parliament in his Father's Lifetime, and was made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Rutland* and *Leicester*, as his Father had been. He had four Sons, but none of them surviv'd him but

*Theophilus*, the youngest. He was Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all the King's Forests, Chaces, &c. beyond the *Trent*, and of the Privy Council to King *James II.* He had one only Son by his first Wife, viz.

*George*, Lord *Hastings*, who succeeded him in his Earldom, but died unmarried, Feb. 22. 1704-5, whereupon his Issue by his second Wife, by whom he had two Sons and five Daughters, came to inherit his Honour; of which

*Theophilus*, who was born Nov. 12. 1696 was his Heir, and tho' not yet of Age, is the present Earl of *Huntingdon*. He is yet unmarried.

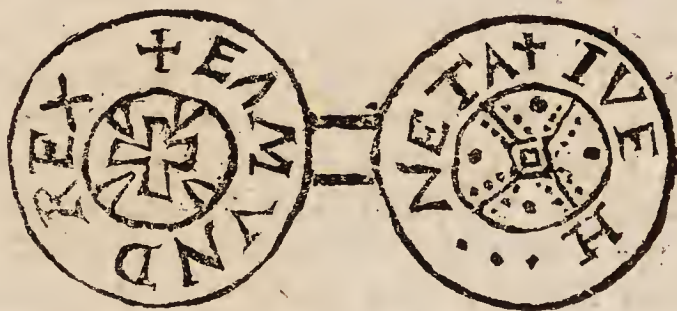
The *Ouse* leaving this Town, passes thro' pleasant Meadows towards *Cambridgeshire*, and in its Way, a little Distance from its Borders, washes

*St. Ives*, a pretty neat Town, call'd anciently by the Saxons *Slepe*. It took its

Name from *St. Ivo*, a *Persian* Bishop, who, as some Writers report, about the Year 600 travelled over *England* with a great Reputation of Sanctity, all the Way zealously preaching the Gospel; and at length arriving at this Place, worn out with Labour, and decay'd with old Age, put off his Mortality, and was bury'd here; which being visited upon that Account, for some Time, by Pilgrims, was call'd *St. Ives* Town, but his Relicks were afterwards remov'd to *Ramsay* Abbey.

This Town, not many Years since, was thought by a late Writer to deserve this Character. *St. Ives*, says he, is a fair, large and ancient Town, with a fine stone Bridge over the *Ouse*; but within some few Years, it was a great Part of it burnt down; and whether it hath, or ever will recover itself so far out of its Ashes as to deserve that Character again (tho the publick Charity of a Brief has lent it some Assistance) is very uncertain, however it still keeps up the Name of a Town, hath a very good Market on Mondays for fatted Cattle, and Provisions, and a Fair on *Whitsun* Monday.

In the Philosophical Transactions there is the Draught of an old *Saxon* Coin, which



the Person which communicated it to the Royal Society. takes to be *Ive-Money*, i. e. Money coined at *St. Ives*, in this County, by which it appears, that it was no inconsiderable Place in the ninth Century, because it had then a Mint in it.

*Roger* of *St. Ives*, a noted Scholar and Writer, who flourish'd about the Year 1420, was born at this Town, and on that Account took his Surname from it. And here *Oliver Cromwell*, the noted Usurper, when he had wasted his Paternal Estate by Prodigality and Negligence, rented a Farm before he was chosen Burgefs for *Cambridge*, which gave him an Opportunity of rising to such an extream Height of Grandeur. Keeping



the Course of the Ouse northward for about a Mile, we come to

*Holiwell*, which gives Name to the adjacent Fen, called from it *Holiwell* Fen; and then having gone about a Mile more, it brings us to

*Erith*, a large Town, supply'd with two or three good Inns, but not enjoying the Benefit of a Market; which having passed, it leads us to

*Somersham*, a pleasant Village, where the Bishops of *Ely* had formerly a large Palace, which was given to that Church by Earl *Brithnot*, A. D. 991, and much enlarged with new Buildings by that every Way prodigal Bishop (as Mr. *Cambden* is pleased to call him) *James Stanley*, Brother of the Earl of *Derby*; but it is since alienated from that Bishoprick, and is now in the Possession of *Anthony Hammond* Esq; descended of the ancient Family of that Name in *Kent*. It goes now by the Name of *Somersham Place*.

Mr. *Wood* (in his *Athenæ Oxon.* Part II. p. 136.) inform us, that *Somersham*, with its Appurtenances, was Part of Queen *Henrietta Maria's* Jointure; but Col. *Valentine Walton*, one of the King's Judges, got it to be settled on him and his Posterity for ever, for the great Services he had done for the Parliament. And tho' the Church there belong'd to the *Margaret* Professor at *Oxford*, yet he, by his Interest, got the Tithes of *Coln*, a little Chapelry belonging to the Parish, to be separated from it, and annex'd to that Chapel, by which Means he made it a little Rectory, and gave it to Dr. *Thomas Laurence*, Head of *Baliol-College*, and *Margaret* Professor of *Oxford*, who had been ejected for his Loyalty; for

When Col. *Walton* was a Prisoner of War in *Oxford*, it seems, this Doctor had been very kind to him, which had so good an Effect on the Colonel, that when the Doctor wanted his Help, he did not forget it; for hither the Doctor, at his Invitation, retir'd, and died at *Coln* three Years before the Restoration; to which, if he had liv'd, he had been an *Irish* Bishop, for King *Charles II.* had nominated him to a See there, some Years before his Death. A little to the North-West of this Place is

*Warboys*, a fair Manor, which Sir *Oliver Cromwell* sold to Sir *John Leamon*, once Lord Mayor of *London*, who said, It was the cheap-

est Land he ever bought, tho' the dearest that ever Sir *Oliver* sold; for it seems, that this later, tho' otherwise a wise Man, yet had not that Wit, either to keep his Estate, or sell it to its Worth. About four or five Miles North-West from hence lies

*Upwood*, a Village, where *Henry Cromwell* Esq; a Brother of Sir *Oliver's*, had a good Estate and Seat, and liv'd in the Quality of a Justice of Peace. Above this Place, a little to the North East stands

*Ramsay*, a Market-Town; the Market is on *Wednesdays*, and Fair on

Here was anciently a famous wealthy Abbey, call'd in the *Saxon* Language *Ramseyge*, situated among the Fens, where the Rivers become standing Waters, when they have found a soft Kind of Soil. The private History of the Abbey gives us this Description of it, as it then was, (or as others derive the Name, *a Ramis quasi insula Ramorum*, because it abounded with Alders and other Trees.)

*Ramsay*, that is, the *Rams. Isle*, on the West Side (for all round it besides, there are nothing else but impassable Fens for a great Way together) is separated from the firm Ground almost two Bows-shot by rough Quagmires, which Place formerly, up a shallow River, us'd to receive Vessels into the midst of it by gentle Gales of Wind; but now with great Pains and Cost these clay Quagmires are stopp'd with large Quantities of Wood, Gravel, and Stone, and Footmen may pass upon a firm Causey, almost two Miles long, but less in Breadth, surrounded with Alders, which with fresh green Reeds, intermix'd with Bulrushes, make a beautiful Shew.

Long before it was inhabited, it was cover'd over with several Sorts of Trees, but with wild Ashes in the greatest Abundance; but now of late, since these Woods are partly cut down, the Land is found to be arable, and of a fat Mould, plentiful in Fruit, delightful in Corn, planted with Gardens, and rich in Pastures, which in the Spring-time ravish the Eyes of Spectators with infinite Pleasures; for the whole Isle consisting chiefly of Meadow, seems embroider'd, as it were, with Variety of Flowers.

Besides all this, here are Meers full of Eels, Pools full of all Sort of Fish and Wa-



ter Fowl, of which *Ramsay-Meer* is one, so call'd from the Name of the Isle, far excell'g all the adjoining Waters both in Fairness and Plenty. Out of its deep Holes the Inhabitants, who are much advantaged by fishing in it, draw out Pikes of a wonderful Bigness, which they call *Hakeds*, either with several Sorts of Nets, baited Hooks, or other fishing Instruments; and tho' it be perpetually haunted by Fowlers, Fishers and Poachers, who take an Abundance of their several Sorts of Game, yet there is still great Plenty left behind, which shews an inexhaustible Store of them all.

After this, the same Author proceeds to the Description of the Abbey, and shew us upon what Occasion, and by whom it was founded and enlarged; how its Endowments were increased, and what Number of Monks was maintain'd in it; but this being more proper for the Ecclesiastical History, we shall refer our Reader to it, and shall now content our selves only to set down, out of the same Author, the Epitaph of *Ailwin*, the Founder's Tomb, because it bears such an uncommon Title of Honour.

HIC REQUIESCIT AILWINUS IN-  
CLYTI REGIS EADGARI COGNATUS,  
TOTIUS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANNUS,  
ET HUIUS SACRI COENOBII MIRA-  
CULOSUS FUNDATOR.

In *English* thus:

Here rests *Ailwin*, Kinsman of the famous King *Edgar*, Alderman of all *England*, and the miraculous Founder of this Holy Monastery.

This Town, immediately after the Dissolution of the Abbies, shew'd, that it depended almost entirely upon the Abbey here; for instead of *Ramsay the Rich*, as it was proverbially call'd in this County before usually, it might have been truly call'd *Ramsay the Poor*; for the Market was lost for many Years, but has recover'd it again about sixty Years since; and seeing it lies so convenient for the Sale of Fat and lean Cattle, which are much brought thither since the dreining of the Fens; it is probable it may in Time recover its Reputa-

tion for Riches by the Greatness of the Market for Cattle, as well as Water-fowl, for which it is reckon'd one of the best in *England* for Plenty and Cheapness.

*William Ramsay*, the Poetical Abbot of *Croyland*, in King *Henry II's* Time, being born in this County, 'tis suppos'd, that he took his Surname from this Town, the Place of his Nativity, as is usual for many other Writers.

From this Place towards *Peterburgh*, for ten Miles together, Mr. *Cambden* says, That King *Canute* rais'd a pav'd Causey with great Labour and Charge, which Historians call *Kingsdelf*, and say, it passies by *Wittlesey-Meer*, and was therefore made, because the Roads were at that Time render'd very troublesome and dangerous by Brooks and Sloughs: But Dr. *Gibson*, in his *Additions to Cambden*, charges this Account of *Kingsdelf* as a Mistake, saying, That whatever Way our Authors design by that Name, they can't mean *Canutus's* Road, because the Name of *Kingsdelf*, or *Lingersdalf*, appears to have been in these Parts in the Reign of King *Edgar*, who in his Charter to the Church of *Peterburgh* makes this *Lingersdalf* one of the Bounds of his Donation; besides, that *Dalf* doth not signify a *Via constrata lapidibus*, i. e. a pav'd Way, but seems rather to mark out to us some Ditch, drawn at first for the draining of those Fenny Grounds, and reducing the scatter'd Waters into one Chanel, or Stream. Being now on the Limits of this Hundred, which affords nothing more worthy our Notice, we shall pass into the adjoining Hundred, lying on the West Side of the County, equal with this, call'd

### III. Norman-Cross Hundred.

THIS Hundred lies on the West Side of the County, and is bounded on the East by *Hurstington* Hundred, and on the South by *Leighton-Stone* Hundred, and on the West by *Northamptonshire*; from which it is divided by the River *Nen*, which runs all along the North Borders, and divides it from the Isle of *Ely*.

U u u u u

Here



Here we first meet with the great Lake, commonly call'd

*Whittlesey-Meer*, but by Mr. *Cambden*, *Whittlemere*, extending in Length six Miles, and in Breadth three. The Waters of it are for the most Part exceeding clear, and full of Fish, yet like the other adjoining Meers doth sometimes in calm and fair Weather rise tempestuously, as it were into violent Water-quakes, to the great Danger of the poor Fishermen. What is the Cause of these strange Agitations of the Waters is uncertain; some impute them to some Evaporations suddenly breaking out of the Earth with great Force, and others to more secret Causes; but all do but conjecture.

The Air about this Lake is thick and foggy, full of noisome Smells, by Reason of the moorish and fenny Ground about it; but the great Profit of Fishing, the Plenty of Pastures, and the Abundance of Turfs for Firing, with which not only the Neighbouring Inhabitants, but the other Parts of this County and *Cambridgeshire* are furnish'd, do sufficiently make Amends for the Unhealthiness of this Place; which, tho' it prove very fatal to Strangers, yet is so well borne with by the Natives, that they are well contented, and live many of them long and healthfully in it.

*Turkill*, a Danish Lord, by the Order of King *Canute*, divided these Fens and Marshes among the Inhabitants of the Villages bordering upon them, thus, viz. That the Inhabitants of each Village should have, possess, and enjoy, so much of the main Marsh for their own Use, as lay right against the Farm-Grounds of the said Village; appointing, that no Village might dig or mow in another Marsh without Leave; but however, that the Pasture should be common to all, i. e. Horn under Horn, for the Preservation of Peace and Quietness among them.

King *Canute*'s Children and Servants passing this Lake from *Peterborough* to *Ramsay*, and sporting themselves with Singing and Jollity in their Voyage, were surpriz'd with a tempestuous Storm and turbulent Winds, so that they utterly despair'd of Life and Succour, but thro' God's Mercy some escap'd, tho' many perish'd. When the King heard of it, he was put into a dreadful

Fright; but recovering himself, took Counsel of his Nobility and Friends, how to prevent the like Mischances for the future, and thereupon order'd his Soldiers to mark out a Ditch with their Swords, and Skeins, and Day-Labourers to scour and cleanse it; from whence it was call'd *Swerdes-delf*, and *Knouts-delf*; but now 'tis commonly call'd *Steeds-dike*. It parts this County from *Cambridgeshire*.

Besides this great Meer, there are others of a considerable Bigness, tho' much inferior to this; as *Ug-Meer*, *Brick-Meer*, which are made and supplied by the same River as *Whittlesey-Meer*, *Benwicke-Meer*, which is situated near *Swerds-delf*, and is made by an Out-let of the River *Ouse*, as is also *Ramsay-Meer*, which is a much larger Water, and at a greater Distance from it. As for *Pattocks-drain* we know nothing of its Original, but suppose it receiv'd its Name from the Person who was at the Charge of it, or contriv'd it. At the Head of the River, which makes the Meers, call'd *Ug Meer*, *Brick-Meer* and *Whittlesey-Meer*, stands

*Cunnington*, or *Conington*, a Village, held of the Honour of *Huntingdon*, where within a four-square Ditch are the plain Relicks of an ancient Castle, which with *Salisbury* was given by King *Canute* to *Turkill*, a Danish Lord, who lived among the *East Angles* and call'd in *Saeno*, King of *Denmark*, to plunder the Nation. After *Turkill*'s Departure, it was possess'd by *Waldeof*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, Son of *Siward*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who marry'd *Judith*, *William* the Conqueror's Niece by his half Sister on the Mother's Side, by whose eldest Daughter it descended to the Royal Line of *Scotland*; for she, after her Husband's Decease, marry'd *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, (afterwards King of *Scotland*) the younger Son of *Melcolm Canmor*, King of *Scotland*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who was the Daughter of *Edgar*, the banish'd Son of *Edmund Ironside*.

From the *Scotch* Line, which enjoy'd this Manor but two Successions, viz. of *Henry* and *David*; it passed by *Isabel*, a Daughter of this later, with other large Possessions, to *Robert Bruce* her Husband, whose eldest Son *Robert*, surnamed the Noble, is the Ancestor of our *British* Kings, and from his younger Son *Bernard*, who inherited this Manor and



*Exton*, Sir Robert Cotton is descended. He was a Person of great Learning and Worth, and well known to the learned World for his excellent Collection of Books, and MSS. which hath since his Death gone by the Name of the Cotton-Library. He was made a Baronet Anno 1611, and was descended of an ancient Family of that Name, who were some of them Sheriffs of this and Cambridge-shire, as early as the Reigns of King Edward IV. and King Henry VIII. He was a Parliament-Man most of his Time, and was equally zealous for the Prince's Prerogative and People's Privileges. He died Anno Dom. 1631. Near this Town Southward stands

*Saltrey*, or *Sawtry*, of which Name there are divers Villages distinguish'd by the additional Terms of *Beames*, *Mines*, *St. Andrews* and *Judith*, at one of which was an Abbey; as great an Ornament to this middle Part of this County, as *Ramsay* was to the Eastern. Advancing hence Northward, where are the most considerable Places in this Hundred, we find

*Taxley*, a little Market-Town in the Fens, having a Fen so call'd, lying upon *Wittlesey-Meer*. The Houses are tolerably well built, and the Church has a neat and lofty Spire; but the Market is so small, that it hardly deserves the Name of one. It is kept on *Tuesdays* weekly, and the Town is 59 Miles from London. Robert Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln, lamenting the Grievance and Mischief of Appropriations to Religious Houses, did all he could to remedy it, and accordingly consolidated the Vicarage and Parsonage of this Place for the Maintenance of the Parochial Minister. Rot. MS. And next to it

*Overton*, or *Orton Longvile*. This Manor was forfeited to King John by Felony, and afterwards redeem'd by Neale Lovetost, whose Sister and Co-heir was married to Hubert, or Robert de Brounford; their Children took on them the Name of Lovetost, of which Family was John and Robert de Lovetost, who were Knights of this Shire in the 10th of Edw. 3. & 7 Rich. 2. A little above this Town runs the River *Nen*; upon which, on the very Edge of the County stands

*Bottle-Bridge*, corruptly so call'd for *Botolph's-Bridge*; a Village, where is an ancient

House, which was anciently the Possession of the *Gimels*, from whom it descended by the *Draisons*, of whose Family Simon de Draiton was Knight of this Shire in the 15th of King Edward II. and 1st of King Edward III. and Lovets, to the Family of the *Sherlyes*, by an Hereditary Succession. From hence going up the River *Nen*, we observe many remarkable Towns, viz.

*Dornford*, once a City of great Antiquity, call'd *Caer-Dorm*, or *Dormceaster*, by Henry of Huntingdon, who says, it was utterly ruin'd before his Time: Undoubtedly, (says Mr. Camden) this is the *Durabriva* of *Antonine*; for, besides the finding of many old Coins, here are apparent Marks of a ruinous City, a Roman Port-way led from hence directly to *Huntingdon*, and a little above *Stilton*, or *Stichilton*, as it was formerly call'd, it appears with a very high Bank, and in an old Saxon Charter it is call'd *Erminstreet*. Here it runs thro' the Middle of a square Fort, defended on the North Side with Walls, and on the other Side with Ramparts of Earth; near which have been dug up Stone-Coffins, or Sepulchres.

Some think that this City stood upon both Banks of the River *Nen*, and others are of Opinion that the little Village *Caster*, which stands on the other Side, was a Part of it; and ancient History seems to justify this Conjecture, because it says, there was a Place call'd *Durmund ceaster*, by the *Nen*, where *Kinneburga* founded a little Nunnery, first call'd *Kinniburg caster*, and afterwards for Shortness *Caster*. This *Kinneburga* was the Daughter of the Pagan King *Penda*, and *Alfred*, King of the *Northumbers's* Wife; but being a zealous Christian, she changed her Sovereign Authority for Christ's Service, and govern'd her own Nunnery, as a Mother of those sacred Virgins. But this Place was levelled to the Ground by the *Danes* about the Year 1010. The Family of the *Bevilles* had a Seat in this Place. They are very ancient in this County, and of such Note, that Robert Bevil was Knight of the Shire for this County, 12 Hen. 4. And Thomas Bevil, 3 & 5 Hen. 5. Sir Richard Bevil was the last Heir male of the Family. After whose Death, his Estate was divided between Sir John Hewet, of *Worsley*, in this County, and John Dryden Esq; who married



his two Sisters and Co-heirs. To this Mr. Dryden it was, that *John Dryden Esq;* our English Ovid, and Poet Laureat in King Charles II's Days, his Kinsman, dedicated that admirable Epistle on a Country-Gentleman's Life, in the last Volume of his Works, publish'd by himself, and entitul'd, *His Fables*. Further up the River is a small Rivulet without Name, which empties it self into it, near *Chesterton*, and then we pass by *Walmsford*, or *Watlingsford*, and arrive at

*Elton*, a Village and Manor, in old Time, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sapcots*, who had a private Chapel here of singular Beauty, with curious painted Windows, built by the Lady *Elizabeth Dinham*, Baron *Fitz-warren's* Widow, who married into this Family. This Seat now belongs to the *Probyes*, and is in the Possession of *John Proby Esq;* and commonly bears the Name of *Elton Hall*. Having thus survey'd the most remarkable Towns and Villages of this Hundred, we shall proceed to

#### IV. Leighton-Stone Hundred,

WHICH borders on the West on *Northamptonshire*, on the North and East on the other Hundreds of this County, and on the South on *Bedfordshire*. The chief Towns of it are

*Leighton*, once the most considerable Town in this Hundred, as we may probably believe, because it takes its Name from it. Two Gentlemen's Families, of good Reputation in this County, had anciently their Seats here; viz. The *Darceys*, of whom *Henry Darcy Esq;* was Sheriff of this County in the 4th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Sir Jervaise Clifton*, who married the sole Daughter and Heir of the said *Sir Henry Darcy*, and remov'd hither from *Barrington* in *Somersetshire*.

He was created by King *James I.* Baron of *Leighton*; and began to build a beautiful House here, but lived not to finish it. His only Daughter and Heir marry'd *Esme Steward*, Duke of *Lenox*, to whom she bore *James Duke of Richmond*, from whose Family this Lordship pass'd in Marriage with his only Daughter and Heir to *Richard Earl of Arran*, whose Daughter and Heir, the Lady *Butler*, is now the Possessor of it.

*Kimbolton*, a Market-Town, the Market is on Fridays weekly, and Fairs on July 22. and Aug. 30. It was call'd by the Romans *Kinnibantum*, and since the Conquest it was given to *William de Warren*, one of the Conqueror's Followers, created afterwards Earl of *Surrey*; from whose Family it pass'd first to the *Mandevils*, next to the *Staffords*, and lastly to the *Wingfields*, who sold it to the *Montagues*, the present Possessors of it.

The Castle here has all along been the Seat of these Noble Families, and by some of them hath been much improv'd with new Buildings and Ornaments; *Sir Richard Wingfield* built new Lodgings and Galleries upon the old Foundation of the Castle, which was double ditched, and the Buildings of it very strong. *Henry*, the first Earl of *Manchester* of this Family, very much improv'd the Castle, sparing no Cost that might add to its Beauty, which yet the Right Honourable *Charles*, the present Earl of *Manchester*, has augmented much by modern Inventions.

The Family of the *Staffords* having by some treasonable Practices forfeited their Estate to the Crown, we find that Queen *Katharine*, the first Wife of King *Henry VIII.* was jointur'd in it; and when she was divorced, this was one of the Places which she chose for her Retirement; after her Decease, it was in the Disposal of the Crown, which gave it to the *Wingfields*.

The greatest Honour that this Town enjoys is, that the Right Honourable *Charles*, the present Earl of *Manchester*, late Lord-President of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council hath his Seat here, and derives his Barony and Title of Viscount from this Town and Castle: His Ancestor, *Henry Montague*, Brother to *Edward Lord Montague of Boughton*, being created Decemb. 19. 1620. Lord *Montague* of *Kimbolton*, in this County, and Viscount *Mandevile*, because he was then in Possession of the Castle and Lordship of *Kimbolton*, which had many Ages before belonged to the Family of *Mandevile*.

*Stonely*, a small Village, in which there was anciently a pretty Convent founded by the *Bigrames*, of which we shall speak more largely in the *Ecclesiastical History*.

*Aukenbury*, or *Alknobury*, a little Town, but bigger than *Taxley*, tho' it has not the Advantage nor Honour of a Market. King



John gave this Town to *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and *John Scot*, Earl of *Chester*, his Son, who afterwards bestow'd it on *Sir Stephen Segrave*, a Person who is the more worthy our Remark, because he is a great Example of the Inconstancy of Fortune; for with a great Deal of Pains he rais'd himself to an high Post, with almost as much Trouble kept it, and as suddenly lost it. In his Youth he was a Priest, then got to be a Knight, and at length, by his Industry and Boldness, he came to be Lord Chief Justice, and managed almost all the Affairs of the Nation as he pleased; but losing the King's Favour, he was stript both of his Honour and Wealth, and forc'd to end his Days in a Cloister, shewing us, that Church-men must not expect to thrive in secular Preferments and Business.

*Wabridge Forest* is a very pleasant Place, as *Dr. Fuller* tells us, not only for its deli-

cious Shades and Verdure, but for the clear Stream that runs by it; on which stands

*Spaldwick*, a Manor given to the Church of *Lincoln* by King *Henry I.* to make some Amends for taking the Bishoprick of *Ely* out of *Lincoln* Diocese.

*Gedding Parva*, a Place much talk'd of for a Religious Society, of which we shall speak more fully in our *Ecclesiastical History*.

The Family of the *Ferrars* had their Seat here, and a good Estate belonging to it, among which were the impropriate Tithes of this Town; which they supposing to have been unjustly detained from the Church, *Mrs. Ferrars* and her two Sons went to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Dr. John Williams*, and re-endow'd the Church of this Place with them, praying the Bishop to confirm their Gift, which he readily did, praying to God, that many others might bring the like Free-Will Offerings.

## The Natural History.

THE Air of this County can't be suppos'd to be pleasant and wholesome in general, because of the great Numbers of Meers and Fens, which are found in it; which, tho' they send not forth such noisome and unwholesome Fogs and Vapours as the stagnating Sea-Waters do in the Counties of *Essex*, *Kent*, *Sussex*, &c. yet must be supposed to fill the Air often with noxious Damps and Mists, which the Natives indeed bear without any great visible Inconvenience, being most of them healthful, and many long liv'd, yet works a different Effect on Strangers, causing them to be weak and sickly; but this must be said of the lowest and moory Parts, chiefly about *Huntingdon* and *Godmanchester*, *Ramsay* and *Taxley*, for the other Parts about *Kimbolton*, and indeed at *Leighton-Stone* Hundred, seem to be free from all those Inconveniences, and the Air doubtless is very good, and not at all the worse for being temper'd with a Coolness from the other Parts.

The Soil is very fruitful, and produceth great Crops of Corn; and tho' the hilly Parts do not answer the Labour of the Husbandman so plentifully, yet it makes amends for it by the Wholesomeness of the Air, and the Pasture for Sheep. The Low-Lands, which are full of Rivers and Meers, tho' not so wholesome, yet afford the greatest Profit, by their excellent Meadows and Pastures for feeding great Store of Cattle both for the Butcher and Pail; great Plenty of Water-fowl, and Fish, and Turf for Firing, (which in these Countries that have a Scarcity of Wood) is no bad Commodity, tho' it is not so sweet, as either Coal or Wood. Our ancient Historians tell us, that this County was all over Forest, till King *Henry II's* Time; but now it is so clear'd, that there are less Marks of it than in most other Counties.

The chief Rivers are only two, the *Nene*, which bounds it on the West, near *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, and runs thro' *Wittlesey*.



*Meer*, and the *Ouse*, whose Current bounds it on the East from *Cambridgeshire*, and passeth quite thro' the County from South to North. There are several other small Streams and Brooks, which empty themselves into the two former Rivers, and are of great Use to the middle Parts of the Shire; but are so inconsiderable, as not to have any Names.

The Meers chiefly have the Name for fishing and fowling, tho' the Rivers want not the common Sorts of Fish. These maintain many Families in getting them, and carrying them to the Gentry and Markets in this County and *Cambridge*. As to those tempestuous Agitations of the Waters, which arise in the calmest Weather, to the great Terror of the Fishermen, as well as Danger of their Vessels and Lives, it must be left to the Naturalists to enquire into the Cause of them; for tho' the Conception of the Inhabitants and Fishermen, that they are rais'd by the violent Eruption of certain Vapours out of the Earth, which make the Waters toss and boil like a Pot over the Fire, pass for current among them; yet there seems little Reason why the learned should rest in that Conjecture, unless no better Cause can be found out.

There are also some Waters in this County which are of a medicinal Nature, viz. At *Hailwiston* there are two Fountains, not far from one another, one of them fresh, and accounted good for the Eyes, and the other Salt, esteem'd to be very sovereign in all leprous Distempers. *St. Neots* also, and *St. Ives*, are famous for Medicinal Waters.

The Herbs and Plants more peculiar to this County are,

- Long Bastard Cypress.
  - Dutch Myrtle.
  - Elecampane.
  - Horsetail Water Milfoil.
  - Bush-headed Horse-shoe Vetch.
  - Bloody Cranes-Bill.
  - Dioscorides's* Milk-Tare.
  - Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch.
  - Common Liquorice.
  - Mountain Cudweed, or Catsfoot.
  - Small Hedge Hyssop, or Grass-Poley.
  - Herb Paris, or True Love.
  - Broad-leav'd *Hungarian* Hawkweed.
  - Small Rough Succory Hawkweed.
  - The middle Sort of Stichwort.
  - Narrow-leav'd Mountain Ragwort.
  - Bog-rush with Gromil Leaves.
  - Bastard Toadflax.
  - Wild Perennial blue Flax with smaller Heads and Flowers.
  - Night-flowering Campion.
  - Small Corn-campion, with very small white Flowers.
  - Purple-headed crested Cowheal.
  - Hooded Water-Milfoil.
  - The Fly Orchis.
  - Wild Burnet in the Meadows commonly.
  - Luellin* at *Backworth*, *Hammerton*, &c.
  - Wall-Rue at *Wolley*.
  - Melilot* and *St. Peterswort*, in the Groves and Woods.
- N. B. The Herbs of *Cambridgeshire* are most of them found in this County.



BARONETS of this County, viz.

SIR Robert Cotton, of Cunnington, Kt. created May 22. 1611. Bart. 36.

Capel Bedel, of Hamerton, Esq; created June 3. 1612. Bart. 179. extinct.

Thomas Maples, of Stow, Esq; created May 30. 1627. Bart. 211.

Lodowick Dyer, of Staughton, Esq; created June 8. 1627. Bart. 237.

John Anderson, of St. Ives, Esq; created Jan. 3. 1628. Bart. 280.

Thomas Proby, of Elton-Hall, Esq; created March 7. 1661. Bart. 692.

Robert Bernard, of Huntingdon, Serjeant at Law, created July 1. 1662. Bart. 698.

GENTLEMEN, and others of EMINENCY in this County.

WILLIAM Ramsay, a Poet, who died in 1180.

Henry of Huntingdon, an eminent Historian, who died about the Year 1280. He wrote an History of the Saxon Heptarchy, and the succeeding Kings, as far as the Reign of King Stephen, in eight Books, publish'd by Henry Savil, at Francfort, 1601.

Roger of St. Ives, a great Enemy of the Lollards; he liv'd about 1420.

John Young, of Ramsey, a great Favourer of the Reformation in King Henry VIII's Reign.

Nicholas Grimoald, reckon'd a very polite Author in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

Sir Robert Cotton, of Cunnington, a learned Antiquary, whose excellent Library was the Treasury of the Learned, and an inexhaustible Magazine to the Curious. He was a Native of this County, but erected his Library at Westminster. Dr. Fuller says, that the Pope and the Conclave had such a Knowledge and Esteem for it, that they endeavour'd to purchase it for the Vatican, but could not obtain their Desire. The

Heirs of the late Sir John Cotton have got an Act of Parliament to sell it, and her late Majesty Queen Anne purchased it, and added it to Sir James's Library, which are now put together in a spacious House for the Learned to have Recourse to.

Gregory, surnamed of Huntington, who flourish'd in 1280; he was a famous Linguist.

Richard Fishburn, Citizen of London, who gave 2000 l. to the Town of Huntingdon, the Place of his Nativity, to be laid out on Charitable Uses.

Hugh of St. Neots, who flourish'd in 1340.

Richard Cromwell, of Hinchbrook, Esq; to whom Dr. Fuller says, That King Henry VIII. gave 20000 l. a-year in Abbey-Lands, in respect to the Valour and Activity he had shewed in his Service. From him descended

Henry Cromwell of the same Place, who married the Heiress of the Williams of Wales, and was after created a Knight And

Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Uncle of the Usurper of that Name, eminent for his magnificent Entertainment of King James I. when he came out of Scotland to take Possession of the Throne of England; and for his



his Loyalty to his Son King *Charles I.* for whom he was sequestred as a Delinquent, which he did not bear with so much Grief, as that his Nephew had got the Possession of his Right; and therefore, as he always had him in Abhorrence for that Action, so he would not accept of any Favour from his Hands; such a Bravery of Mind as may wipe out the Stain of his Nephew's Wick- edness from a Family of great Antiquity and Honour, as the *Crombells*, or *Cromwells*, have been.

*This County hath produc'd two Lord Mayors to the City of London, viz.*

*Sir Ambrose Nicholas*, Son of *John Nicholas*, Lord Mayor in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, Anno 1576, was born at *Needenworth*. He founded and endowed an Alms-house in *Mugwell-street*, London.

*Sir Woolstan Dixey*, Son of *Thomas Dixey*, Lord Mayor of London, in the same Reign, Anno 1586, was born at *Catworth*. His Family settled in *Leicestershire*, where he founded a Free-School at *Bosworth*.

## The Ecclesiastical History.

**T**HIS County is a Part of the large Diocese of *Lincoln*, the Bishop of which hath a Palace at *Bugden*. The Ecclesiastical Government is managed by the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, (who is at present) and for greater Conveniencies is divided into five Deaneries, viz. *Huntingdon*, which extends no further than that Town; *Leighton-stone*, which contains 22 Parishes; *St. Neots*, which contains 17 Parishes; *Taxley* which contains 23 Parishes; and *St. Ives*, which contains 13 Parishes.

The Multitude of Monasteries which are found in this small County, is a Demonstration (as *Dr. Fuller* speaks) of the general Goodness of the Ground; for the Monks always seated themselves in the fattest Country, and of this they had gotten above a fourth Part, as will more fully be discern'd by a particular Account of their Houses at

*Huntingdon*: a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Eustachius*, Viscount, who was P of *Lovetot*; and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He endowed it with divers Lands, which were all confirm'd to it by King *Henry I.* *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry I.* was a great Benefactor to these Canons, and Pope *Eugenius* confirm'd to them all their Lands and Privileges Anno 1147, as did also King *Henry III.* 1253. Reg. 37. *David Brus*, Earl

of *Huntingdon*, was buried in this Priory. About this Time the Town was in a very flourishing Condition, and is said to have fifteen Churches, tho' now there are but two of them in Use, and there appears no Remains but of two more. This Monastery was valu'd at the Dissolution at 187 l. 13 s. 8 d. per Ann. *Dudg.* 232 l. 0 s. 0 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Ann. *Speed*.

At this Town also there was a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Benedict*. In the Time of *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, who sat 22 Years, viz. from 1258, to 1280. *Helena Walensis* was elected Prioress of *St. James* without *Hontedon*, the Lady *Derworgail de Galewidia*, being then Patroness of the said Priory, and *Richard de Foxton*, being her Seneschal or Steward.

Here was also an Hospital founded by *Melcolm*, King of *Scots*, and dedicated to *St. Margaret*. He endowed it with several Lands and Rents, for the Maintenance of infirm and sick Persons, to which the Lady *Isabel Brus*, Daughter of *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon* above-mention'd, added others. *Robert de Brus* also, Son of the said *Isabel*, Lord of *Anandale*, gave them divers Tenements in *Cunyingtone*, with View of Frank-pledge, to be held here twice a Year, viz. after *Easter* and *Michaelmas*, with other lesser Courts, to be held there at their own Will and Pleasure, as often as is expedient. *Bernard de Brus*



*Brus* made them the like Grant: All which was confirmed to the Master and Brethren of this House by King *Edward III.* Reg. 12. Anno 1338.

Here was also another Hospital (says Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*) founded by *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, for poor People and Lazars, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist* in the Reign of King *Henry II.* Valued at the Suppression at 6*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per Annum.

The same Author also gives us an Account of the two following Nunneries, which are not found in the *Monasticon*.

*Castor*, or *Castre*, a Nunnery built by *Kinneburga*, Daughter of *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, after she was married to *Alkfrid*, King of *Northumberland*. The Town took it's Name from the Abbey, and was called *Kinneburg-Castor*, while the Abbey, which was named *Kynesburg-Abbey*, was standing; but since is called for shortness *Castor*. This Queen lived some Time with her Husband, and bore him a Son named *Osred*, who succeeded his Father in his Kingdom; but afterwards retired into her own Monastery, and became the Governess of it; where she died among those sacred Votareffes.

*Hinchingbrook*, a Nunnery, built and endowed by *William* the Conqueror, instead of the Monastery of *Eltesley*, which he had suppressed. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and valued at the Dissolution at 19*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per Annum.

*St. Ives*, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, built upon this Occasion. The Body of *St. Ivo*, a *Persian* Bishop, who had before been famous for his Preaching thro' this Isle; being found in this Town, then called *Slepe*, about the Year 1001, was first translated from his Grave to a Shrine; which being much frequented by the Devout Christians of that Time, the Town began to be called by the Name of that Saint. *Edward Northus*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, observing the Concourse of People towards it, built a Church over it; and Earl *Aldelmus*, in the Reign of King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, Anno 1017, built a Monastery, and endowed it with divers Revenues and Privileges.

Pope *Urban II.* confirmed the Estate of this Monastery to the Prior and Monks and their Successors, and granted them many great Immunities and Privileges; and a-

mong others, that they should pay no Tithes of their Lands and Cattle, which they should hold in their own Hands, yet making it a Cell to the Abbey of *Ramsay*, as at first designed.

By an Inquisition, taken in the 36th Year of King *Henry III.* it was found that the Parish-Church of *St. Ives*, dedicated to the Honour of *All Saints*, was a Vicaridge of the Presentation of the Abbey of *Ramsay*, that the Prior of *St. Ives*, as Parson, received all the Corn-Tithes, and the Vicar for his Portion 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* That the Vicar received all the small Tithes, Obventions, Mortuaries, Plow-alms (called then *Testamenta*) Rates, and other Customs, too large here to be set down, and therefore we refer the Curious for them to the *Monasticon* it self.

*St. Neots*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by Earl *Ælfrick* on this Occasion. *St. Neot*, the Son of King *Adulphus*, and Brother of King *Alured*, who founded the University of *Oxford*, was a Monk at *Neot-stoke* in *Cornwall*, where he died; but his Body being after some Years translated to *Anulphesbury* in this Shire, Earl *Ælfrick* converted his Palace into a Monastery of black Monks, which caused a great increase of the Town, about the Monastery especially, from whom it began to be called *St. Neots*.

In the Ravages, which the *Danes* made in many Parts of the Nation, this County was a Sharer, and particularly this Monastery was first spoiled, and then burnt by them; and continued in its Ruins till the Reign of King *Henry I.* Anno Domini 1113, when it was re-built by *Robesia*, the Wife of Earl *Richard*, Son of *Gislibert*, Earl of *Clare*, who made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*, and endowed it with divers Lands and Rents.

Divers other pious Persons gave more Lands and Revenues to the Monks of *Bec*, serving God at *St. Neots* in *Huntingdonshire*; and it appears by the Bull of Pope *Celestine II.* directed to *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, that the Prior and Convent of *St. Neots*, because their House was situated on a famous and great Road, did use to bestow Meat and Drink on all Travellers that desired it; and to this only Use they did appropriate certain Rents and Pensions, which

X x x x x x

they



they received yearly from the Churches of *Eynesbury* or *Anulphsbury*, and *Torney*.

In the Reigns of King Henry IV. and King Henry V. this Monastery was discharged of its foreign Subjection to the Abbey of *Bec*, and made an *English* Priory.

*Tedbald de Eschalert* gave Lands to the Monks of *St. Neots* by a Deed, of which the Conclusion is very remarkable: *Et quoniam ego Sigillum non habui, petitione mea Dominus meus Stephanus hanc donationem meam sub Sigillo suo confirmavit.* Other Benefactors to this House were *Roger de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford*, *William de Albeney*, *Brito*, and *Peter de Montefort*; which last, by his Deed dated at *Preston* in *Lancashire*, Anno 1245, gave and confirmed to the Monks here divers Lands in *Wenge*, in the County of *Rutland*, with the Advowson of the Church there. Valued at the Dissolution at 241 l. 11 s. 4 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . per An. Dugd. 256 l. 1 s. 3 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Speed per An.

*Ramsay*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded in the Year 969 by *Ailwin*, an Earl of the *East-Angles*, at the Instigation of *Oswald*, Archbishop of *York*, and Bishop of *Worcester*, says *Dugdale*; but Bishop *Godwin* (*in vita*) says, that the Archbishop, who was a great Zealot for the Monastick Life, was the Founder of it, yet assisted largely by Earl *Ailwin*.

It was consecrated by *St. Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by the said *Oswald*, in the Year 974; and the Church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and all other Holy Virgins, and to *St. Benedict*. It was situated among the Fens and Marshes in the Isle so called, in the East Corner of this Shire; which is two Miles long, and about as many broad; abounding with Alders, and other Trees which delight in wet Grounds.

At the Foundation of the Church, King *Edgar* gave to it five Hides of Land, and Archbishop *Oswald* gave other Lands and Ornaments, and procured others to it. Earl *Ailwin* also, the Founder, gave to this his Abbey the whole Isle in which it stood, with the adjacent Marshes, besides two hundred Hides of Land in other Places, and many precious Ornaments. He departed this Life April 23. 980, and was buried in his Monastery with the foremention'd Epitaph on him.

The Benefactors to this Monastery were very numerous, viz. *Walsene*, the Wife of *Aliein*, *Elfwoldus*, Brother to Earl *Ailwin*, the Founder; *Brithwold* an Alderman, *Leofwin*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, who bestowed on it many Rents and Privileges; *Livid*, a Widow, and several of our Kings; as King *Edgar*, and *Edward* the Confessor, who confirmed all the former Grants, and added several other Liberties and Privileges; as the Privilege of Sanctuary, Non-payment of Tithes, Toll, &c. As also King Henry I. King Henry II. King Richard I. King John, and King Edward I. much enriched this Monastery with their liberal Gifts, insomuch that if Mr. *Cambden* be not mistaken, it was the richest Abbey in *England* by far; for he says that the yearly Rents were 7000 l. per Annum; as Mr. *Speed* tells us.

The *Monasticon*, p. 241, 242. gives us a particular Catalogue of all the Abbots of this Monastery, from its first Foundation to the Dissolution, with the memorable Occurrences which happened in their Times; as well relating to publick Affairs, as the Abbey; which might be worth our Pains to set down, would the Nature of this Work permit it; but it not being consistent with an Abridgement, we must refer the Reader to the Book at large.

In the Year 1100, several Barons of this Kingdom raised a War against King Henry I. who forced them to fly into *Normandy*; where *Guiscard de Limosin*, Lord *Molins*, appeared in the King's Behalf, and prosecuted the War against them. For this Service he was so highly favoured of the King, that he brought him with him into *England*, and gave him divers Castles, Lands and Honours. This *Norman* Lord built that Part of *Ramsay* Monastery, which was called *Norman's Isle*; and from him descended the Lord *Molins*: *Roger*, a younger Son of this Family; was *Castellan* of *Nottingham*, and called himself *Roger de Leumesin*, i. e. in *English*, *Waterhouse*.

This Abbey was one of those which was dignified with the Privilege of the Mitre, and the Abbot sat in Parliament among the Lords as well as the Bishops.

Bishop *Godwin* says that this Monastery was so rich at the Dissolution, that it was valued in the King's Books at the yearly Rent of near



near 2000 *l.* But he not mentioning exactly the Sum, we may believe Mr. *Speed's* Account truer than Sir *William Dugdale's*; who sets down the Value 1716 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum Dugd. 1983 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* 4. per Annum *Speed.*

*Saltrey*, An Abbey of Cistercian Monks, founded Anno 1148, by *Simon de St. Liz*, 2d Earl of *Huntingdon*, and endowed with all his Land at *Saltree*, and all the Marsh Ground between that Place and *Whitleprare*, with the Lordship of that Town also, with all the large Privileges and Immunities which his Ancestor *Judith*, Countess of *Huntingdon* (the Conqueror's Niece) had formerly obtain'd of her Uncle for this Town and Lordship of *Saltrey*; as to be exempt from the County and Hundred Courts; to find neither Man nor Arms for War, and other the like Franchises.

The aforementioned Countess *Judith* had a great Kindness for this Place, and did very much frequent it, and on that Account did obtain from her Uncle as great Privileges as could then be granted to this Lordship; which Privileges, as also the Limits and Bounds of the Estate of this Abbey are

particularly, and at large set forth in the *Monasticon*.

Several of the Kings of *Scots* and *St. Liz*, who were descended from the same Stock, and alternately Earls of *Huntingdon*, were great Benefactors to this Abbey.

A Controversy arising between the Abbot of this House and the Abbot of *Ramsay*, about their Rights in the Fishery, and other Profits of *Wittlemare* and *Ulbemare*: The Matter was heard, and finally determined by the King's Justices at *Huntedon*, Anno 3 *Richard I.* 1192. Valued at the Suppression at 141 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. Dugd. 199 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. *Speed.*

*Stonely*, a Priory of Canons regular of *St. Augustine*, situate in the Village so called, near *Kimbolton*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; *William Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, founded and endowed this House for seven Canons, and appropriated the Rectory of *Kimbolton* to it; it being then his Lordship and Castle. The *Bigrames* were great Benefactors to it, and many of that Family lie buried there. Valued at the Suppression at 46 *l.* 5 *d.* 2. per Annum Dugd. *Speed.*

## Of the MARTYRS of this County.

WE meet with Multitudes of Martyrs and Confessors in Mr. *Fox's* Martyrology, who suffered some of them Death, and others bodily Punishments; as branding on the Cheek, carrying Faggots, Imprisonments, &c. from the Bishops of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Smith* and *Longland*, in their Diocese of *Lincoln*: But it not being expressed in what Part of their Diocese, or what Town, ma-

ny of them were Inhabitants; we could not positively refer any of them to this Shire, tho' it is not improbable some of them were of it, but must treat of them most properly in *Lincolnshire*, where the Seat of the Bishops is, and to which it is likely they were summoned to answer to the Accusations of Heresy brought against them.



## Of the DIVINES of EMINENCY of this County.

**A** *Inulphus*, a Britain, (says Doctor Fuller) but we rather suppose a Saxon, of the Royal Blood; who being of a religious and pious Disposition, led an Hermit's Life in or near the Place now bearing his Name *Ainulphsbury*; by Corruption and vulgar Speech long since turned into *Eynesbury*.

*St. Neot*, an holy and godly Preacher of the Gospel, who went up and down the Nation teaching the Doctrine of Christ; and at length dying in *Cornwall*, his Body was removed, and brought into this County, and buried near *Eynesbury*, where Earl *Elfric* having erected a Church over his Body, which allured a Concourse of People, a Town began to be built near it, which is at this Day called from the Monastery *St. Neots*. He is thought by some to have written the Life of King *Elfred*, but others doubt of it.

*St. Ivo*, a Persian Bishop, whose Zeal for Christ and his Gospel led him as far as this Isle, where he spent much of his Life in preaching of them in divers Parts of it, and died in this Place; and his Body being found and enshrined some Ages after, *Ednothus*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, built a Monastery over it; to which the People flocking, the Town much encreased, and the name of it was changed from *Slepe* to *St. Ives*.

*William Wittlesey*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* in 1367, is said to be a Native of this County by Dr. Fuller, because he not only bears the Name of a Town, which is in this Shire *Wittlesey*, or *de Wittlesey*, but because he was Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*. He was Nephew to the preceding Archbishop *Simon* *Ep.* He was a learned Man; and be-

ing educated at *Oxford*, procured that that University should be freed from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and be governed by a Chancellor and Proctors of their own chusing.

Dr. *Francis White*, Bishop of *Ely* in King *Charles I's* Reign, the Author of *The Reply to the Jesuit Fisher's Answers to the IX Questions propounded by King James I. concerning the Romish Faith*. Printed in 1624; was born at *St. Neots*.

*Henry Saltrey*, or *de Saltrey*, a Popish Writer, who has wrote a Book in the Defence of *Purgatory*; was born in the Village of that Name. He flourished in 1140.

*Hugh* of *St. Neots*, Author of a Comment upon *St. Luke's Gospel*. He died in 1340.

Dr. *John White*, Brother of the Bishop of *Ely* before-mention'd, and Chaplain to King *James I.* who wrote two Books, viz. *The Way to the true Church*, and *A Defence of the same*; against *Fisher* the Jesuit, whom his Brother the Bishop had reply'd to; was born at *St. Neots*.

Mr. *Stephen Marshal*, the great Parliamentary Divine, the Head of the *Smeethymnians*, who raised the strongest Batteries against Episcopacy that the *Presbyterians* were able to furnish them with, Minister of *Finchingfield* in *Essex*, where he set up the first Conventicle in those Parts, after the Restoration; was born at *Godmanchester*.

*Richard Broughton*, an eminent Romish Writer, who wrote a Treatise entitled, *Monasticum Britannicum*; was born at *Great Steuckley*. He died in King *Charles I's* Reign, and was buried in his Native Place.



The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are,

**B**luntesham cum Erith, in the Diocese of Lincoln, where there are twenty Children taught by the Contributions of the Inhabitants.

Bugden, where are thirty-four Children taught by Contributions; and one Person allows 10 l. per Annum towards the Maintenance of the School.

Elton; a School is here erected, and endowed by Mrs. Proby, for the teaching of all the poor Children of the Place.

Erith, see Bluntesham.

Farcet, a School endowed with 10 l. per Annum, for the teaching of the poor Children of the Parish.

Fenny-Stanton cum Hilton, where is 40 s. a-year left for the teaching six poor Children of these Parishes.

Folksworth, a Charity-School, erected for all the poor Children of the Parish, of which there have yet been four only taught.

Glatton, where are twelve Children taught and cloathed, for which End there is 8 l. a Year settled; the rest of the Charge is defrayed by Contributions, which last Year were 7 l. 7 s. 6 d. This School was erected in the Year 1710.

Graffam, a Charity-School here for the educating of the poor Children of the Parish; towards the Support of which, Mrs. Elizabeth Fortrey hath left the Interest of an hundred Pounds.

Hamerton, where the Rector allows his Curate six Pounds a-year extraordinary for the teaching of ten poor Children of that Parish.

Hilton, see Fenny-Stanton.

Holm, where there are twenty Children taught, and seven of them cloathed: The Charge is borne by a Settlement of 6 l. per Annum, and by a farther Contribution of the Inhabitants.

Holwell, where are fifteen poor Children taught; for which End there is five Pounds per Annum given, and the other Charge is borne by the Inhabitants.

Huntingdon, where are some poor Children taught at the Charge of a private Person, but no publick School erected.

S. Neots, where there is a Charity-School opened Jan. 14, 1711, for twenty-five poor Children; which is chiefly supported by the Minister and the religious People of that Place.

Ramsay, where is a School for the teaching of the poor Girls of the Parish; towards the Maintenance of which, Mr. Dryden hath left the Interest of a hundred Pounds.

Somerham, where six poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Rector, and 12 l. 10 s. a-year more is subscribed towards increasing the Number.

Stanground cum Farcet, where is a Charity-School for sixty Children; supported partly by an Endowment of 10 l. a-year, and partly by Subscriptions.

Stilton, where is a School for nine Boys and six Girls; supported wholly by Subscriptions and Contributions.

Stoughton Magna, where is a School for teaching fifteen poor Children; on which there is a Settlement of five or six Pounds a-year, and some Subscriptions.



# 1066 HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A B B.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
<b>A</b> Abbots Leigh	Toseland	V. St. Neot	8 17 0 0
Alerton Alwalton	Normancrofs	D. Yaxley	
Alkmundbury Altonbury	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	8 6 1 0
Alwalton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	9 5 10 0
Aylton Elton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	23 9 2 0
Barham	Leightonstone	Vide Spaldwick	
Birholm Lodg	Leightonstone		
Bithorn	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	34 3 5 0
Bluntham	Hurftington	R. St. Ives	32 16 0 0
Bodington	Toseland		
Botolph Bridge	Normancrofs	D. Yaxley	
Botsey	Hurftington		
Brampton	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	8 1 4 0
Brinton cum Bithorn or } Oldweston.	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	34 3 5 0
Broughton	Hurftington	R. St. Ives	21 13 8 0
Bruck Castle	Normancrofs		
Buckworth	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	8 0 0 0
Bugden			
Bugden Hall	Toseland		
Bury	Hurftington	D. St. Ives	
Caldecott	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	7 3 6 0
Catworth Magna	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	17 16 10 0
Catworth Parva	Leightonstone		
Chesterton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	17 3 2 0
Colne	Hurftington	§ Membrum Somersham	
Conington	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	19 6 8 0
Coppingford	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	18 13 0 0
Covington	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	10 1 7 0
Crane-street	Leightonstone		
Cretingsbury	Toseland		
Dantrey	Normancrofs		
Denton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	5 13 6 0
Diddington	Toseland	V. St. Neot	7 4 8 0
Easton	Leightonstone	Membrum Stow	
Ellington	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	20 2 0 0
Elton	Normancrofs		
Elton Hall	Normancrofs		
Elton Parkhouse	Normancrofs		
Erith	Hurftington	§ In the Parish of Bluntham	
Everton	Toseland	V. St. Neot	6 13 8 0
Eynesbury	Toseland	R. St. Neot	32 3 8 0
Farset	Normancrofs	§ Membrum Stand-ground	
Fenton	Hurftington	§ In the Parish of Somersham	
Fletton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	9 13 8 0

G I D.



# HUNTINGDONSHIRE. 1067

G I D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Gidding Magna	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	8 5 2 0
Gidding Parva	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	7 6 4 0
Steple Gidding	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	8 17 9 0
Glatton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	21 8 10 0
Godmanchester	Toseland	V. St. Neot	17 6 4 2 0
Gransden Magna	Toseland	V. St. Neot	5 7 2 0
Grasham	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	16 14 4 0
Haddon	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	11 5 0 0
Hall Weston	Toseland	Membrum Sontlive.	
Hamerton	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	13 15 4 0
Hardwick	Toseland		
Hardwick Farm	Toseland		
Hardwick Hungry	Toseland		
Hemingford Abbots	Toseland	R. St. Neot	26 13 4 0
Hemingford Grey	Toseland	V. St. Neot	9 16 9 0
Herford	Hurstington	V. St. Ives	4 1 0 0
Higny	Normancrofs		
Higny Crofs	Normancrofs		
Feustanton cum Hilton		D. St. Neot	
Hilton	Toseland	Membrum Feustanton	
Hinchbrook	Hurstington		
Holm	Normancrofs	Membrum Glatton	
Holywell cum Needing- worth	Hurstington	V. St. Ives	30 6 2 0
Houghton cum Witton	Hurstington	R. St. Ives.	34 17 8 0
HUNTINGDON 0=	Hurstington	D. Huntingdon	
St. IVES 0=	Hurstington	V. St. Ives	6 15 0 0
Keston	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	29 5 0 0
KIMBOLTON 0=	Leightonstone	D. Leightonstone	
Kimbolton-house	Leightonstone		
Leighton	Leightonstone		
Luddington	Leightonstone		
Midlow	Normancrofs		
Molefworth	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	11 10 8 0
Morborn	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	10 16 10 0
Nedingworth	Hurstington	§ In the Parish of 2 Holywell	
St. NEOT 0=	West	V. St. Neot	10 0 0 0
Newton Water	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	6 9 2 0
Offord Cluny	Toseland	R. St. Neot	19 1 9 0
Offord Dacy	Toseland	R. St. Neot	15 2 7 0
Oldhurst	Hurstington	Membrum St. Ivois	
Overton Longvile	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	12 11 6 0
Overton Watervile	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	12 11 6 0
Overston	Normancrofs		
Papworth Nether	Toseland		
Paxton Magna	Toseland	V. St. Neot	16 2 11 0
Paxton Parva	Toseland	§ Membrum Paxton 2 Magna	
Perry	Toseland	§ In the Parish of 2 Great Stoughton	



P. I. D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Pidley	Hurstington	{ Membrum Somer-	
RAMSEY o=	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis	
Reveley Magna	Hurstington	{ D. St. Ivonis Mem-	
Reveley Parva	Hurstington	brum Upwood	
Ripton Abbots	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis	
Ripton Kings	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	21 7 4 0
Saltrey Abbey	Normancrofs	R. St. Ives	11 19 0 0
Saltrey Beames	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	8 0 11 0
Saltrey Grange	Normancrofs		
Saltrey Judith	Normancrofs		
Saltrey Moines	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	8 15 6 0
Sapley	Hurstington		
Sibson	Normancrofs		
Sibthorp	Leightonstone		
Somerham	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	4 1 11 0
Southomus Haylwer-	Tofeland	V. St. Neot	14 2 2 0
ton			
Spaldwick	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	12 0 8 0
Stanton Fenny	Tofeland	V. St. Neot	11 11 4 1/4 0
Stibinton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	7 13 6 0
Stilton	Normancrofs	R. Yaxley	11 5 8 0
Stonley	Leightonstone		
Stonley Priory	Leightonstone		
Stoughton Green	Tofeland		
Stoughton Magna	Tofeland	V. St. Neot	20 0 0 0
Stoughton Moor	Tofeland		
Stow	Leightonstone		
Stranground	Normancrofs	V. Yaxley	6 6 10 0
Stukeley Magna	Hurstington	V. St. Ives	6 14 2 0
Stukeley Parva	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	13 15 0 0
Sturtlow	Tofeland	{ In the Parish of	
Swineshead	Leightonstone	{ Buckden	
Tetworth	Tofeland	R. Leightonstone	12 13 6 0
Thurning	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	11 4 2 0
Tofeland	Tofeland	{ Membrum Paxton	
Upthorp	Leightonstone	{ Magna	
Upton cum Copingford	Leightonstone	D. Leightonstone	
Upwood	Hurstington	D. St. Ivonis	
Watton Woodwall	Normancrofs		
Warboys	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	27 10 0 0
Warefley	Tofeland	V. St. Neot	8 16 6 0
Washingley	Normancrofs		
Wennington	Hurstington		
Weston-old	Leightonstone	D. Leightonstone	



# HUNTINGDONSHIRE. 1069

WIN.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Winteringham	Toseland		
Winteringham Nether	Toseland		
Winwick	Leightonstone	V. Leightonstone	7 16 10 0
Wistow	Hurstington	R. St. Ives	10 17 8 0
Whitton	Hurstington	D. St. Ivois	
Woodhurst	Hurstington		
Woodston	Normancrofts	R. Yaxley	7 11 4 0
Wood Walton	Normancrofts	R. Yaxley	10 19 11 0
Woolley	Leightonstone	R. Leightonstone	9 9 0 0
YAXLEY 00	Normancrofts	V. Yaxley	17 0 0 0
Yelling	Toseland	R. St. Neot	14 10 4 0

Y y y y y

Kent.



# HUNTING- DON SHIRE

Huntingdon.	Kymbalton.	S <sup>t</sup> Neots.	S <sup>t</sup> Ives.	Yaxley.	Stilton.	Brampton.	Somersham.	Alkenbury.	Tetworth.	Spaldwick.	Eddington.	Chesteron.	Saltry.	Buckworth.	Warboyes.	Styebenton.	Molesworth.	Fen. Staunton.	Gr. Stoughton.	Swinshead.	Hamerton.	Bugden.	Grasnam.	Ramsay.	Peterborow Line
7	2	7	10	10	8	6	12	5	10	2	5	10	7	3	10	11	2	10	4	4	4	5	4	10	13
13	14	17	14	3	4	13	12	10	20	12	8	3	7	9	9	5	12	15	16	16	9	13	13	7	65
7	11	12	7	6	6	8	5	6	14	9	9	9	5	7	3	10	11	8	12	13	8	9	9	56	
4	3	5	7	10	9	3	10	4	8	2	8	12	7	4	8	13	7	7	3	5	5	2	47		
3	5	4	5	10	10	1	8	4	7	4	8	12	7	5	7	14	7	6	5	6	6	46			
7	6	10	10	6	5	6	10	3	13	4	3	7	3	12	8	8	4	10	8	7	54				
9	2	6	11	13	12	7	14	7	9	4	9	14	10	7	12	15	5	11	3	46					
7	3	4	9	13	12	5	12	6	6	4	9	14	9	7	10	15	6	9	44	HUNTINGTONSHIRE					
4	10	7	2	13	13	5	5	8	8	9	13	15	9	9	6	17	13	45	sends						
9	4	9	11	9	8	7	13	5	12	3	5	10	7	4	10	10	50	14 Members to							
14	13	18	15	4	5	13	16	10	20	12	6	2	8	9	12	60	to Parliamt								
5	10	10	4	8	8	6	3	6	12	8	9	10	5	7	51	has									
6	5	9	8	6	5	5	9	2	12	3	4	8	3	53	6 Market Towns										
6	8	11	8	4	3	6	8	3	14	6	5	6	54	and											
12	12	16	12	2	3	12	13	9	19	10	6	59	79 Parishes												
0	8	12	12	5	4	9	12	6	15	6	57	is divided into													
6	3	7	9	9	8	4	10	3	10	53	4 Hundreds														
8	8	3	9	17	16	7	12	11	42	containing															
4	5	8	7	7	6	4	8	55	240000 Acres																
6	12	11	4	10	10	7	51	8217 Houses																	
2	5	5	5	10	9	49	and near																		
9	10	14	11	2	62	50000 Inhabitants																			
10	11	15	11	62	in Compass																				
3	10	7	40	67 Miles																					
6	6	45																							
7	50																								













Sutton Latho  
A Black Heath H.  
B Lofnes H.  
C Rookeley H.  
D Bromley H.  
E Westerham H.  
F Axstane H.  
G Godsheath H.  
H Somerden H.  
Aylefford Latho  
I Toltington H.  
K Wrotham H.  
L Tunbridge H.  
M Watlington H.  
N Brenchley H.  
O W. Barnfield H.  
P Towford H.  
Q Larkfield H.  
R Shamel H.  
S Hoo H.  
T Chetham H.  
V Maidston H.

Weyhorne H.  
Scray Latho  
1 Milton H.  
2 Tenham H.  
3 Faversham H.  
4 Broughton H.  
5 Felborough H.  
6 Wye H.  
7 Calehill H.  
8 Chart and H.  
Longbridg H.  
9 Blackborne H.  
10 Barkeley H.  
11 Cranbrook H.  
12 Marden H.  
13 Great Bernfield  
14 Rolrenden H.  
15 Tenterden H.  
16 Oxney H.  
17 Selbritten H.  
Augustine Latho

18 Whitstable H.  
19 Blengate H.  
20 Down Hamford  
21 Preston H.  
22 Ringslow H.  
23 Wingham H.  
24 Eastry H.  
25 Cornilo H.  
26 Beusborough H.  
27 Kinghamford H.  
28 Bridge E' Petham  
29 Westgate H.  
Shipway Latho  
30 Storting H.

31 Bircholt  
32 Ham H.  
33 New Church H.  
34 Aloes Bridg  
35 Marsh Langport  
36 Worth H.  
37 Strete H.  
38 Heane H.  
39 Toningborough  
40 Folkeston H.

a Depford  
b Greenwich  
c Greenway Court  
d Lees Court  
e Halsted  
f Chiselhurst  
g Shooters Hill  
h North Fleet  
i E Chalk  
k Dulwich  
l Dulwich weles  
m Plaistow  
n Wantsham R  
o Inland R  
p Ravensbourn  
q Stonar  
r Richborough  
s Acrise  
t Swiny  
u Newington St.

KENT  
by Robt Morden.



# Kent.

**T**HE County of Kent is a Maritime County, bounded on the East, and Part of the South, by the Sea, and the other Part by the County of *Suffex*, on the West by Part of *Surrey*, and on the North by the River *Thames*; all but a small Part near *Woolwich*; which lying on the other Side of that River, borders upon *Essex*. It extendeth it self from East to West fifty Miles, and from North to South twenty six, and so is in Circumference about 162 Miles; in which Compass are contained 1248000 Acres of Land, and 39242 Houses, 408 Parishes, and thirty considerable Towns; which two last are divided into five Lathes, and they into several Hundreds; as appears in the following Table:

The Lathe of *Sutton* hath in it the Hundreds of *Blackheath*, *Bromley*, *Lesnes*, *Axtine*, *Rookeley*, *Godsheath*, *Westerham*, *Somerden*.

The Lathe of *Aylesford* hath in it the Hundreds of *Hoo*, *Shamele*, *Toltingtroe*, *Chetham*, *Wortham*, *Larkfield*, *Littlefield*, *Twiford*, *Tunbridge*, *Watchlingston*, *West Barnfield*, *Brenchley*, *Marden*, *Eyeshorne*, *Maidstone*.

The Lathe of *Scray* hath in it the Hundreds of *Milton*, *Tenham*, *Feversham*, *Bocton*, *Felborough*, *Chart*, *Wye*, *Byrcholt*, *Galehill*, *Ashford*, *Blackborn*, *Tenderden*, *Barkley*, *Cranbrook*, *Rovenden*, *Selbrightenden*, *Newyndene*, *East Barnfield*.

The Lathe of *St. Augustine* hath in it the Hundreds of *Ringsloe*, *Blangate*, *Whitestable*,

*Westgate*, *Downhamford*, *Preston*, *Bredge*, *Kinghamford*, *Seasalter*, *Wingham*, *Eastry*, *Corniloe*, *Bewksborough*, *Langport*.

The Lathe of *Shepway* hath in it the Hundreds of *Folkestone*, *Lovingboroe*, *Stowting*, *Heane*, *Byrcheltfran*, *Streets*, *Worth*, *Ham*, *Langport*, *St. Martin*, *Newchurch*, *Alowsbridge*, *Oxney*.

The ancient Name of this County was *Cantium*; as *Cesar*, *Strabo*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Ptolemy*, and other ancient Writers call it; and so Time hath no further alter'd it than to give it an English Sound *Kent*. Whence it took this Name is uncertain, but the Learned conjecture that the *Kiawtes* of *Herodotus* are *Cesar's Cantii*, or *Kentishmen*. Mr. *Lambard* will have it taken from *Caine*, which signifies in the British Tongue A green Leaf, because this County was full of Woods of old. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion that it is so called, because here *Britain* shoots out into a large Corner Eastward; and as in *Scotland* such a Corner of Land is called *Cantir*, and the French use the Word *Cantor* for a Corner; so the Inhabitants of another Angle of the Isle are by *Ptolemy* called *Canta* and *Cangani*; and the old Geographers call the County *Angulus*, a Corner. Whether any or none of these are the Original of the Name, the Reader may judge as he pleases, and receive or reject them.

This County, in the Time of the Britains, was governed by four *Reguli*, or Petty Kings, as *Cesar* calls them in his *Commen-*

Y y y y y 2 taries;



taries ; but they were really more than Lords, or Noblemen of the better Sort, viz. *Cyngetorix*, *Carvilinus*, *Taximagulus*, and *Segonax*, who had the supreme Authority over the People, and were to defend them against their Enemies, as well as rule them in Peace ; which they had this Occasion to do. *Julius Caesar* having conquered the Gauls, cast his Eyes towards the Ocean, and resolves upon an Expedition into *Britain*, being provoked to it (as he pretended) by the *Britains* sending continual Supplies to his Enemies in *Gaul*, during his Wars there ; and when he had conquer'd them, receiving the *Bellovaci*, who had retired thither ; but the true Reasons were, either his Admiration of the *British* Pearls, as *Suetonius* says, or his excessive Love of Glory. While he was preparing all Things for his Expedition, he sent *Caius Volusenus*, a Military Tribune, in a Galley before, to search the Coasts, and find a proper landing Place for his Army ; which being performed, and the Account given him, he set Sail for the *British* Coasts, where he found the *Britains* armed, and ready to receive them in an hostile Manner. *Caesar* seeing the Danger of Landing, took Counsel with the Legates and Tribunes, and removed about eight Miles further to a plain and open Shore, where *Deal* is supposed now to stand. The *Britains* pursued them, and valiantly opposed their Landing ; but the *Romans*, who a long Time fought in the Waters at great Disadvantages, having at length got sure footing on the Land, charged the *Britains* so furiously, that they soon put them to flight ; but could not pursue them, because their Horse were not yet arrived ; and so he encamped with his Foot on the Plain, probably thought to be *Barham Down*. Here the *Britains* presently sent their Ambassadors to desire Peace, and promise their Submission, which *Caesar* granted ; and having taken Hostages of them, set Sail for *Gaul*, because the *Æquinox* was nigh at Hand.

The *Britains* being now rid of their Enemy, could think no longer of Subjection, but broke all the Covenants of the last Year's Peace ; whereupon *Caesar*, designing not to lose so rich a Prey, and having appeased some Troubles in *Gaul*, made a second Expedition into *Britain*, and landed at the same

Place he had done the Summer before ; but no Enemy now appeared, for the *Britains* being terrified at the great Navy they had espied from the Cliffs, retired into the Up-lands ; whereupon leaving ten Cohorts and 300 Horse to guard his Ships, he marched after them twelve Miles up the Country, where he found the *Britains*, who received him warmly, and gave him Battel ; but being quickly repulsed by the *Romans*, they fled into the Woods ; afterwards they had several brisk Skirmishes with the *Roman* Cavalry in their Marches ; but still the *Romans*, upon all Accounts, were too hard for them. At length the *Britains* having chosen *Cassibelan* their Generalissimo, the four great Lords, or petty Kings of *Kent*, above-mentioned, united with him, attacked the *Romans* again, broke thro' the midst of them ; and having slain *Laberius*, a Tribune, made a safe Retreat, and next Day surprized their Forragers ; but Fortune did not continue these Smiles long, for being emboldened with these petty Successes, they fell upon the *Romans*, who lay encamped near their Ships, but were repulsed with great Slaughter of their Men ; three of their Kings being put to flight, and *Cyngetorix IV.* taken Prisoner ; whereupon *Cassibelan* made Peace with *Caesar*, and agreed to pay a yearly Tribute of three thousand Pounds to the *Roman* Senate.

The *Roman* Government began now to be establish'd in *Britain*, and this County was put under the Jurisdiction of the Governor of *Britannia Prima* ; but the Sea-Coast, which they termed *Littus Saxonicum*, or the *Saxon* Shore, had from the Time of *Dioclesian* a peculiar Governor, called by *Marcellinus*, *The Count of the Sea-Coast*, or as the *Notitia* styles him, *The Honourable the Count of the Saxon Shore in Britain* ; it was his particular Business to fix Garrisons upon the Sea-Coasts in Places convenient, to prevent the Plunders of the *Barbarians*, especially the *Saxons*, who heavily infested *Britain*, and to that End he had always at his Command 2200 Foot, and 200 Horse, besides the Garrisons of the Ports, and some other Companies. It was no doubt in Imitation of this Method of the *Romans*, that our Ancestors set over this *Kentish* Coast a Governor or Portreve, commonly called, *The Warden of the Cinque Ports*, because,



cause, as the Count of the *Saxon* Shore presided over nine, so he doth over five Ports.

The *Romans* being obliged to leave *Britain* upon the Account of the strong Contentments among themselves for the Empire, the *Huns* and *Vandals* invading it at the same Time, the *Picts* and *Scots*, who found the *Romans* themselves so much Business, that they were forced to build strong Fortifications, and maintain Garrisons against them, continually invaded the *Roman* Territories like a Torrent; whereupon the *Britains* were forced to chuse *Vortigern*, Earl of *Cornwall*, their King, who, for some Time, governed his People commendably, and made Wars with Success upon his Enemies. He set a *Guoroug*, i. e. a Vice-Roy, or Freeman, over his Country; but afterwards, being troubled with the Mutinies of his rebellious Subjects, he was forced to call in the *Saxons*, a warlike People, to his Assistance, who under the Conduct of their two Leaders *Hengist* and *Horsa*, came into *Britain* in three long Ships. They were mixed with *Angles* and *Jutes*, two other warlike *German* People. These joining with the King *Vortigern's* Power, subdued the *Picts* and *Scots*, and rid the Dominions of *Vortigern* of their Enemies; which so pleased the King that he had the *Saxons* in great Favour, and allowed them a Leader, and a competent Maintenance on Condition that they should guard his Land from the IncurSION of his Enemies; and after some Time married *Rowena Hengist's* Daughter, by whose Means *Hengist* soon after obtained the Government of *Kent*, which at first was ruled by him as a Vice-Roy, or Deputy to *Vortigern*; but the *Saxons* by his Encouragement flocking into the Kingdom under fresh Commanders, he not only establish'd himself King of *Kent* by Force of Arms, conquering *Vortigern* in two pitched Battles; the one at *Mesford* in this County, and the other at *Crayford*; but laid a Foundation for those Conquests of the *Saxons*, by which this Part of the Isle was divided into seven Kingdoms, commonly called the *Heptarchy*. The first of them was this Kingdom of *Kent*, called by the *Saxons* *Cantapapa-pic*, i. e. the Kingdom of the *Kentishmen*; of which

*Hengist* was the first King, and began his Reign about *A. C.* 455. He is said to have caused this County to be called *Hengist-Land*,

from whence some Authors say, that this Part of *Britain* came at length to be called *England*. He reigned thirty-one Years, and left his Kingdom in Peace to

*Eske*, his second Son, who came along with his Father into the Island, and gave many Proofs of his Valour in the Wars with the *Britains*. From him, *Bede* saith, that the Inhabitants of this Country were called *Eskins*; he reigned about twenty Years, and dying *A. C.* 512, was succeeded by

*Offa*, his Son, who reigned twenty-two Years, and left his Kingdom to

*Imerick*, his Brother, who reigned twenty-nine Years; and at his Death was succeeded by

*Ethelbert*, the first King that embraced the Christian Religion in this Part of *Britain*. He entered young upon his Kingdom, and was much molested by *Cheaulin*, King of the *West Saxons*, (for these Conquerors, after they dispossessed the *Britains*, were for enlarging their Dominions by the Destruction one of another) but being grown up, he became so victorious, that he enlarged his Kingdom to the Banks of the River *Humber*, and was made the first Monarch of the *Englishmen*. In his Time Pope *Gregory* the Great sent over *Austin*, a Monk, *Melitus Justus* and *John*, with above thirty other Assistants, *A. C.* 596, to preach the Gospel to the *Saxons*, of whom this King having heard, that God had promised the Happiness of a Life after this, gave them Leave to preach their Doctrine to the People; and tho' he did not yet believe, allowed them a Maintenance, Places of Residence, and the Church of *St. Martin*, built by the Christian *Romans*, to preach in; which they so constantly and devoutly performed, that they converted ten thousand People, and among them the King himself. He reigned fifty-six Years; and dying *Anno* 616, left his Kingdom to

*Edberg*, his only Son. He forsook the Christian Profession after his Father's Death, and married his Mother-in-Law; but being reclaimed by *Lawrence*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he put away his Wife, built a Chapel in the Monastery of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* in *Canterbury*, and married *Emme*, the Daughter of *Theodebert*, King of *Austrasia*, now *Lorrain*, by whom he had two Sons; *Ermenred*, who died before his Father, but left two Sons,

*Ethelred*



*Ethelred* and *Ethelbert*; and *Ercombert*, who succeeded him when he had reigned twenty-four Years, because his eldest Son's Children were not of an Age fit to reign. He was buried by his Father in *St. Austin's Church, Canterbury*.

*Ercombert* began his Reign in the Year 641. He was a virtuous and religious Christian King. He suppressed the Heathen Idols, commanded the Lent-Fast first to be kept, and brought the Church in his Dominions into such a settled Form of Government, that the Province of *Kent* was divided into Parishes in his Reign, by *Honorius*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He reigned twenty-four Years, and left two Sons, of whom

*Egbert*, the eldest, succeeded him, and might have passed for one of the best of Kings, had he not contrived the Murder of his Cousins *Ethelred* and *Ethelbert*, to secure his Possession of the Kingdom against their Hereditary Succession; for he reigned nine Years in great Quietness, and left two Sons, *Edrick* and *Wigtred*, but was succeeded by

*Lothaire* his Brother; who taking the Advantage of his Nephews Minority, intruded himself into the Government, but involved himself thereby into many Troubles and Wars; for not only *Ethelred*, the Mercian King, fought against him, but *Edrick*, by the Assistance of the South Saxons, was continually labouring by Force of Arms to recover his Right, whereby the Peace of the Kentishmen was violated, and at length *Lothaire* himself was shot thro' with a Dart, of which Wound he died, Feb. 6. 685, having reigned eleven Years and seven Months, and was buried with his Predecessors, Kings of *Kent*, in *St. Peter and St. Paul's Church in Canterbury*: After whose Death,

*Edrick*, the Son of *Egbert*, obtained the Kingdom of *Kent*. He governed only two Years, and those in continual Wars with his Subjects, in which he was killed; leaving his Kingdom so miserably divided, that *Ceadwalla*, the West Saxon King, sought by Force of Arms to annex it to his Kingdom; but the Kentishmen prevented his Design, tho' for six Years together he was continually harassing their Country, and at length consented that

*Wigtred*, or *Wytbred*, should become their King, having with a large Sum of Money,

viz. thirty thousand Marks in Gold, given to King *Ina*, who carried on the War his Father *Ceadwalla* had begun, purchased a Peace for himself and Subjects. He founded the Priory of *St. Martin* at *Dover*, and behaved himself well both in War and Peace. He reigned 33 Years, and dying A. C. 725, left Issue *Edbert*, *Ethelbert*, and *Alrick*, who all reigned after him successively.

*Edbert* was his first Successor, as well in his Virtues as Kingdom, and ruled in great Peace twenty-three Years. In his Reign two fearful Comets appeared, both of them striking their Gleams into the North and by West, foreshewing, as was thought, the Scourge and Desolation that the Pagans intended by invading *France* and *Spain*. To him succeeded his Brother.

*Ethelbert*, A. C. 749, and reigned eleven Years, dying without Issue; and so

*Alrick*, the third Son of King *Withred*, succeeded his Brother, A. C. 760. He was so powerful and bold a Prince, that he encountered the King of the Mercians, the Great *Offa*, at *Otteford*, in this County, but was himself slain after he had reigned thirty-four Years. *Offa*, as a Mark of his Victory, transferred the Archiepiscopal See into his own Dominions, and with the Consent of Pope *Adrian I.* settled it at *Lichfield*, A. C. 766; the Bishops of *Worcester*, *Chester*, *Sidnacester*, *Hereford*, *Helmham* and *Dorchester*, being made his Suffragans, as they continued thirty-one Years. He left no Heir to his Kingdom, which was miserably ravaged and plundered by the Mercians, not only under *Offa*, but his Son *Kenulf*, who took his Successor

*Ethelbert*, surnamed *Pren*, Prisoner. How this Person came to the Throne of this Kingdom is not known, but may be thought to have usurped the Throne in those Times of Confusion. He reigned three Years, and then was retaken Captive in the War with *Kenulf*; but at the Dedication of the Church of *Winchcombe*, founded by King *Kenulf*, was released at the high Altar, without either Intreaty or Ransom; but never recovered his Kingdom, because

*Cuthred* had been made King of *Kent* by *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, when he was made Prisoner. This King reigned eight Years in many Troubles and Factions, and was succeeded by

*Baldred*,



*Baldred*, who took upon him the Government of this Kingdom, tho' not descended of the Race of the Kings. In his Time, *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, began to carry his Conquests over all this Part of the Isle; and having subdued *Bernulf*, King of *Mercia*, and possessed himself of his Kingdom, turned his victorious Arms against *Baldred*, King of *Kent*, whom he conquered and drove out of his Kingdom, after he had reigned eighteen Years; and so this Province became a Part of the *West Saxon* Kingdom, after it had continued 372 Years from *Hengist's* first Settlement in it, as it continued, till the coming in of the *Normans*, A. C. 1066.

*William* the Conqueror, after the decisive Battel of *Hastings* in *Sussex*, having with his Army over-run and subdued *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Hampshire*, and *Berkshire*, marched into *Kent*, a strong and populous Province, which, as soon as *Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Eglesine*, the politick Abbot of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury* (who were then the chief Lords and Governors of that County) understood, they summon'd the Commons to *Canterbury*, and having laid before them the Dangers they were in, the Miseries of their Neighbours, the Pride of the *Normans*, and Wrongs of the Church, stirred them up to meet on a certain Day at *Swanscomb*, within two Miles of *Gravesend*, to oppose his Progress, and free themselves from that Servitude, which certainly attended them, if they patiently submitted to the Insolency of this griping Enemy. They all agreed to the Proposal, and accordingly meeting, kept themselves close in the Woods, which grew on each Side of the Road, till the Conqueror arrived, and then carrying in their Hands great Boughs of Trees, encompassed him and his Men of a sudden, throwing down their Bows, and appearing with their Bows and Arrows ready to fight. The Conqueror, who had no Suspicion of an Enemy in those Places, where nothing but green Trees appeared, was strangely surprized, and not knowing but all the Woods were armed Men, began to despair of his Life; which when *Stigand* and *Eglesine* observed, they step'd forth and told him, That the Commons of *Kent* were come to meet him, as their Sovereign, re-

quiring his Peace, their own free Condition of State, and their ancient Laws to be confirmed; which if he denied them, they were resolved to try the Fortune of a Battel; chusing rather to die, than part with their Laws and live in Bondage, which they had ever hitherto been Strangers to. The Conqueror being driven to great Straits, was unwilling to yield, but fearing to hazard all at so nice a Juncture, granted their Desires; and having given them Pledges for the Performance, had the Earldom of *Kent* and *Dover-Castle* surrendered to him.

The Privileges which the *Kentishmen* obtained by this bold Attempt and Capitulation were those which they at this Day enjoy under the Name of *Gavelkind*. 1. By which they are not bound so by Copyhold, Customary-Tenure, or Tenant-Right, as in other Parts of *England* the People are; but every Man is in a Manner a Freeholder, and hath some Land of his own to live upon. 2. By which all Lands of that Nature are divided among the Male Issue by equal Portions, and for want of such Issue among the Females. 3. By which the Heirs enter upon their Estates at fifteen Years of Age, and have Power to make it over to any one, either by Gift or Sale, without the Consent of the Lord. 4. By which their Heirs succeed to this sort of Lands, and quietly enjoys his Inheritance; tho' the Ancestor be convicted of Theft or Murder, according to the Proverb common in this County, *The Father to the Bow, and the Son to the Plough*. But this Privilege (as Mr. *Lambard* proves) extends not to Treasons, Pyracý, Outlawries, taking Sanctuary, or abjuring the Realm; for in these Cases the Prince or Lord shall take their Forfeitures as is used by Common Law. On the Account of this Capitulation and Agreement it is that an ancient Author alledges this Plea of the *Kentishmen*; That their County ought of Right to be free from any Burden of Taxes and Impositions, because their County was never conquered, as the Rest of *England* was, but surrendered it self to the Conqueror's Power upon Articles of Agreement, which provided that they should enjoy all their Liberties and free Customs, which they then had and used from the Beginning.

This



This Composition is opposed by Mr. Somner in his *Treatise of Gavelkind*, Pref. p. 63. and some others, but with no Reason, as we suppose; for how comes it to pass that the *Kentishmen* retain the Custom of Gavelkind only, which once prevailed over all *England*, as it doth still in some Part of *Wales*, if they had not obtain'd it by some special Agreement? And particularly, what other Reason can be given why the Heirs in *Kent* succeed to the Inheritance, tho' their Fathers suffer Death for Felony or Murder?

King *William* having thus gotten *Kent* into his Power, upon harder, tho' not unreasonable Terms, than he expected, took great Care to secure it to himself, as being the Key of *England*; and to that End set a Constable over *Dover-Castle*, and constituted him in Imitation of the old *Roman* Custom, the Governor of five Ports, by the Style and Title of, *The Warden of the Cinque-Ports*; which are, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Winchelsea* and *Rye* are annexed as Principals, and some other little Towns as Members only. Their Office is to serve in the Wars by Sea, and therefore they enjoy many and large Immunities; viz. From Payment of Subsidies, from Wardship of their Children, as to their Bodies; not to be sued in any Court, but their own Town, and such of their Inhabitants as have the Name of Barons, are at the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of *England* to support the Canopy over their Head; and for that Service they have a Table provided for them at the King's and Queen's Right Hand, &c. And the Lord Warden himself, who is always some one of the Nobility of approved Loyalty, hath within his Jurisdiction in several Cases the Authority of a Chancellor or Admiral, and other Privileges.

Having thus premised such Matters, as we find to concern this County in general, in our *English* History, we shall come to survey the Towns particularly, considering them under the several Lathes before-mentioned.

### I. The Lathe of Sutton.

THIS Lathe is bounded on the North by the River *Thames*, on the East by

the Lathe of *Aylesford*, on the South by Part of *Suffex*, and on the West by Part of *Surrey*, and contains these Towns of most Remark in it, viz.

*Leusham*, a Village, standing on the Borders of *Surrey*, upon the River *Ravensbourn*. Sir *John Norbury* Kt. founded a Priory in this Parish for *Benedictine* Monks, and made it a Cell to *St. Peters* at *Gaunt*, paying the Monks there 40 s. per Annum Rent-Service. He gave the Manor of this Town to it; but it being suppressed by King *Hen. 5.* as a Priory alien; this Manor remained in the Crown till King *Edward VI.* Reg. 1. gave it to his Uncle *Thomas* Lord *Seymour*, Lord High Admiral of *England*; but he forfeiting it by his Treason, Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 5. granted it to *Ambrose* *Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*; from whom it has passed by several Descents to Mr. *Ramsey*, the present Owner.

This Place is famous for several great Meetings, viz. Of the Emperor of *Constantinople*, by King *Henry IV.* in 1415. Of *Anne* of *Cleave*, by King *Henry VIII.* in 1539. Of King *Henry V.* when he came out of *France*, 1410; of the Emperor *Sigismund*, 1416, and King *Edward IV.* 1474, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of *London* in their Robes. Of the Admiral of *France* and Bishops of *Paris*, by the Lord Admiral of *England* and 500 Gentlemen Attendants; and of Cardinal *Campeius*, by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and many Prelates and Gentlemen.

*Abraham* *Colf*, Minister of this Parish, founded two Free-Schools here; the one to teach *English*, and the other *Latin*; with Allowances to the Masters and such Scholars as should be made fit for the University; committing the Government of them to the Company of Leatherfellers, *London*.

*Depford*, so called from the Deepness of the Ford over the River *Ravensbourn*, before Bridges were erected, upon which this Town stands. It was anciently the Seat of the Barons of *Mamignot*, or *Mamigniot*; this Part of the Country falling to the Share of *Gislebert de Mamignot*, a *Norman*, upon the Conquest of *England*. *Walkelin*, the Son of this *Gislebert*, was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) held out *Dover-Castle* against King *Stephen*; but Mr. *Lambard* says, he surrendered it to him, and was upon that Account, when King



King Henry II. came to the Throne, forced to leave his Charge, and fly into *Normandy*; but be that as it will, it is certain he died without Issue, and so this Estate, called the Honour of *Mamignot*, descended to his Sister, who by Marriage translated this great Estate into the Family of the *Says*, from whom it took the Name of *Says Court*, as it still retains; tho' now it is the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Evelins*, the present Heir of which, *John Evelyn Esq*; a very ingenious Gentleman, who has obliged the World with several Philosophical Books and Essays; as his *Pomona Sylva*, of Earths, &c. now enjoys it.

This Town is in the Diocese of *Rockester*, and the Church is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*. In it there is, or lately was, a very ancient Monument for one *Mr. Weaver*, entitled, Mayor of the Staple.

At this Town the Kings and Queens of *England* have had, for near two Centuries, a famous Dock for Ships, where the Royal Navy is built in Part; and when decayed or shattered by Wars, repaired. Here is also settled a famous Store-house, and a Place incorporated in Form of a College, for the Use of the Navy, commonly called *Trinity-House*, by King *Henry VIII*. In this Yard are many Officers continually resident for the Service of the Navy, as well as at the other three Docks, *Chatham*, *Woolwich* and *Portsmouth*; of which the six Principal are,

The Clerk of the Check, whose Salary at this Dock is	108 <i>l.</i> a-year.
The Store-keeper	164 <i>l.</i> a-year.
Master-Attendant	100 <i>l.</i> a-year.
Master-Shipwright	113 <i>l.</i> a-year.
Clerk of the Controul	120 <i>l.</i> a-year.
Clerk of the Survey	102 <i>l.</i> a-year.

*Note*, That the Under-Officers and Agents of these principal Ones are paid by them out of the said Salaries, and that here are not any Rope-yards, as at the other three Docks, for making Cables and Cordage for the Navy.

In a Dock belonging to this Place, the small Ship in which *Sir Francis Drake* sailed round the World was by Queen *Elizabeth's* Special Order laid up as a Monument of his wonderful Performance in the Year

1580. From this Town the *Thames* leads us to

*Greenwich*, in Latin *Grenovicum*, or *Viridis-sinus*, i. e. the Green Creek; for the Germans call the Creek of a River *Wic*. This Place was anciently famous for being the Harbour of the Danish Fleet, and the Cruelty exercised upon *Ealpheg*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by that People, whom they put to Death by most exquisite Torments, A. C. 1012. *Ditmarus Merssepurgius* gives us this Account of it: A treacherous Company of northern Men, whose Captain *Thurkil* now is, seized upon that excellent Bishop of *Canterbury* (*Fuller* says, of *London*) named *Ealpheg*, and some others, who, according to their barbarous Manner, fettered him, and made him endure Famine and unspeakable Torments; which to escape, he promised them Money, to be paid at a fixed Time; but not being able to perform it, (for it seems that he made that Promise only to be eased of the Extremity of Want he lay under, and prepare himself for Death) a Troop of Villains encompassed him, and with several Sorts of Weapons resolved to dispatch him. Their Captain, *Thurkil*, perceiving their Design, desired them by all Means not to offend against God's Anointed, promising to divide all he had among them; but their unbridled Anger could not be so appeased, but they presently and unanimously crushed him to Death, by pouring upon him Ox-heads and Showers of Stones and Sticks. Other Historians give a different Turn to this Relation, and free the Archbishop from Dissimulation, saying, That the Danes stoned him, because he refused to charge his Tenants with 3000 *l.* to be paid to them for his Ransom. He was thus put to Death, April 19. 1012, and was for a long Time after particularly respected by the People of this Town as a Martyr; and their Parish-Church is dedicated to his Memory.

The Danes after this went on spoiling and ravaging the Realm with so much Fury, and without any Opposition, that they laid Waste and plundered sixteen Counties of the thirty-two, into which *England* was then divided, and would not depart till King *Ethelred* had paid them forty-eight thousand Pounds, and agreed to pay them a yearly Tribute.



At the Conquest King *William* gave this Manor to the Bishop of *Lysieux* in *France*, yet upon Condition that he should pay Suit and Service for the said Manor to Odo, Bishop of *Bajeux*, the Conqueror's half Brother, whom he had created Earl of *Kent*. Some Time after this Manor belonged to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, which held it till King *Henry V.* being at War with the *French*, had all the Priories alien given him by Act of Parliament to bear the Charge of that War; whereupon he seized them, and kept the Revenues till the Wars were near ended, and then he bestowed this Manor and the Manor of *Lewsham* adjoining, with diverse other Lands upon the Priory of *Carthusian* Monks of *Shene*, which he had newly erected; and so it continued till King *Henry VIII.* seizing on the Lands of Monasteries, annexed it to the Crown, to which it now belongeth.

In after Times this Town was rendered again famous for being a Royal Seat, built by *Humphrey*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and by his Means called the Honour of *Greenwich*; and his Palace was named *Placentia*. King *Henry VII.* very much enlarged it, added to it a small House of Friars Mendicants, and finished the Tower, which Duke *Humphrey* had begun, on the Top of an high Hill, from which there is a most pleasant Prospect towards the City of *London*, and down to the winding River, green Meadows, and spacious Country, which lie below it all round, but yet left it to his Son King *Henry VIII.* to compleat it; which when he had done, he was so delighted with the Situation, that he was often there with his Queen, insomuch that this Palace was honoured with the Birth of the Princesses *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, afterwards successively Queens of *England*, and the Death of pious King *Edward VI.* King *James I.* bestowed this Palace upon *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, Brother of *James* Duke of *Norfolk*, and then Lord Privy-Seal, who much enlarged and beautified it; in which Glory it continued during his Time, when the Antiquary *Leland* gave it this Encomium:

Ecce, ut jam niteat locus petitus!  
Tanquam sideræ Domus Cathedræ!  
Quæ fastigia picta! Quæ fenestræ!  
Quæ turres, prætæ, & fontes perennes!

In English thus:

How bright the lofty Seat appears!  
Like Jove's great Throne, adorn'd with Stars!  
What Roofs, what Windows charm the Eye!  
What Turrets, Meadows, Fountains never dry!

On the Heath, near this Town, commonly called *Blackheath*, from the black Soil, or bleak Situation, *Wat Tyler*, or *Helier*, mustered near an hundred thousand Men, 4 *Rich. II.* *Jack Cade*, calling himself by the Name of *Mortimer*, encamped Anno 28 *Henry VI.* and two thousand *Cornish* Rebels were killed, and the rest defeated, 12 *Hen. 7.* It hath since often been the Rendezvous of the Royal Armies in Times of Wars and Troubles. But after the Decease of that Earl it was quite neglected, and at length became so ruinous that King *Charles II.* pulled it down, and began to raise another in the Place of it; but left it imperfect, and turned his Thoughts to the Building of a Royal Observatory, which he compleated, and furnished it with all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments fit for any Astronomical Observations, such as Clocks, Telescopes and Quadrants, and a deep dry Well, for the Observation of the Stars in the Day-time; all which are most diligently and skilfully used by the learned Mr. *Flamsted*, the King's Mathematician.

The Structure, which King *Charles* left unfinish'd, King *William III.* granted it, with the Grounds thereunto belonging, to be converted into an Hospital for aged and disabled Seamen: which for its Situation, Nobleness of Building, and Spaciousness, surpasses any Thing of that Kind almost in the World. One would almost wish himself a decay'd Seamen to have such a fine Dwelling. The Church and great Hall are neatly painted, the Terrass on the River is noble, and the Walks in the Park curious. On *Blackheath* are divers Gentlemens Seats, and a little Hospital for decay'd Merchants, built by Sir *John Mordant*. *Morden*.

There are some memorable Marks of Piety and Charity remaining in this Town, worthy of our Observation. *William Lambard*, a Person of great Learning and singular Piety; the Author of divers Books, and particularly of one containing the Description of this County, which he styles, *The*

*Petæra*



*Perambulation of Kent* ; built an Hospital here for the Sustainment and Relief of divers Poor Persons ; which he called *Queen Elizabeth's College for the Poor*. The Earl of *Northampton* also, before-mention'd, built another Hospital here for a Governour and twenty poor Men, and endowed it with Lands sufficient to maintain them.

This Place, tho' it has been the Residence of our Princes, yet never gave a Title of Honour to any one till Queen *Anne* bestowed the Honour of Baron of *Chatham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*, upon *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyle*, Nov. 26. 1705.

Near this Town, the little River *Ravensbourn* runs into the *Thames*. Upon it there yet remains a large Fortification, the *Area* whereof is inclosed with treble Rampires, and Ditches of a vast Height and Depth, near two Miles in Length, which must be the Work of many Hands ; but of whose is uncertain. Some observing that the River riseth at *Keston-heath*, near the Camp, conjecture it to be the same which *Cæsar* made when the *Britains* gave him the last Bartel with their united Forces, just before he passed the *Thames* in pursuit of *Cassivelaun* ; and suppose that the Name *Keston* favours their Conjecture, because the *Britains* called him *Kæsar*, and not *Cæsar*, as we do ; and so *Keston* retains a Part of his Name : But others, who will not be persuaded to think that *Cæsar* had Time to cast up such a Work ; or if he had, and had so employed his Army, would have mention'd so considerable a Thing in his Commentaries ; suppose that if it were done at all by the *Romans*, it was done some Time after, when they reduced the Nation into a Province, and made them Stations at certain Distances, for the better quartering of thair Armies, and then believe that these are the Remains of the old *Noviomagus*, which must be according to the Itinerary hereabouts, viz. between *London* and *Maidstone*, which is the old *Vagniacæ* ; for tho' the Distances do not exactly agree, being about twelve Miles from *London*, and twenty from *Maidstone*, whereas the Itinerary assigns but ten and eighteen ; yet it better agrees to *Antoninus's* Words, than *Woodcot* in *Surrey*, which *Camden* assigns, or any other Place pitched upon by the Learned. Not far from this Camp, there appears a small Entrenchment, which

is said to have been the Work of *William* of *Wickham* ; but it was cast up in the Memory of several living, when *Sir Christopher Heydon*, a Man then of great Command in these Parts, trained the Country People. Somewhat up the River, more into the Country, lies

*Bromley*, a small Market-Town, yet remarkable for two considerable Things, viz. 1. The Palace of the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, to whom King *Edgar*, A. C. 700, gave the Manor. In the Bishop's Park there was a Well and Chapel near it, both dedicated to *St. Blasius*, much frequented by the Deyout, because there was an Indulgence granted for forty Days Pennance to all such as visited the Chapel, and offered their Prayers there ; And 2. A College or Hospital there erected, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. *John Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for the Maintenance of twenty poor Widows, by an Allowance of twenty Poonds per Annum, to each of them, fifty Pounds per Annum a-year to a Chaplain ; which was the first of this Kind that was ever erected in *England*, and was the Patern, by which the Right Reverend Fathers, *George*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Seth*, Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, proceeded, when they erected the like Collèges in their respective Diocesses. The Market is on Thursdays weekly, and the Fairs upon *St. Blasius's* Day, Feb. 3. and upon *St. James's* Day, July 25.. Not far from hence, in the Road from *London* to *Maidstone*, and about the Midway, between this Place and the *Thames*, stands

*Eltham*, the Manor of which belonged anciently to the *Vesies* and *Mandevils* ; but was after made a Retiring-place of our Kings, from the smoaky Air of the Town, and Hurty of the Court ; but not so pleasant and wholesome as *Greenwich*, by Reason of the Moat surrounding it. It was built by *Anthony Bec*, Bishop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and bestowed upon *Eleanor*, the Wife of King *Edward I.* after that he had got the Estate of the *Vescies*, to whom it formerly belonged, into his Hands ; for it is said, That this Bishop, whom the Baron of *Vesey* made his Peoffee in Trust, that he might keep the Estate for *William de Vesey*, his young Son, but illegitimate, did not deal so justly by that Orphan, as he



ought to have done, but despoiled him of *Alnwick-Castle*, this and other Parts of his Father's Lands. After the Bishop of *Durham's* Death, King *Edward II.* kept his constant Residence here, and his Queen was delivered of a Son, called from hence *John de Eltham*. This Place was much augmented by his Successors, Kings of *England*, who often retired hither; and here it was that the Statutes of *Eltham*, by which the King's House is still governed, were made. Over-against this Town, by the *Thames* Side, stands

*Woolwich*, where are kept Magazines of Bombs, Carcasses, Mortars, and other Materials of the Artillery for the Navy-Royal. This Town, in King *Edward I's* Days, was the Propriety of *Gilbert de Marisco*, a Name taken from the Marsh of this Town; a large Portion of which he possessed, holding it of *Warren de Monchensy*, Baron of *Swanscampe*, by the Rent of half a Knight's Fee, from whom it has passed, by *Sabina de Windlesor*, *John Pultney*, *William Chicheley*, and others, to *Henry Gilbourn Esq;* who was lately the Lord of it. Here is a good Dock for building Men of War; for which End there are employed also here the same Officers as at *Deptford*, except the Clerk of the Survey and Master-Shipwright, yet with different Salaries; for here

The Clerk of the Check hath but 98 l. per Annum.

The Store-keeper 128 l. per Ann.

The Master-Attendant 100 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Controul 80 l. per Ann.

Here is also a Rope-yard for making Cables and Cordage for the Navy. The Market kept on Fridays weekly, and the Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*; but annexed to the Bishoprick of *Rocheſter* by King *Henry I.* One *William Prene* founded a Chapel in it, and built the *Belfree*. In the Year 1627. Aug. 13; a Grampus was here taken, ten Yards long, and five Foot high and broad. The *Thames*, in *Mr. Cambden's* Time, having beat down its Banks in two Places, viz. At *Plumsted* and *Erith*; laid a great many Acres of Marsh and Meadow Lands under Water hereabouts; and tho' there were Endeavours used for many Years to recover the Lands, and keep the Water in its Chancel,

yet all their Works and Walls were found scarce able to defend the neighbouring Feilds from the further the Incursions of the Tides, tho' the Canons of *Lesnes* adjoining kept the Grounds clear from Waters all their Times. At some Distance from *Lesnes*, down the *Thames*, the River *Darent*, which hath its Rise in *Surrey*, crossing this Lathe, about the Middle, falls into it, on which stands

*Sevenoke*, commonly called *Sennock*, which takes its Name from seven Oaks of an exceeding Height, which grew in, or near this Town at the first building of it; but have been long ago cut down. This Place is a Market-Town, govern'd by a Warden and four Assistants, and hath its Market on Saturdays, and its Fairs on *June 29.* and *Decemb. 6.* and is memorable for the Person and Charity of *Sir William Sevenoke*, Lord Mayor of *London*; who being a Foundling, and brought up at the Charge of some charitable Person of this Town, (from which he took his Name) built here, in Gratitude for his Preservation and Education, an Hospital and School for the teaching of poor Children, and Sustainment of aged poor Persons. Here also *Sir Humphrey Stafford*, being sent by King *Henry VI.* against *Jack Cade* and his Followers, who taking on him the Name of *Mortimer*, had drawn a great Number of the *Kentishmen* after him to recover the Crown, was defeated, and at length killed by *Alexander Eden*, a *Kentish* Gentleman, who received the Reward of a thousand Marks for his Pains. On the South-East Side of this Town, and at a small Distance, stands *Knowl*, a Seat of the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, so called, because it stands on a Hill. It was built by *Thomas Bourchier*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who purchased it of *William Fiennes*, Lord *Say and Seal*; and much augmented and improved by *John Merton* and *William Warham*, his Successors in that See; which last, finding it looked upon with Envy by the Nobles, exchanged it with the King. It lay neglected for some Time, till *Thomas Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset*, Lord-Treasurer, obtained it in King *James I's* Reign. He new-furbished up the old Works, and made some chargeable Additions, by which it became a tolerable good Seat. His Grandchild, *Richard Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset*, sold it to Mr *Richard*.



*Richard Smith*, commonly called *Dog Smith*, who settled it for ever on *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*. From *Sevenoke*, the *Darent* leads us to

*Oxford*, called by the Saxons *Ottan-popp*, a Manner belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Place famous for a bloody Defeat of *Ælrick*, or *Ealhmund*, King of *Kent*, by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, as is above-mention'd, *A. C.* 773, and of the *Danes*, by King *Edmund Ironside*, *A. C.* 1016, and proud of its Palace Royal, built indeed by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* for a Retiring place, who presided in that See before *Thomas Becket*, but augmented at a great Expence, and with such stately Magnificence, by *William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, for himself and his Successors; that it seems the Stateliness and Splendor was thought to be so much too great for a Clergyman, that *Dr. Cranmer*, his immediate Successor, to avoid the Envy of the great ones of his Time, was forced to exchange it with King *Henry VIII.* *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, after his Victory above-mentioned, gave this Town to the Church and See of *Canterbury*, as an Attonement for the Blood shed in that Battel (as the Donation Deed expresses it) in *Pascua Porcorum*, for the Sustentation of the Bishop's Hogs, and so it became of the Bishop's Liberty, till Archbishop *Warham* changed it with King *Henry VIII.* for other Lands. The Church of this Town is dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, and there is a Fair annually kept here, tho' no Market-Town, upon that Saint's Day, for this Saint was in Popish Times in high Esteem here; for it was believed, that if a Woman, upon her first Conception, desired to have a Male Child, if she offered *St. Bartholomew* a Cock-chicken, she infallibly had one; and if she wished for a Girl, she must present him with an Hen; which gain'd that Saint many Adorers, till King *Henry VIII.* being acquainted with the superstitious Usage, by one *Mr. Multon*, took away their Saint.

There was a Chantry founded in this Parish, at the *Rye-house*, by *Henry de Apulderfield*, 40 *Edward III.* whose Revenue, at the Suppression, by King *Henry VIII.* was granted to one *Mr. Palmer*, whose Ancestors had

long inhabited in this Parish, and from whom the *Palmers* of *Snodland*, and *Howlets* in *East Kent* are descended; but now these Lands are in the Family of the *Boswills*. From this Place the *Derwent* leads us to

*Lullingston*, a small Village, where formerly was a Castle, the Seat of a noble Family of that Name; but afterwards of the *Rosses*, *Rokesleys* and *Peches*; by a female Heir of which last it came to *Sir Purcival Hart*, descended from one of the Coheirs of the Lord *Bray*, whose Posterity still enjoys it. *Sir John Pecher*, Knight and Banneret, once Lord of this Town, was a Person eminent, as in other respects, being Lord Deputy of *Calais*, so particularly for his Charity to this Town, for he founded the Alms-house here, and gave five hundred Pounds to other pious Uses, to be performed by the Grocer's Company in *London*. Lower upon the River *Derwent* lies

*Darent*, or *Derwent*, a little Village, that takes its Name from it. At this Place *Vortimer*, the British King, and the Son of *Vortigern*, (who was deposed, not for marrying *Rowena*, *Hengist's* Daughter; but as *Ninnius* tells us, his own Daughter) set upon the Saxons, and killed many of them.

The Church of *Darent* is dedicated to *St. Margaret*; and tho' it be in the Diocese of *Rocheſter*, is a Peculiar of the Archbishop's; yet there are divers Lands in this Parish given to the Church of *Rocheſter* by one *Bertrick* and *Elfmith* his Wife, and *Jeffery* of *Hadenham*.

*Darentford*, or as it is commonly called *Dartford*, hath the same Original, which lies near the Mouth of that River. This Town has a good Market on Saturdays for Corn, &c. and a Fair on *St. Mary Magdalen's* Day, being *July 22.*

This Town was the Possession of one *Hammo*, in the Conqueror's Days, who gave the Church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to the See of *Rocheſter*; which Grant was confirmed by King *Henry I.* King *Edward III.* one Time, upon his Return out of *France*, proclaimed a general Torneament (or Juſts) to be holden at *Dartford*, which he and his Nobles performed most honourably.

The Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* began in this Town, in the Reign of *Richard II.* which brought a Disgrace on it, as Con-



Confederates with those Rebels; but Time hath blotted that out, and it hath been lately honoured by giving the Title of Viscount to Sir *Edward Villiers*, who was created by King *William III.* March 20. 1690; Baron *Villiers of Hoo*, in this County, and Viscount *Villiers of Dartford*, and Earl of *Jersey*, Sept. 24. in the 9<sup>th</sup> Year of the same King; and his Son, the present Earl *William*, still enjoys those honourable Titles. King *Edward III.* built a Nunnery here, which King *Henry VIII.* converted into a Palace for himself and his Successors.

Between this Place and the *Thames* the *Darent* receives the little River *Crecce*, or *Creccan*, as it was anciently called, but now *Crouch*; which hath imparted its Name to five little Villages, by which it passeth; viz. *St. Mary Cray*, (a small Market-Town, whose Market is kept on Wednesday weekly, and a Fair yearly on Feb. 2.) *Paul's Cray*, *Foots*, (or *Votes*) *Cray*, *North-Cray*, and

*Crayford*, because here was anciently a Ford over the River *Creccan*. Here *Hengist*, the Saxon General, eight Years after his coming into *Britain* with his Saxon Troops, engaged the *Britains* under *Vortimer*, and gave them such a Defeat, that he after quietly established his Kingdom in this County, without any Fear of Disturbance from that Quarter, because his Daughter *Rowena* foreseeing that her Father would have but little Quiet so long as *Vortimer* lived, found a Way to poison him, and so re-establish her Husband *Vortigern*, who was so set on his Pleasures with that Minion, that he cared not how the Saxons injured his Subjects, and robbed them of their Country. In the Heath and Fields near this Town are sundry artificial Caves or Holes in the Earth, some ten, some fifteen, and others twenty Fathom deep, narrow at the Mouth, and at the Bottom large, digged, not as the Inhabitants imagine for Chalk to build with, or Marle to amend their Ground, but for Receptacles for the Wives, Children, and moveable Goods of the Saxons, to be secured in while they were at Wars with the *Britains*, according to the Custom of the old  *Germans*, as *Tacitus* Witnesses. The Archbishops of *Canterbury* had anciently some Possessions in this Parish, and procured a Market weekly on Tuesdays, and a Fair

on our Lady's Nativity, and four Days after. The *Crecce* empties it self into the *Thames*, a little lower, which following we came to

*Green-Hythe*, where Mr. *Lambard* says *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, landed and encamped himself; but there appearing no Remains of any such Fortification thereabouts, nor any Tradition of it in our Historians or Geographers, it is most probable, nay almost certain, that tho' *Swane* might land here, he erected his Camp at

*Swanscombe*, a Town lying a little higher up the Country, and plainly shewing in its Name, *King Swane's Camp*. This Town hath long been of honourable Memory among the *Kentish* Men, being the Place where they obtain'd the Continuance of their Privileges and Franchises of the Conqueror (as is above-mention'd) afterwards it became of Note for the Family of the *Montceusyes*, or *Montchenseys*, Men of great Nobility, who were the Owners of it, and had their Barony hereabouts. From them it descended by a Daughter to *Hugh de Vere*, and from him to *William de Valence*, *Laurence de Hastings*, and others; and from this last, to Mr. *Weldon*, the present Lord. There are two other Manors of Note in this Parish, viz. *Combs*, anciently the Inheritance of a Family of that Name, but now of Mr. *Head* and *Ince-Grice*, belonging to the Priory of *Dartford* before the Suppression.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and is in the Diocese of *Rocheſter*. It has two ancient Monuments in it; one for Mr. *Thomas*, 220 Years old; and another for one Mr. *Bonevant*, about 200 Years old.

Having hitherto traced the Rivers *Thames*, *Ravensbourg*, and *Darent*, we shall proceed to the most considerable River of this County, the *Medway*, which having its Rise in this Lathe, it will be proper to take Notice of the Towns adjoining to it, viz.

*Well-street*, or as we may suppose *Weald-street*, because it is built in that Part of the County called the *Wealde*, that is the Wood, because these Southern Parts of the County, for a long Way together are very woody. Here the *Medway*, (in the *British* Tongue *Vaga*, to which the Saxons have added *Med*) riseth in the Wood *Anderida*, or the *Weald*; and the first Place of Note that it runs



runs by after it has received the *Eden*, is

*Penshurst*, anciently the Seat and Manor (as it may seem by the Name) of Sir *Stephen de Penshurst*, or (as he was sometimes called) *de Penshester*, a famous Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, who having only Daughters, this Manor, upon the Division of his Estate between them, fell to the youngest, who was married to *John Lord Columbers*; from whose Family it came by the *Poultneys*, *Devereux*, &c. to the Crown; but in these later Times it is become the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sidneys*, descended from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry VIII.* of which Family was *Henry Sidney*, the famous Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; who by the Daughter of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, and Earl of *Warwick*, had two Sons, *Philip* and *Robert*: This last was first honoured with the Title of Baron *Sidney of Penshurst*, and then with that of Viscount *Lisle*, by King *James I.* but Sir *Philip*, who was the Glory of this Family, the great Hopes of Mankind, the most lively Pattern of Virtue, and the Darling of the learned World, hotly engaging the *Spaniards* at *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, lost his Life, much lamented for his untimely Death, but ever to be remembred and had in Admiration for his unparalleled Virtues; which, as the *Grecian* Poet speaks, are beyond the Reach of Fate. Sir *Henry* lies buried among his Ancestors in this Town. The Family of the *Sidneys* have a fair Seat in this Town, and many of the Family lie buried in the Church, in which there still is or lately was the Monument of Sir *Stephen Pencherst*, or *Penchester*, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports* in the Time of King *Henry III.* 1250. South-west of this Place, near the *Medway*, lies *Cowden*, a small Village, yet having a Fair yearly upon *St. Mary Magdalen's Day*, *July 22.* In this Parish there are divers Lands and Tenements, which belonged to the College of *Linsfield*, in the County of *Surrey*; and being seized by King *Henry VIII.* at the Suppression, were by the same King, *Reg. 38.* bestowed upon Sir *Thomas Caverdene* Knt. one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, from whom it was passed to the Earls of *Arundel*, and by them to the *Wickendens*, who still have Part of it.

The *Medway* having passed this Town, holds on his Course into the adjoining Lathe, viz.

## II. The Lathe of Aylesford,

Which is bounded on the West by the Lathe of *Sutton*, on the North by the River *Thames*, on the East by the Lathe of *Scray*, and on the South by Part of *Sussex*; from which County it is parted by a nameless Rivulet. The *Medway* having entered this Lathe leads us to

*Tunbridge*, or the Town of *Bridges*, so called, because the *Medway* here branches it self into five little Streams, over which there are laid so many Bridges of Stone, for the Convenience of Traffick, from which the Town aptly takes its Name. This Place, which is a small Territory within it self, called *Districus Leuce de Tunbridge*, about King *William Rufus's* Time; was held by *Richard*, Son of Count *Gilbert* Grandchild to *Godfrey*, Earl of *Ewe*, and Lord of *Briony*, which he obtained of *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*, for the Lordship of this Town; for his Grandfather *Godfrey*, natural Son of *Richard I.* Duke of *Normandy*, had been Earl of *Ewe* and *Briony*; which last Place coming into the Possession of *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*, there was a long Contest between *Richard*, Son of *Gilbert*, and *Richard*, Earl of *Clare*; but it was at length length agreed between them (as *Gulielmus Gemeticensis* tells us) that *Richard de Clare* should have in Recompence for the *Lomy* of *Briony* in *Normandy*, the Town of *Tunbridge* in *England*; and to that End he affirms, That the *Lomy* of *Briony* was measured about with a Line, and that he received an equal Quantity of Ground at *Tunbridge*, measured with the same Line brought over into *England*; which done, he built a fair large Castle, fenced with the River, a deep Ditch, and strong Walls; which tho' they are now ruinous, and the Keep covered with Ivy, yet manifestly shew what it was. This *Richard* built the Church, which was dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and appropriated it to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*. In this Church there are (or lately were) divers Monuments for the Family of the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester* and *Stafford*;

some



Some of whom have been dead 300 Years. He also founded a Priory near his Castle, for the Canons of *St. Austin*, and dedicated it to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalen*. His Successors, the Earls of *Gloucester*, surnamed *de Clares*, (because they were Lords of *Clare* in *Suffolk*) held the Manor of *Tunbridge* of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, upon Condition, that they should be Stewards at the Instalments of the Archbishops, and should grant them the Wardship of their Children; but this Tenure came at length to be disputed; and after a long Suit was compounded. From the Family of the *Clares*, this Lordship descended by an Heir General to *Sir Hugh Audley*, who, upon his Marriage into that Family, was created Earl of *Gloucester*; but the Honour continued not long in his Family for want of Male Issue; for he had only one Daughter, who being married to *Ralph Stafford*, Earl of *Stafford*, whose Posterity were Dukes of *Buckingham*, brought them this Inheritance; and from them it passed by Attainder to the Crown.

In this Parish are several inferior Manors, as 1. *Sommerhill*, the Residence anciently of the Earl of *Clare* and *Gloucester's* Bailiffs of his Chace of *South Frith*, lately the Estate of *Richard Burgh*, Earl of *Clanrickard* in *Ireland*, and of *St. Albans* in *England*, whose Son, *Ulike Burgh*, was his Heir. He was Lord-Deputy of *Ireland* in 1650, in which Post he behaved himself very well; but was forced to leave it to the Parliament's Power in 1652, and returned to *England*; where he died not long after, and was buried here. 2. *Hilden*, the Estate anciently of the *Vanes*, and lately of the *Dixons*, a *Scotch* Family of Account. 3. *Dachurst*, or *Hildenborough*, the Possessions of the same Lord as *Tunbridge*. 4. *Bardens*, the Seat of Gentlemen of the same Name, lately of the *Polhills*. 5. *Hollenden*, the Demesne of the *Fremisheads* anciently, but lately of the *Crittendens* and *Stacyes*.

This Town hath a Market weekly on Fridays, and three Fairs on *Ashwednesday*, *Midsummer-day*, and *St. Luke's Day* yearly, all much frequented by the great Concourse of People, who come hither to drink the Waters; for about four or five Miles Southward from this Town there are several famous Chalybiate Springs, commonly called

*Tunbridge-Wells*, so happily tempered with Martial Salt, and so useful, for carrying off many radicated Distempers, and procuring Impregnation, that they have been so much frequented of late, as to cause the Building of a great Number of Houses all about them, for Shops and Lodgings, together with a fair Chapel, wherein there are Prayers read twice a Day, during the Season of drinking them; near which is a very good Market, supplied well with all Necessaries for Food, or Pleasure. They are most of them situated in the Parish of *Tunbridge*; and so the whole is stiled *Tunbridge-Wells*, tho' the Wells themselves are in *Spelhurst*, the neighbouring Parish. It hath in later Ages been beholden to *Sir Andrew Jud*, of *London*, for a fair Free-School, and to *Mr. John Wilford* for a Causey erected in the Road towards *London*. There are some little Villages worth our Notice about *Tunbridge*, of which we shall take a short View before we leave it, viz.

*Ashurst*, A Village, anciently the Demesne of the *Gerunds*, *Chelfshunts*, and Earls of *Dorset*, by whom it came to the *Rivers*, the present Owners. This Town was in ancient Time famous for an extraordinary Rood, which, as the People were made to believe, was always growing in the Hair and Limbs, as if it were alive; which brought such Numbers to visit it, and make their Offerings to it, that the Incumbent, who could hardly subsist before of his Benefice, grew very rich.

*Chafford*, whose Manor anciently belonged to the *Roes*, or *Rows*, but now is the Seat of *Sir John Rivers* Baronet, descended of the ancient Family of *Rivers* of *River Hill* in *Hampshire*, upon the Death of his elder Brother without Issue.

*Speldhurst*, a large Parish, which hath several considerable Manors in it, which have anciently been the Seats of good Families, viz. 1. *Grome-bridge*, or *Gorman-bridge*, from a noble *Saxon*, the Owner of it; from whom it passed to the *Cobhams*, *Clintons*, &c. who procured a Market on Thursday, and a Fair on the *Vigil* day, and Day after *St. John Port Latin*, May 6. but now the Market is lost, and the Fair kept only on that Saint's Day. Here is also a Chapel of Ease to the Parish-Church, dedicated to *St. Charles*.

2. *Hol-*



2. *Hollands*, so called from a noble Family of that Name, once the Owners of it, who were great Benefactors to the Parish-Church. They were related to the *Hollands*, Earls of *Kent*. This Manor passed from them to the *Walters*, then to the Earls of *Dorset*, and is now the *Coldicots*.

3. *Ferebys*, from a noted Family of that Name, who at length sold it, and removed to *Pauls Gray*, and it is now the Inheritance of Alderman *Chiverton's* Heirs.

4. *Rust-Hall*, from the *Rusts*; one of which Family was Mayor of *Feverham* in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* 'Tis now in the Possession of Mr. *Bing*.

5. *Ewherst*, the Patrimony of the ancient Family of the *Reads*, of which Sir *Robert Read* was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in King *Henry VII's* Reign. It has passed since thro' severall Families, and is now vested in the *Knights*. But now let us return to *Tunbridge*, and follow the Course of the River. From hence the *Medway* being gathered again into one Stream, passes by

*Hadlow*, or *Haudelo*, from whence came that *John Haudelo*, who happily marrying the Heir of the Lord *Burnell*, had Issue by her a Son, named *Nicholas*, who was summoned to the Parliament, among the Barons, by the Name of the Lord *Burnell*. Here is a Fair kept yearly upon *Whitsun-Monday*. This Place came into the Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* about 400 Years since *Boniface*, being then Archbishop. The Manors of *Peckham*, *Tremond*, *Causton*, *Titlingbery*, *Goldwell*, *Goring* and *Cranbery*, *Moatlands* and *Fish-Hall*, have been the Seats and Estates of Men of good Families, taking most of them their Names from them, in this Parish. The Rectory of this Parish is also a Manor, which was in the Year 1287 appropriated by *Thomas Ingletorp*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, to the Knights-Hospitallers, which were in the Possession of it till the Dissolution, when it was united to the Crown, and afterwards given by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. to *Ralph Vane*, from whom it is now come to Sir *Roger Twisden*, of *Royden-Hall*, Knight and Baronet. The *Medway* having passed by this Place, is encreased by a little River, called *Twist*, because by its twisting, or winding Course, it almost

makes a large Plat of good Ground into an Island, and then glides on by a Village, called

*Mereworth*, which gave Name to an eminent Family, who held the Manor near two hundred Years, and then it descended to the *Malmaſins*, *Bohuns* and *Brambres*, who built an House like a little Castle, which from the Earls of *Arundel* came to the *Nevils*, Lords of *Abergavenny*, and from them to the *Dispensers*, whose Heir in a right Line was the Lady *Mary Fane*, to whom and her Heirs King *James I.* in his first Parliament restored, gave and granted the Name, Style, Title, Honour, and Dignity of Baroness *le Dispenser*, and that her Heirs successively be Barons *le Dispenser* for ever. This Town is held in Chivalry by an entire Knight's Fee, and hath the Grant of a free Warren and Park. *Roger de Mereworth* obtain'd a weekly Market and Fair yearly for this his Manor; but they have been long disused. *Jeates-Court*, and *Swanton-Court*, are Gentlemens Seats in this Parish. The Parish-Church of this Town, which was impropriated at its Foundation to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, was built by the Family of the *De-Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester*, as was also a Priory of Canons of *St. Augustine*, near adjoining. The Parish is very large, and the Archbishop is always Parson there. The Town is rich, and filled with Gentry, who dwell thick for ten Mile round, and often have their Meetings here for Business or Diversion. The *Medway* having received a Rivulet, that loseth it self under Ground, and riseth again at *Coose*, a little Manor belonging to the Deanery of *Canterbury*, serving thirteen Fulling Mills; keeps on its Course to

*Maidstone*, giving its Name to the Town, for the *Britains* called it *Caermegwad*, or *Medwag*, and the *Saxons* *Medpeazerton*, i. e. the City or Town of the *Medway*, *Nin-nius* says, that it was the third considerable City of the *Britains*, and Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that it is the *Vagniacæ*, mention'd by *Antonine*, not only because that Name seems evidently to be derived from *Vaga*, the Latin Name of the *Medway*; but because it possesses the true Distances of the *Vagniacæ*, from *Noviomagus*, or *Hollowood-Hill*, or *Durobrowis*, or *Rocheſter*, that is nine Miles



from the one, and eighteen from the other. Under the later Emperors (as we learn from the *Peutegerian* Tables, published by *M. Velserus*) it is called *Madus*.

This is a great, sweet and populous Town, stretched out into a great Length, having its Market on Thursdays weekly, and Fairs on *Candlemas*-day, *May* 1. *June* 9. and *Oct.* 6. It is the Shire-Town, where the Assizes for the County are usually kept, and all publick Affairs are transacted, and one of the publick Gaols for the County is placed. The Custody of Weights and Measures renewed by the King's Standard, 11 *Hen. VII.* was by Act of Parliament committed to this Town, as most commodiously situated to serve the whole Shire. It is an ancient Borough, governed by a Port-Reeve, but sent no Burgesses to Parliament, till *Queen Elizabeth* made their chief Magistrates a Mayor and twelve Jurates, and among other Immunities, allowed the Inhabitants to send their Representatives to Parliament; which Privilege they still retain, and have now (in 1718.) *Sir Thomas Colepeper* Bart. and *Sir Barnham Rider* Knt. their Burgesses. The ancient Parish-Church of *Maidstone* was called *St. Faiths*; but is now disused, unless it be by some *Dutch* Inhabitants, that make use of it for their Congregational Meeting; the present Parish-Church was the Collegiate-Church, belonging to the College adjoining, to which all the Tithes, both small and great, were appropriate, so that the Vicars, whose Subsistence was only the Oblations, Mortuaries, &c. in those Times, in such a Town, were very considerable; but by the Suppression and Reformation, the Tithes being annexed to the Archbishoprick, in the same Manner as the College enjoyed them, the Vicar's Maintenance, became very poor and scanty, which the Archbishops considering, have at several Times so augmented it, that it is now become very plentiful and sufficient.

*Dr. Whitgift* was the first that gave the good Example. He being to let a Lease of this Impropriation of *Maidstone*, did abate so much in his Fine, as encreased the Vicars Pension ten Pounds *per Annum*; and so doing no Injury either to the See or Tenant.

*Dr. Jaxon*, in pursuance of certain Directions given by *King Charles II.* *Aug.* 7.

1660, to the Archbishops and Bishops, for the making some new Augmentations to increase the Maintenance of such Vicars and Curates as had not sufficient Stipends, or Provision to maintain them, added to the Curate of this Town 37 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*, besides his former Pension of 20 *l.* *per Annum*, out of that Impropriation; but the greatest Augmentation was made by

*Dr. Sancroft*, in the Reign of *King James II.* who in renewing the Lease of the impropriate Tithes of this Parish, granted to the Curate and Preacher of *Maidstone* (who was then *Mr. Humphrey Lynd*) for the Augmentation of his Maintenance in supplying the Cure, all the small Tithes of the Boroughs or Towns of *Week* and *Stone*, within the said Parish, all Commodities of the Church-yard of *Maidstone*, and one Moiety of all the small Tithes within the Town and Borough of *Maidstone*.

The Manor of *Maidstone* anciently belonged to the Family of the *Cornhills*, who gave it to the See of *Canterbury*, whose Archbishops built them a Palace, and erected other Buildings in it; but *Thomas Grammer*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, changed it with *King Henry VIII.* *Reg.* 32. This King gave it his Servant *Thomas Wyat*, Esq; whose Son, *Sir Thomas*, forfeiting it by his Treason against *Queen Mary*, *King James* gave it to the Lady *Elizabeth Finch*, Viscountess of *Maidstone*, in whose Family it still remains; *Hineage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, and Viscount of *Maidstone*, being the present Lord.

It has been esteem'd a considerable Town in almost all Ages since the *Roman* Times, having had the Favour of several Archbishops of *Canterbury*, who had a Palace here, standing in the midst of the Town, founded (as *Mr. Camden* and some other Authors say) by Archbishop *Ufford*, and finished by *Simon Islip* his Successor. The fair Stone-bridge over the *Medway*, which runs by the Town, was erected by one of the Archbishops; and *Boniface* of *Savoy*, who was Archbishop in 1244, built a small College here, then called the *New-work*, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and *St. Thomas* the Martyr. Archbishop *Courtney* also was a great Friend to this Town, and built a College here, where he ordered his Esq; *John Boseler*,



to bury him in the Cemetery of his Collegiate Church, and not in the Church itself, in which yet he hath a Tomb, and an Epitaph; but we must suppose it rather his Cenotaph, than his real Place of Burial (it being customary in old Time for Persons of eminent Rank and Quality to have Tombs erected in more Places than one) for Mr. Somner tells us (*Hist. of Cant.* p. 265, 266.) that King Richard II. happening to be at Canterbury, when he was buried, commanded his Body (notwithstanding his own Order) to be there interred; where he still lies, at the Feet of the Black Prince, in a goodly Tomb of Alabaster, yet remaining. There are several Places adjoining to this Town which are under the Jurisdiction of it, and so are circumscribed in its Limits, viz.

1. *Bucklands*, the Demesne of a Family of that Name, from whom it was passed to the *Brooks*, Lords *Cobham*; but being forfeited by the treasonable Practices of Henry, Lord *Cobham*, with Sir *Walter Raleigh* and others, against King *James I's* Succession, was granted to *Francis*, Lady *Cobham*, who was jointured in it for her Life, Remainder to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who had married the Lord *Cobham's* Sister, by whose Posterity it was sold, and is now the Possession of the *Englishes of Suffex*.

2. *Goulds and Shepway*, which was the Demesne of the *Vinters*, who settled it upon a Chantry, founded by them, in this Church; but upon the Suppression, King *Henry VIII.* seized it into his Hands, and gave it to Mr. *Wyat* above-mention'd, who alienated it to Sir *Walter Henly*, from whose Descendants it is come to the *Tustons*. Sir *Humphrey Tuston*, of this County, buying it in 1654.

3. *Bigons*, or *Digons*, the Seat of the *Maplesdens*, of which Family the last Owner being concerned in Sir *Thomas Wyat's* Rebellion, forfeited it to the Crown, which granted it to Serjeant *Barham*; from whose Family it is now come to Mr. *Beal* of *London*.

4. *Jordan's-Court*, the Seat of the *Jordans*; but now, or lately of Mr. *Beckman*.

5. *Sheals*, anciently the Inheritance of the *Breminghams*, but now of Mr. *Henley*.

6. *Chillington*, the Demesne of the Lords *Cobham*, 18 Edward III. and then of the *Maplesdens* of *Digons*, who sold it in King *Henry VIII's* Reign to Sir *Walter Henley*; whose Brother *Thomas* sold it to Serjeant *Barham*; from whom it is now come to Mr. *Haule*.

7. The ancient Castellated House, called the *Moat*, which was the Patrimony of the ancient Family of the *Leybourns*, who procured a Market to be kept on it on Tuesdays weekly, and a Fair on St. *Crosse's* Day. From them it passed to *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghurst*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and one of the first Knights of the Order of the Garter, and from his Family to the *Woodvils*, who came from *Grafton* in *Northamptonshire*, and settled here. *Richard Woodvil*, of this Family, Constable of the *Isle of Wight*, was by King *Henry VI.* created Lord *Rivers*, *Grafton* and *De la Moat*, from this Place. This Estate is now, or late was, in the Family of the *Tustens*.

Near *Maidstone* is *Pinnenden Heath*, a Place famous, not only for the Assembly of Freeholders, which usually meet here to elect Knights of the Shire in later Times; but in the Conqueror's Time was esteemed the properest Place to dispatch publick Business, and particularly of the Quarrel between *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, the Conqueror's Brother, who had notoriously encroached upon the Larids and Privileges of the Sees of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, during his Abode in *Kent*. *Lanfranc* complaining to the Conqueror of his Injustice, an Assembly was appointed to meet on this Heath to judge and determine it; which accordingly was done, and the Orders following made, viz. 1, That the Sees of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter* be restored to the Possession of *Detling*, *Stoke*, *Preston*, *Dapstone*, and sundry other Lands, which *Otho* had withholden from them, with all the Franchises belonging to them, viz. *Sac* and *Soc*, *Toll* and *Theam*, &c. with all other Customs, great and small, by Land and Water.

2. That as the King himself holds his Lands quiet and free in his Demesne, so the Archbishop ought to hold his Lands, wholly free and quiet in his Demesnes.



3. That the King hath no Customs in the Church of *Canterbury* but these three,

1. That if any of the Archbishop's, Tenants, or other Persons, dig in the King's Highway, or fell a Tree cross the same, to hinder the Common Passage, and be apprehended and convicted thereof by Law, he shall make Amends to the King.

2. That if any Person commit Bloodshed, Manslaughter, or any other Criminal Offence, in the King's Highway, and be taken in the Fact, he shall make Amends to the King; but if he be not apprehended, nor hath given any Pledge for Appearance or Trial, then the Amends belongs to the Archbishop to require, and the King may not in Justice require any Thing of him, nor meddle with it.

3. That the Archbishop hath many Privileges throughout all the Lands of the King and the Earl, viz. The Amercement of Bloodshed in all Places within the Liberties of the Church of *Canterbury*, from the Time that the Church leaves off to sing *Hallelujah*, to the Octaves of *Easter*, (which we suppose is from *Ashwednesday* to the Monday after *Easter-Week*) when Amends shall be made to the Archbishop only. To these three the Assembly added another, viz.

That whosoever shall commit the Crime of *Cylspite*, *Childwit*, or *Bastardy*, if it was found out in *Lent*, the Archbishop shall have the whole Satisfaction; but if it be in any other Part of the Year, the King shall have one Half, according to the Order set down in *Domesday Book*, *De Adulterio*, *Rex habebit hominem, Archiepiscopus mulierem*, i. e. In Case of Adultery, (or Fornication, Incest, &c.) the King shall have (the Fine of) the Man, and the Archbishop of the Woman.

This Town is rendered more remarkable, by giving the Title of Viscount *Maidstone* to the honourable Family of the *Finches*, Earls of *Winchelsea*; *Elizabeth Finch*, sole Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Heneage*, being first advanced to the Dignity of Viscountess *Maidstone*, July 8. 21 Jac. 1. with Remainder to the Heirs male of her Body, and for a Fight which happened here June 2. 1648, between Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General for the Parliament, and some *Kentish* Gentlemen, who had taken Arms in Defence of

King *Charles I.* and had posted themselves in this Town, which they so well maintained, tho' equal in Number, (the Streets being all well man'd, and houses within well lin'd) that that General, who had an Army of near ten thousand Men, gain'd it with very great Difficulty; it enduring three Assaults by Storm, with such Obstinacy, that the Veteran Soldiers confess'd that they had not met with such a desperate Resistance all the War; and tho' they at length carry'd it, it was got by Inches, and with so much Loss, that it was bought very dear. At this Town there is joined to the *Medway* a small River coming from the East, and rising (as Mr. *Lambard* says) at *Bigon*, and others at *Edwell*; but Mr. *Cambden* says it rises at

*Lenham*, a small Market-Town, whose Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on May 26. the Transl. of St. *Augustine*. Mr. *Cambden* conjectures, that it is probable that this Place is the *Durolenum*, (which in some Copies is falsely written *Durolevum*) of *Antoninus*; for *Durolenum* in *British* is the Water of *Lenum*, which plainly bears the Mark of the Name, besides, the Distance from *Durovernum*, or *Canterbury*, and *Durobrevis*, i. e. *Rochester*, confirms this Conjecture; not to mention its Situation upon the consular Way of the Romans, which formerly (as *Higdon* of *Chester* affirms) went from *Dover* thro' the Middle of *Kent*.

But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* will by no Means allow this Town to be the *Aqua Lena*, but says, it is rather to be thought the Spring in the Town, called *Street-well*, because the *Stratum* of the Romans led hither, and because it lies in the due Distances, which *Lenham* does not, nor was it ever heard that any Roman Antiquities were found here. And for the Name *Durolenum*, upon which Mr. *Cambden* so much depends, it seems framed only to fix it in this Town; for the true Reading is *Durolevum*. Having thus confuted Mr. *Cambden's* Opinion, he adds a Conjecture thus: What if we should pitch upon *Bapchild*, a Place lying between *Sittingbourn* and *Offspring*, the ancient Name whereof is *Beccancelo*, contracted first into *Beckchild*, and then corruptly *Bapchild*, for *Celo* signifies a Pool,



to be the *Durolevum*; for this in the Saxon Times was a Place of very great Note, in-  
somuch that Archbishop *Brightwald*, A. C. 700, held a Synod at it, and at this Day there are the Ruins of two old Churches, or Chapels, besides the Parish Church; and if the Roman Road, between the Kentish Cities was the same as the present, (and shorter between *Rochester* and *Canterbury* it cannot well be) *Durolevum* must be somewhere about this Parish, because no Place between those two Cities is of so agreeable a Distance.

But tho' *Lenham* be not so happy as to be the *Durolevum* of the Romans, nor furnish us with any Antiquities, yet there is a Thing very remarkable, mention'd on the Tomb of *Robert Thompson Esq*; in the Church there: That he was the Grandchild to that truly religious Matron *Mrs. Mary Honeywood*, the Wife of *Robert Honeywood*, of *Charing Esq*; who had at her Decease, lawfully descend-  
ed from her 367 Children, viz. Sixteen of her own Body, 114 Grandchildren, 228 Great Grandchildren, and nine Great Great Grandchildren; she lieth buried in this Church, tho' her Monument is at *Marks hall*, near *Coxall* in *Essex*. The Soil and Seignior-  
y of this Town was given to the Abbey of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, by the joint Consent of *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, and *Cudred*, King of *Kent*, in the Year 804, under the Title of twenty-one Plough-Lands; but at the Dissolution it was seized by the King, in whose Hands it continued till *Queen Elizabeth* granted it to *Thomas Wilford Esq*; whose Son, *Sir Thomas*, sold it to *Anthony Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*.

The Mansions of this Town, worthy of Notice, are,

1. *East-Lenham*, the Seat of the *Hussays*, who had a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, *Chilton* and *Stoysmouth*; 50 Hen. 3. and sold it to *Mr. Parkhurst*, whose Son *Sir William Parkhurst*, an ingenious Gentleman, sold it to *Mr. Wood*, a London-Merchant.

2. *Royton*, the Demesne of a good Family of Gentlemen of that Name, of whom *Robert Royton* founded a free Chapel upon it, and annexed it to his Mansion. From them it passed by a Daughter to the *Drilands* of *Davington*, and is now vested in the *Thomsens*.

3. *West-Shelve*; or *Middle-Shelve*, anciently the Possession of *Bertram de Criol*, by whose

Daughter it passed to *Richard de Rokesley*, and then to *Tho. de Poynings*, and so to *Wilkinson*.

4. *Sheloe Cobham*, the Inheritance of the *Lords Cobham*, of *Herberough-Castle*; from which Family, by a Daughter, it passed to *Edward*, Lord Borough of *Gainsborough*, whose Grandchild sold it to *Mr. Pekenham*, from whom it is now come by divers Sales to *Mr. Solomon Adge*.

5. *Sindal*, the Inheritance of a Family of the same Name; from which it hath long since been alienated to the *Payforers*, and after to the *Henmans*, in whom it has continued from 51 Ed. 3. 1376. Upon the River *Len*, in his Course towards the *Medway*, stands

*Baxton-Malherb*, so called from an eminent Family of the *Malherbs*, from whom the *Gattons* received it, and by a Daughter conveyed it to *William de Dene*, who procured a Charter for a Free Warren for this Manor, and soon after sold it to *Robert Corby*, who had a Licence to fortify the Manor-House with Crannies and Loop-holes; and embattel it with Towers. By his Grand-Daughter it came to *Sir Nicholas Wotton*, and so is the Place where the Family of the *Wottons* had long ago their Seat, of which was *Nicholas Wotton*, Doctor of Laws, Privy Counsellor to King *Henry VIII*. King *Edward VI*. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, who was sent Embassador to foreign Courts nine Times, and employed as Plenipotentiary thrice in making a Peace between the *English*, *French*, and *Scots*, and ended a long Life, with great Commendations of Piety and Prudence; as also *Sir Edward Wotton*, his Nephew's Son by his Brother, whom, for his great Experience and Knowledge, Queen *Elizabeth* made Lord Controller of her Household, and King *James I*. created *Baron Wotton* of *Mertlay*. The Manors of Note in this Town of *Buxton-Malherb* are,

1. *Colbridge-Castle*, founded by one *Colbridge*, a Person of Eminency in this County in King *Edward III*'s Days; from his Family it passed to the *Payforers*, of whom *Sir Fulke Payforer* obtain'd a Licence by Charter of King *Henry IV*. to fortify and build in a Castle-like Manner his Mansion-house at *Colbridge*; from this Family it passed first to *Roger Lord Leybourn*, and by his Daughter to *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, who dying without Heirs, it escheated to Ed-



ward IV. who gave it to the Royal Chapel of St Stephen's Westminster, where it remained till the Dissolution, when it came into the King's Hands, in which it continued till King Edward VI. gave it to Sir Edward Wotton, in whose Family it now is, or lately was.

2 *Chilston*, formerly the Seat and Manor of Henry Hufsey, who 55 Hen. III. obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for it. In this Family it remained many Successions; but at last was sold to John Parkhurst, from whom it is come thro' several Hands to Mr. Hales, Grandchild of Sir Edward Hales of Tunstall, Knight and Baronet.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is in the Diocese of Canterbury. Many of the noble Family of the Wottons are interred in it; and one of them, viz. Sir Nicholas Wotton, was twice in sixteen Years Lord Mayor of London, viz. 1414, and 1431. At a little Distance from this Place lies

Ulcomb, anciently the Habitation of the Family de Sancto Leodegario, commonly called Saintleger, and Sellinger, Sir Robert de Sancto Leodegario having obtained it of the Conqueror, whom he is said to have supported when he landed in *Suffex*, and attended in the conquering Battle there. This Manor is registred in *Domesday-Book* to be his, and the Evidences shew, that they were taken from a Pagan Dane whom he had conquered. This noble Family of the St. Legers, hath not only produced Men of great Worth; as Ralph, who was at the Siege of Acon with King Richard I. another Ralph and Hugh, who were *Recognitores Magnæ Assise* in King John's Reign, and Ralph, John and Thomas, who were knighted for their signal Achievements at the Siege of *Carlawerock* in Scotland, in King Edward I.'s Reign, yea, there was scarce any noble and generous Undertaking in the following Times, but our Histories represent a St. Leger concerned in it; and have been very successful in matching into great Families; viz. Sir Thomas to the Dutches of Exeter, Sister to King Edward IV. Sir James to Anne, one of the Co-heirs of Sir Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormond. Besides, Sir William was Lord President of Munster, one Sir Anthony, Lord Deputy, and another Master of the Rolls in

Ireland. They held this Manor till Sir Anthony sold it to Serjeant Clerke in the last Century; in whose Family it now is, or lately was.

The Church here is dedicated to All-Saints, and belonged to Christ's-Church in Canterbury, almost from the first Conversion of the Saxons. It was indeed taken away for some Time, but restored again by King Edmund I. A. C. 941. Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, turned it into a Collegiate Church, and entitled the Governor of it an Archpresbyter. In it are divers Monuments for the St. Legers, the oldest of which is near 300 Years. And near it is

Motinden, where Sir Richard Rokesley descended from Kriol and Crevecuer, built him an House, and held Lands at Seaton [or Sutton] by Serjeanty, to be *Vantrarius Regis*, when the King goeth into Gascoign, *donec perusus fuerit pari solutarum pretii 4 d.* which as they that understand Law-Latin translate, signifies, That he should be the King's Fore-Footman, until he had worn out a Pair of Shoes of 4 d. Price. There is nothing more upon this little River memorable besides

Leeds-Castle, which was built by the noble Family of the Crevecuers, who in ancient Grants and Charters are called de Crevecuer, or de Crepito Corde. Afterwards it was the Seat of Bartholomew, Baron of Badilsmere, who treacherously fortify'd it against King Edward II. who gave it him. Thomas De-la-more, a Nobleman of the same Time, gives us a short Relation of this Action, thus: In the Year 1321, Queen Isabel arrived at the Castle of Leeds about Michaelmas, designing to lodge there all Night, but was not suffered to enter it. The King highly resenting this Fact, as done in Contempt of him, called together some of the neighbouring Inhabitants of Essex and London, and gave Orders to besiege the Castle. Bartholomew de Badilsmere was the Owner of it, but was not in it, being with the rest of the Barons to spoil the Lands of Hugh Dispenser, having left his Wife and Sons in it. The Barons hearing of the Siege, sent the Bishops of Canterbury and London, and the Earl of Pembroke to petition the King to raise the Siege, promising that the Castle should be surrendered after the next Parliament; but the King incensed with the Contumacy of



of the besieged, and considering that they could not hold out, would not grant their Petition; but carrying on the Siege, gain'd the Castle with no small Difficulty; and having hang'd the Governor *Thomas Colepeper*, and the rest of his Opponents, seized on his Goods and Treasures, and sent his Wife and Sons to the Tower of London. Crown'd with this Success, the King proceeded with his Army against the Barons, headed by the Earls of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*, and having routed them at *Borough Brigg*, took the Earl of *Lancaster* and many of the Barons Prisoners, among whom was the Lord *Bedlesmere*, whom he executed at *Canterbury*. The *Len* keeping on its Course, takes in two little Brooks just over-against *Otham*, the Demesne of the ancient Family of the *Valoigns*, of whom *William de Valoigns* was a Man of some important Account, being a Conservator of the Peace in the Time of King *Edward III.* He or his Descendants, sold this Manor to the knightly Family of the *Primps*, who held it several Descents, but at length sold it to Mr. *Isey of Sundrick*, whose Descendant *Sir Henry*, being engaged in *Sir Thomas Wyat's* Design, forfeited his Life to the Law, and his Estate to *Queen Mary I.* who gave it to *Sir Walter Henley*, in whose Posterity it lately was.

*Stonacre*, a Manor in this Parish, knows no Lord, but the *Ellis's*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and has one remarkable Monument in it, for one *Constanton*, being near 300 Years old.

Here was a religious Seminary of Canons *Præmonstratenses*, or white Canons, founded by *Ralph de Dene*, to the Honour of *St. Laurence*; but the Canons were not long settled before they began to make great Complaints of the Unhealthiness and Scarcity of Provision for their Sustenance, with which, whether true or false, *Ela*, the Daughter of the said *Ralph*, was so moved, that she transplanted them to *Begham*, or *Bayham* in *Sussex*, building them a Priory in Honour of *St. Mary*, upon a Giece of Land given for that Purpose by *Sir Robert de Tunham*, in the Time of *Richard II.* The *Len* leaving this Place a little Way, empties itself into the *Medway*; which passing thro' fruitful Corn-fields, first touches on

*Allington*-Castle, as it is now called by a new Name, which was built by the noble Saxon Family of the *Columbers*, and then was called, *The Castle of Medway*. From them, in the later End of King *Henry III's* Reign, it came to *Sir Peter de Pencheſter*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, to whom King *Edward I.* granted a Licence to fortify and embattle his Castle, (so that it was a small Fortrefs before) which done, he obtain'd of King *Edward I.* a Charter of Free Warren, a weekly Market on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Day after *St. Laurence*, to his Manor of *Allington*. His Daughter by Marriage translated this Estate to *Stephen de Cobham*, whose Posterity flourished in it a while, and then sold it to one *Brenb*, whose Descendants sold it to *Sir Henry Wyat Knt.* one of the Privy Council to *Henry VII.* His Son, *Thomas Wyat*, a most learned Knight, built him a fair House here, which is now much decay'd, and *Sir Thomas Wyat*, his Son, much enriched his Family by his Marriage with the Heir of *Sir Thomas Haut*; but his Wealth raising his Mind to great Attempts, he ruin'd himself and Posterity; for being a forward Opposer of *Queen Mary's* Marriage with King *Philip of Spain*, he rose in Rebellion against her, and being assembled with divers other Gentlemen and many Commons at *Maidstone*, published a Proclamation against the Queen's Marriage, alledging, that her Match with the King of *Spain* would enslave the whole Kingdom. The Queen fearing the Success of this Rebellion, went first into the City, and having made a Speech to the Citizens in the *Guild-Hall*, in which she assured them, that as she had not entered upon a Treaty of Marriage but with the Advice of her Privy Council, so if it did not appear to the Nobility and Commons assembled in Parliament, that this Marriage would be for the singular Benefit of the whole Realm, she would abstain not only from this, but any other; and so secured them to her Interests. She appointed *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, her General, to lead her Army against him, having given out her Proclamation, that whoever should bring in *Wyat*, alive or dead, should be rewarded with an hundred Pounds Land a Year, to him and his Heirs for ever. *Wyat*, in the mean Time, bent his Course towards



towards *London*, hoping to have had many of the Citizens to join with him; but finding all Things fortified against him at his Entrance in *Southwark*, he removed his Army to *Kingston*, and passed the River, and so got into the City; but his Men being routed in several little Skirmishes, and he disappointed of the Assistance of the Citizens, he despaired of Success, and submitted to the Queen's Mercy; but his Crime being too great to be capable of Pardon, he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, and several others, Leaders in his Rebellion, were executed in other Places, and the rest, which were several Hundreds, were pardon'd; *Wyat's* Estate was seized and confiscated, but was afterwards given by Queen *Elizabeth* to *John Astley* Esq; Master of her Jewels, in whose Family it now remains, or lately was. Then the *Medway* passes to

*Aylsford*, which we may suppose was a considerable Town, because it gives Name to this *Lathe*, tho' now it is but a Village. The Saxons call it *Eazlerpord*, *Henry of Huntingdon*, *Elfre*, *Ninius*, *Epifford*, who also tells us, that the Britains called it *Saiffenaig-habail*, because they had conquered the Saxons there; and others in the same Sense have called it *Anglesford*; for *Vortimer*, the Britain, Son of *Vortigern*, fell upon *Hengist* and his Saxons here, and disordered them so at first, that they were not able to stand a second Charge, but fled, and had been routed for ever, had not *Hengist*, by a singular Art of preventing Dangers, betook himself to the Isle of *Thanet*, till the resolute Fierceness of the Britains was allay'd, and he had got fresh Forces out of *Germany*. In this Battle, the two Generals were slain, viz *Categern*, the Britain, and *Horfa*, the Saxon; which last was buried at *Horsted*, a Village a little distant, now bearing his Name; and the former was buried in great State, as is thought, near this Place, under the Side of an Hill, where are four vast Stones pitched an End, and others lying cross upon them, something like that British Monument called *Stone henge*, but not joined so artificially with Mortises and Tenons. The Common People call it *Keith-coty-house*, which seems a Corruption of *Catigerns house*.

Hither also it was that King *Edmund*, Sir-named *Ironside*, pursued the Danes, and slew

many of them, driving them into *Shepey-Island*, where, had he not been stopped by the Treachery of Duke *Edrick*, he had utterly destroyed them. Here also *Radulphus Frisburn*, under the Patronage of *Richard*, Lord Grey of *Codnor*, with whom he returned from the Wars in the Holy Land, founded an House of *Carmelites* in *Aylesford-Wood*, in Imitation of those, whose Way of Holy Living he had observed in the Wilderness of *Palestine*, where they throve so well, that they quickly after, in 1245, had a general Chapter of their Order assembled here, in which *John Stock* (so called from his living in an hollow Tree) was chosen General of the Order, tho' he was not then in the World. This religious House is now converted into a fair Mansion, inhabited, soon after the Suppression, by Sir *William Siddey*, a learned Knight, who employ'd both his Studies and Estate for the common Good; as the Alms-house, which he had built for the Poor, and the Bridge he erected for common Traffick do plentifully testify.

This Parish is divided by the River *Medway*, viz. The North Part is ancient *Demesne*, and hath a Constable of it self; and in this Part the Church stands, which is dedicated to *St. Peter*, upon whose Day, *June 29*, there is a Fair in the Parish. The South Part, which contains the two Manors of *Preston* and *Milhale*, was given by King *Henry I.* to the Church of *Rocheſter*. The Manor of *Aylesford*, (except the ancient *Demesne*, which was in the Possession of the Crown) was the Inheritance of *Osbert Gifford*, in the Reign of King *John*, and from him, or his Descendants, it passed to *Richard*, Lord Grey, of *Codnor*; but who were his Successors is not known. The *Medway* passing from hence with winding Stream Eastward, receiveth a Brook on the West Side, which hath its Rise in some Hills near

*Wortham*, or *Wrotham*, a little Market-Town, which takes its Name from the Plenty of Worts, an Herb that grows hereabout. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair on *St. George's Day*, *April 23*. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* anciently had a Palace here, until *Simon Islip*, who sat about 1350, pulled it down, and carried it to *Maidstone* to finish the Palace, which his Predecessor, *John Ufford*, had began, but left unfinished; and



and to enable himself to build it with greater Magnificence, he obtained of the Pope a Licence to levy a Tenth of all the Clergy of his Province.

The Manor of this Town belonged in the Conqueror's Time (as appears by his Survey) to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and so continu'd till Archbishop *Cranmer* changed it with King *Henry VIII.* when it was annexed to the Crown; but did not continue so long, for King *Edward VI.* Reg. 6. granted it to Sir *William Mason*, who parted with it to *Robert Bing Esq;* in Marriage with his Daughter, whose Son passed it to Mr. *James of Eightam*, descended of the ancient Family of *Haestrecht*. Besides this Manor of *Wrotham*, there are several others in this Parish, viz.

*Wingfield*, anciently the Demesne of the *Quintins*, afterwards of the *Peckhams*, now of the *Millers*.

*Yaldham*, or *Aldham*, whose Lord was anciently *Thomas de Aldham*, who was with King *Richard I.* at the Siege of *Acon*. His Son's Daughter by Marriage brought it to the *Peckhams*, Lords of *Wingfield*, in whom both these Manors now are, as is also

*Barsted*, another Manor of this Town, by their Marriage with the Heir of Sir *Thomas Moraunt*.

*Ford*, in this Parish, has for some Centuries belonged to the Family of the *Clerks*, or *Le Clerks*, of whom were *John Clerk*, a Baron of the *Exchequer* in King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, and Sir *William Clerk*, who was killed fighting for King *Charles I.* against the Parliament Forces, commanded by Sir *William Waller*, at *Cropready-Bridge*.

*Pleckston*, was anciently a Borough belonging to *Wrotham*, but a Parish-Church being built by a Collection made thro' the County by an Ordinance of Parliament in 1647, it was turned into a Parish, as it is now reputed, and contains in it the Manor of *Sore*, which was anciently the Patrimony of the *Colepepers* of *Preston*.

The Church of *Wrotham* is in the Diocese of *Rocheſter*, and hath in it divers ancient Monuments of the *Peckhams*; *James*, (a good Benefactor to it) *Stratton*, *Burgony* and *Gawge*. This Brook in its Way runs a little Distance from

*West-Malling*, or *Town-Malling*, another small Market-Town, which from a small Village was raised to a considerable Bigness by *Gundolph*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who ſate in 1080, and founded a Nunnery here, which brought a Concourse of People to it. He gave the Church, Town, and *St. Leonard's Chapel* to it, and the Lady Abbess procured the Market and Fairs of King *Hen. 3.* The Market is on Saturdays, and the Fairs on *Aug. 1. Sept. 21. and Novemb. 6.* This Town, at the Dissolution, came into the King's Hands, and King *Edward VI.* gave it to Sir *Hugh Cartwright*, from whom it is now come to Sir *John Reyney*. Over-against this Town, on the other Side of the Brook, ſtands

*Leibourn*, a little Village, where are the Ruins of a Castle, which was ſome Time the Seat of a Family ſo ſurnamed, of which Sir *Roger Leibourn* was descended, who was a principal Actor in the Barons Wars; and *William Leibourn*, a Parliamentary Baron in the Time of King *Edward I.* as also *Henry*, and *Simon Leibourn*, who aſſiſted King *Edward I.* at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in Scotland, and were by that King knighted for their Valour. Upon the ſame Brook lies

*Birling*, the Demesne of *Ralph de Curva Spina*, in the Conqueror's Time, but got into the Poſſeſſion of *William de Creſcio* in King *John's* Reign, who granted him great Liberties here. From him, or his Poſterity, it paſſed to the *Says* in King *Henry III.*'s Time, who ſtyled it their *Caput Baronie*. They held it many Succeſſions, and *Jeffery de Say*, in King *Edward III.*'s Days, had View of Frank-pledge granted him, according to the Statute made for that End, 18 Ed. 2. His Son *Jeffery*, Lord *Say*, ſold this Manor to *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, and Lord Treasurer, and High Admiral of *England*, whoſe Son *Thomas* dying without Iſſue, *Joan*, his Siſter, marrying to *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Aburgavenny*, carried this Eſtate into that Family, as his Son's Daughter *Elizabeth* did to *Edward Nevil*, created in her Right Lord *Aburgavenny*, in whoſe Family it now is. Contiguous to this Place, upon the ſame Brook, is

*Snodland*, which was given to the Priory of *St. Andrews* in *Rocheſter*, by *Egbert*, the King of the *West-Saxons*, in the Year 838. At the Suppreſſion, King *Henry VIII.* ſet-



led it upon the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Courtlodg, in this Parish, belonged anciently to the *Palmers*, who flourished here in King Edward III.'s Days; but they alienated it to the *Leeds*, and they to Mr. *Whisfield*, of Canterbury, and *Holloway Court* to the *Holloways*, for many Generations; but at length they sold it to the *Tilghmans*, from whom it is come to Mr. *Williams*.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and in the Porch of it is, or lately was, a Monument for Mr. *Alisander*, who died above 200 Years since, and left a Legacy to the Poor, to be given in Bread weekly for ever. In the Church also there are ancient Monuments for the *Palmers* and *Poles*.

*Boxley*, where *William de Ipres*, a Fleming, Earl of Kent, built a Monastery in 1145, and supplied it with Monks, from *Clarewal-le* in Burgundy, and King Richard I. Reg. 1. gave this Manor of *Boxley* to it, which upon the Suppression was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyat, whose Son, Sir Thomas, for opposing Queen Mary's Match with the King of Spain, according to the Oath he and all King Henry's Counsel had taken to preserve his Daughters from all foreign Alliances, was condemned and executed for Treason, and his Estate all confiscated but this, and some other small Parcels were given to his Lady to support her self and her Family; which is all that remains to his Posterity this Day, out of his vast Estate in this and other Counties: While King Edward II. lay at this Abbey, Reg. 15. he granted the Charter to London, by which that City was empowered to elect a Mayor out of their own Body, at their own Pleasure.

There are two Manors in this Parish that deserve our Notice. 1. *Wevering*, which was held by Knights-Service, to find an Horse for the King's Army in Wales, *cum uno Sacco & Brochia pro Esquilar ipsius Domini Regis*, and was the Estate of *Waretine de Shelving*, in King Edward III.'s Days, whose Posterity held it till a Daughter in King Henry IV.'s Reign transferred it by Marriage to the *Hauts*; from whom it passed in the same Manner to the *Wyats*, who now enjoy it. 2. *Vintners*, the Seat of as ancient and noble a Family, of the same Name, as any in

these Parts, Roger Vintner being a Conservator of the Peace, 47 Edward III. John Vintner, his Heir, sold it to one *Fremingham*, 10 Hen. IV. and it is now the Fee of the *Tustons*.

In this Parish, upon *Penend're* (commonly called *Pickenden*) Heath, is the Court-House, where the County-Court is usually held.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and was given by King Henry I. to the Church of Rochester. The famous Rood of *Boxley*, (as it was called) which was so artificially contrived that it could move the Hands, Eyes, Feet, nod, frown, and smile; and the Image of St. *Rumbald*, which was the Touchstone of Cleanness in Men, and Chastity in Women, stood here, of which the Monks made an incredible Gain, til Cromwell and Cranmer detected the Fraud; and having conveyed them to London, had them openly shewed, and broken to Pieces at St. Paul's Cross.

Adjoining to this Parish of *Boxley* is *Woldkam*, or *Uldham*, which was given to *Ernulf*, Bishop of Rochester, by *Ethelbert*, King of Kent, in the Year 762, who for this, and some other of his liberal Donations to the Church of Rochester, hath the Title of *Pius Ethelbertus*, given in the Records of it; but the Steeple, and good Part of the Church, which is dedicated to *All-Saints*, was built by the Gift of *Stephen Slegge*, who was Sheriff of Kent, 27 Hen. 6. The other Manors of this Parish are, 1. *Rings*, anciently the Estate of the *Cosingtons*, now of M. *Marsham*, whose Writings are famous. 2. *Starkeys*, or *Little Woldham*. And 3. *Sellers*, or *Beauty's Court*, so called from the ancient Lords of it. Over-against this Place is

*Halling*, a small Village and Manor, given in the Year 778, by *Egbert*, King of Part of Kent, for one *Herbert* was also King, to the Church of Rochester. In Edw. II.'s Time, *Hamo de Heath*, Bishop of Rochester, built a Seat for himself and his Successors, in which Mr. *Lambard*, the pious and learned Author of the *Perambulation of Kent* had his Habitation for some Time. Our Histories tell us, that *Rschard Monachus*, or the Monk, Archbishop of Canterbury, died in this House, of the Fright he had received in a Dream, by the Appearance of a Person threatening



threatning him with Destruction, for his embezzling the Goods of the Church in Bribery and Law Suits. From hence the *Medway* brings us to

*Rocheſter*, a very ancient City, called by *Antoninus Duro-brus*, *Duro brivæ*, and in ſome other Places more truly *Duro-provæ*, or *Duro-brovæ*; and by *Bede*, *Duro brevis*. In the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, Time had ſo contracted this Name, that it was called *Roibis*, to which our *Saxon* Anceſtors having added *Cearceþ*, or *Cheſter*, (from the *Latin* Word *Castrum*, which ſignifies a City, Town or Caſtle) called it *phoue-cearceþ*, and more contractly *Rocheſter*, which the modern *Latins* name *Roffa*, from one *Rhoffus*, as *Bede* imagines, tho' there ſeems Grounds enough to believe it taken from the ancient Name *Durobrovis*, which from the Diſtances in the Itinerary, and *Bede's* Authority, together with a Foundation-Charter of the Cathedral, is not to be doubted but that it is the Name of this City.

It is ſituate on the Eaſt Side of the *Medway*, in a Valley, encompassed with that River on the Weſt, and with a weak Wall and Maſh on the other Sides. It was anciently of a ſmall Extent, inſomuch that it was looked upon rather as a Caſtle than a City, and *Bede* calls it accordingly *Caſtellum Cantuariorum*, i. e. the *Kentiſhmen's* Caſtle; but now it ſtretcheth it ſelf out into large Suburbs on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South Sides.

This City has undergone many great Miſfortunes. In the Year 676 it was deſtroyed by *Ethelred*, King of *Mercia*, and in 839 it was ſacked by the *Danes*, in the Reign of King *Etheldred*, and beſieged by them again in 885, when they caſt up Works round it, but it was relieved by King *Alfred*; and again in 986, all the Lands belonging to the Biſhoprick were laid waſte by King *Ethelred*, who alſo forced the Citizens to pay him 100 l. before he would depart.

*Ethelbert*, the King of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian Prince of this Iſle, built a ſtately Church in it, dedicating it to *St. Andrew*; and having made it an Episcopſal See, created *Juſtus* the firſt Biſhop of it; but when the Church was much decayed thro' Age,

*Gundulphus*, a *Norman*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, repaired it about the Year 1080, and thruſting out the ſecular Canons, put in Monks in their Stead, who continued in it till the Reformation, when the Monks were diſplaced, and a Dean, ſix Prebendaries and Scholars were ſubſtituted in their Room. It ſeems, that the Decays of the Church were ſo great, when *Gundulphus* began to repair it, that they were not compleatly made up till after his Death; and when they were finiſhed, they were thought to require a new Conſecration, whereupon King *Henry I.* himſelf, and the Nobles and Biſhops being aſſembled together for that End, there happened ſuch a terrible Fire as conſumed almoſt all the City; but there being ſo many great Perſons Witneſſes to its Miſfortune, it was ſoon rebuilt by their Help; but was not long recovered before another Fire happened, which laid it almoſt all in Aſhes; but King *Henry III.* thinking his Royal Bounty and Charity could not be better ſhewn, than in reſtoring this City, rebuilt the Houſes, inveſted it with a Wall, and ſecured it with a Ditch.

Besides the Cathedral, there were anciently in this City two Pariſh-Churches, viz. *St. Nicholas's*, and *St. Clement's*; but this Latter was in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* united with the former by Act of Parliament.

Near the Church, there hangs over the River a Caſtle, fortified pretty well both by Art and Nature, which the common Opinion affirms to have been built by *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*; but without all Doubt, *William* the Conqueror was the Founder of it, for thus we read in *Domeſday-Book*. (The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* holds Lands in *Alersford* for exchange of the Ground on which the Caſtle ſtands) But it is certain that Biſhop *Odo* got into the Poſſeſſion of it, and held it out againſt *William Ruſus*; who, to get an Army preſently to recover it from him, uſed this Device, viz. He ſent out his Proclamation throughout all *England*, declaring, That whoever would not be reputed a *Niding* ſhould come to aſſiſt him in recovering *Rocheſter-Caſtle*; whereupon the young Men from all Parts fearing that Name, which it ſeems was moſt reproachful and opprobrious in that Age, ſwarmed



thither in such Numbers, that Odo was forced to yield up the Castle to him. It is probable that this Castle was also much ruin'd in Bishop Gundulph's Time; for we read in the Book, called *Textus Roffensis*, That William Rufus confirmed the Manor of *Hendenham*, in the County of *Buckingham*, given by Archbishop *Lanfranc* to the Church of *Rocheſter*, upon Condition, that *Gundulph*, (who was well verſed in Artichitecture and Maſonry) ſhould build for him the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, all of Stone, at his own proper Charges, which he accordingly did; and King *Henry I.* a little after (as *Flor. Wigorn.* tells us) granted to the Church of *Canterbury*, and the Archbishops of it the Cuſtody and Conſtableſhip of it for ever, and a Liberty to build a Tower in it for themſelves.

How long the Archbishops had the Cuſtody, or Guardianship of this Caſtle is uncertain; but it is plain it was not long, for *William S. Clare* was *Caſtellane*, or Governor of it, in the latter End of King *Henry III.*'s Reign; *Robert Hougham*, in the Beginning of King *Edward I.* *William Keriel*, or *Criol*, in the Beginning of King *Henry V.* and *Thomas*, Lord *Cobham*, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* After this, it was wholly neglected, and ſuffered to fall into Ruins, and the Revenues of it taken away by the Crown, till King *James I.* Reg. 7. granted it, ruined as it was, and now is, with all its Services, to Sir *Anthony Weldon* of *Swanſcamp*, whoſe Poſterity now enjoys it. And a conſiderable Benefit it is; for many Lands in the County held of this Caſtle by the Tenure called *Caſtle-guard*, and are ſtill kept ſtrictly to the Payment of their Rents; for upon a Day appointed, a Banner is hung out upon the Ruins of the Caſtle, or near it, and all the Tenants are obliged to come in and pay their Quit-Rents and their Suit and Services; which if they neglect, their Rents are doubled at every Tide of the *Medway*, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor.

In after Times, this Town ſuffered much by Sieges, of which the Chief was, when the Barons Wars alarm'd all *England*; for then *Simon de Mountford*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, vigorously aſſaulted it, and cut down the Bridge then made of Wood, but could not be Maſter of

it, becauſe King *Henry* came opportunely with his Forces and reſcued both the City and Caſtle from their farther Attacks, tho' he could not ſave the Abbey and Church from being plundered by the rebellious Crew. The Bridge was repaired again with Wood, but within twenty Years carried away at the End of a Froſt by Shoals of Ice brought down upon it; whereupon, Sir *John Cobham* and Sir *Robert Knowles* (who had raiſed himſelf by his Valour from a low Condition to the higheſt Pitch of Honour) built a curious Stone Bridge of twenty-one Arches with the Money raiſed out of the *French Spoils*, and Sir *John Cobham*, who much furthered the Work, erected a Chapel according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times (when there was no notable Bridge built without one) at the End of the Bridge, called at the firſt building *All Souls Chapel*; upon which, beſides the Arms of Saints, were ſeen the Arms of the King and his three Uncles, who were then living, and ſettled a Stipend for three Priests to pray for the Souls of Sir *John Cobham*, Sir *Robert Knowles*, and all other Chriſtians for ever. The Iron Palifade, or Copping, ſet upon the Bridge, was ſet up a long Time after it was built by Archbishop *Warham*. The Bridge being thus ſtrongly erected, there was a Statute made in Parliament for the future Maintenance of it, 21 *Richard II.* whereby ſeveral Parcels of Land are tied to repair it, whatever Defects or Breaches ſhall be made in it by Time, viz.

1. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* is to repair the firſt Peer for his Lands at *Buxſtal*, *Cukelſtan*, *Friendsbury* and *Stoke*.

2. The Inhabitants of *Gillingham*, and *Chatham*, repair the ſecond Peer.

3. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* again the third Peer, for his Lands at *Halling*, &c.

4. The King maintains the 4th Peer for his Lands at *Borham* and *Woldham*, &c.

5. The Archbiſhop repairs the 5th Peer for his Lands at *Wrotham* and *Maidſtone*, &c.

6. The 6th Peer belongs to the Hundred of *Heyburn*, and the Towns thereof.

7. The 7th and 8th Peer belongs to the Men of *Hoo*, to repair and uphold.

8. The 9th Peer belongs to the Archbiſhop for *Fleets*, *Cliffs*, *Higham*, &c. But this Revenue for the Maintenance of the Bridge being neglected or concealed, it fell

almost



almost into irreparable Decay; whereupon a Commission was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *William Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, then High-Treasurer, and other Lords and Gentlemen of this County, to examine into the Decays and Causes of them, and propound Means how they might be remedied; in which Sir *Roger Manwood*, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was so active, that he contrived a perfect Reformation, and procured two Acts of Parliament, the one in the 18th, the other in the 27th of her Reign; by which, not only the Bridge was then repaired, but the Revenues of the Lands, settled for that End, so increased that the Bridge will be maintain'd therewithal for ever, without other Contributions.

This City hath been long incorporated, and enjoy'd all the Privileges of such a Body. It sent its Burgesses to Parliament from the very Beginning of such Summons, 26 Ed. IV. and hath continued so ever since. The present Burgesses in 1718 are, Sir *Thomas Palmer* Bart. Sir *John Jennings*, Knt. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and twelve Common-Counsel-men, and hath divers Markets and Fairs, viz. The Markets on Wednesday and Friday weekly, and two Fairs, on St. *Dunstan's* Day, May 19, and St. *Andrew's*, Nov. 30.

Sir *Joseph Williamson*, who was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and used to be one of the Representatives in Parliament for this City, founded a Mathematical School here.

One Mr. *Richards* founded an Alms-house for the Relief of poor Travellers, and endowed it with 60 l. a Year; which is so improved as to answer the first Intention, and set other Poor at work.

Divers Families of the Nobility have received Titles from this City, viz. Sir *Robert Carr* Knt. a great Favourite of King *James I.* was created first Baron of *Bran-spath*, and Viscount *Rocheſter*, Mar. 25. 1611, and afterwards Earl of *Somerſet*; 12 Jac. 1614. He was condemned for poisoning Sir *Thomas Overbury*, and lost his Honour; whereupon this Title lay vacant till King *Charles II.* created *Henry*, Viscount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, and Lord *Wilmot* of *Alder-*

*bury*, in the County of *Oxford*, June 29. 1643; Earl of *Rocheſter*, Decemb. 13. 1652. He died in 1659, and left

*John Wilmot*, his Son and Heir, to succeed him. He died July 26. 1680, and left

*Charles Wilmot*, his Son and Heir, who dying in his Minority, the Title was again extinct; whereupon King *Charles II.* created

*Lawrence Hyde* Esq; second Son of *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*, whom he had made, April 24. 1681, Viscount *Hyde* of *Kenelworth*, and Baron of *Wotton-Basset*, Earl of *Rocheſter*, Nov. 29. 1682. He had been President of the Privy Counsel, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, and was Father of the present Earl *Henry*. There are divers Manors of Note, which lie within the Precincts of this City; and deserve a brief View, viz

*Boreſtall*, which was given to the Church and Monks of St. *Andrews*, de cibo eorum, to support their Table, by *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, and continued in their Demesne till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when King *Henry VIII.* established a Dean and Chapter out of the Ruins of that Priory, and gave them this Manor for their Assistance.

*Great or Much-Delce*, the Seat of a Family of that Name; but they held it not long, for in King *Edward I.*'s Reign, it was the Inheritance of the *Haſpals*, who held it by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. From them it has passed to the *Molineuxes* of *Lancashire*, *Fulhams*, *Loves*, *Venours*, *Markhams* and *Tates*, from whom it was sold to Sir *Richard Lea*, Lord Mayor of *London*; whose Posterity do, or lately did enjoy it.

*Horſted*, so called from *Horſa*, King *Henry*'s Brother, who was slain at *Alresford*, but had his Burial here, in a Tomb of huge massy Stones, like those of *Kits Cot-House* above-mention'd, but now so demolished, that there is not one Stone left upon another. It was anciently the Manor of the *Apulderfields*, of which Family *William de Apulderfield* procured a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor, 38 Hen. VIII. From this Family it was alienated to the *Fulshams*, of whom *Benedict de Fulsham* paid a Relief for this Manor, and *Much-delce* of the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee, at the making of the

*Black*



*Black Prince* a Knight, 30 *Edward III.* It passed from the *Fulshams* to the *Leas*, as *Much-Delce* did.

*Snodherst*, Part of which is extended into *Chatham*, the Demefne of *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bedelesmere*, who forfeited it by his Disloyalty in King *Edward II.*'s Reign; but it was restored to his Family by King *Edward III.* and was by them enjoyed some Successions, till male Issue failing, it passed by a Sister and Coheir of *Giles Bedelesmer*, the last Heir male to Sir *John Tiptoft*, who alienated it in a few Years to *Benedict de Fulsham*, in which Family it had the Fate of the two former Manors, centring after divers Sales in the *Leas*.

*Little Delce*; the Possession of the noble and ancient Family of the *Sheringtons*, who had a great Estate in this and several other Counties, and their chief Seat at *Sherington-Hall* in *Cranworth* in *Norfolk*. From them it passed to the *Pugeis*, who alienated it to *Richard Charles*, whose Successors in the female Line transferr'd it to *Richard Ormeskirk*, who sold it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and he to the *Rickbolls*, who conveyed it to *Thomas Glover* and *Henry Hunt*, Wardens of *Rocheſter-Bridge*, and their Successors, for the Preservation and Reparation of it for ever, as it now continues, since the last Settlement of the Revenue, by the Statutes in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

*Nashenden* was anciently the Estate of the *Aspals*, from whom it came to the *Pickhams*, of whom *John Peckham*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* sold it to the Wardens of *Rocheſter-Bridge*, and their Successors, who settled it for the Maintenance and Support of that Fabrick, as it now continues. The *Medway* having passed the Bridge at *Rocheſter* with a violent Course like a Torrent, glides on to

*Chatham*, a Place now famous for the Station of the Navy Royal. It was anciently the Seat of the potent, ancient, and illustrious Family of the *Crevequers*, and was styled by them *Caput Baronix*, i. e. the head Place of the Barony they had hereabouts, and they *Domini de Cetham*. *Hamon de Crevequer* held it in the Conqueror's Time, and his Posterity enjoyed it till another *Hamon* joining in Rebellion with *Simon de Mountfort* against King *Henry III.* forfeited it to the Crown, in which it continued till

*Edward II.* exchanged it with *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bedelesmere*, for *Adresty* in *Shropshire*; by whose Descendants it being again forfeited to the Crown, *Edward IV.* granted it to *Roger*, Lord *Wentworth*. from whose Family it is come to the *Leas*.

The Dock for the Royal Navy, which Mr. *Cambden* extols as the best appointed that ever the Sun saw, built by Queen *Elizabeth*, for the Security of her Kingdoms, and Terror of her Enemies; for the Defence of which, she raised a Fort upon the Bank at *Upnore*, hath received wonderful Improvements by the Kings her Successors; for King *Charles I.* erected several Arsenals, Store-houses and Ship Docks, so magnificent and universally useful, that it is now become the principal Pillar of the Nations support, as to the Naval Defence of it, and affords a great Variety of Employments for her Majesty's Subjects in making Cordage, and building and careening Ships. To these Buildings of the Father, the two Sons, King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* made such further Additions of new Docks and Store-houses, in which are many Conveniencies never before known, and so well fenced them with new Forts at *Gillingham*, *Cockham-wood*, the *Swomp*, &c. that there is not perhaps a more compleat Arsenal than this in the whole World, especially if we consider what a Guard the Castle of *Queenborough*, and the Royal Fort at *Sheerness*, of which we shall speak afterwards, are to it, by standing at the Mouth of the *Medway*, where it falls into the *Thames*.

The Officers belonging to the Navy lying at *Chatham*, are the same above-mention'd at *Deptford*, save that there are two Commissioners, whose particular Work is to be at this Dock and *Portsmouth*, always in a Readiness to give Order for the better Management of Officers in the Yards and Store-houses there; but the Salaries being distinct, it may be convenient to set them down here also, viz.

Clerk of the Check, whose Salary is	
yearly	181 l.
Store-keeper	236 l.
Master's Attendant	200 l.
Master-Shipwright	103 l.
Clerk of the Controul	100 l.
Clerk of the Survey	140 l.
Here	



Here is a Rope-yard to make Cables and Cordage for the Navy.

This Place gives the Honour of a Baron of this Kingdom to the Duke of *Argyle*, a Scotch Nobleman of the first Rank.

Here is a Fair yearly kept on the Virgin *Mary's* Nativity, *Sept. 8.* The Parish Church was repaired, and the Steeple new built by the religious Care and Cost of the Commissioners and Officers of the Royal Navy in 1635, empowered thereunto by that pious Prince King *Charles I.* At a Farm, called *Horsted*, in this Town, it is said that *Horfa*, the Brother of *Hengist*, who was killed by *Categern*, Brother of the British King *Vortimer*, was buried, tho' his Monument is so defaced; that there appears no Evidence of it from thence, and therefore we must depend upon Tradition and the likeness of the Name as the only Proofs of it; no Place in *Kent* where *Alfred of Beverly*, and *Richard of Ciceter* tells he was buried, being able to make a better Claim.

The fabulous Story of our Lady of *Chetham*, and the Rood of *Gillingham*, which much amused the People of this Place in those superstitious Times, is not worth our Trouble to relate, and therefore we shall pass to Matters of more certainty and good Example. *Gundulphus*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, above-mention'd, built here an Hospital for the Relief of poor Lepers, dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, to which King *Henry VII.* when he confirmed the Donations, gave the Name of the Priory of the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew of Chetham*; *Roger Fitz-Stephans* of *Norwood*, and the *Crevequers*, were great Benefactors to this House, and King *Edward III.* and King *Henry VI.* confirmed all their Gifts; which last Prince exempted them from all Taxes and Tollages. Their Revenues chiefly consisted in the Tithes of *Kingsdown*, *Henhurst* and *Rode*, besides the Offerings made at the Altars of *St. James* and *St. Giles*; but this Hospital fell with the Monasteries, so that now there is only one Alms-house, built by *Sir John Hawkins Knt.* 13 *Eliz. Aug. 27.* for the Relief of ten, or more, aged or maimed Mariners or Shipwrights, incorporated by her Majesty's Letters Patent by the Name of, *The Hospital of John Hawkins, Knt.* in *Chatham*; which is still in Being. On

the other Side of the *Medway*, near the End of the Bridge, is

*Stroud*, which in 9 *Hen. III.* was granted by that Prince, *Magistro & fratribus militie Templi Solomonis*, i. e. To the Knights-Templars, who had an eminent Mansion here, which hath ever since retained the Name of the *Temple-Manor* from them. This Order was suppressed in the second Year of King *Richard II.* and tho' most of the Lands belonging to them were by an Act of Parliament called, *Statutum de terris Templariorum*, settled on the Knights-Hospitallers; yet this was reserved in the Hands of the Crown, till King *Edward III. Reg. 12.* gave it to *Mary*, Countess of *Pembroke*, who six Years after bestowed it on the Abbess and Sisters Minorites of *St. Clare* in the Abbey of *Denny* in *Cambridgeshire*, in whose Possession it continued till the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* This Prince gave it to *Edward Elrington Esq;* who soon after sold it to *George Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, whose Grand child *Henry* forfeiting it to the Crown for a Plot with *Sir Walter Raleigh* against King *James I.* that Prince gave it to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who married his Sister *Elizabeth Brooke*. His Son *William* sold it to *Bernard Hide Esq;* and from him it is now come to *Mr. Blague*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, being erected and improved out of a Chapel of the same Name, by *Gilbert Glanville*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, (*William*, Archdeacon of the same, and the Parson of *Friendsbury*, within whose Parish it was, and the Prior of *Rocheſter* consenting to it) because this Village was at too great a Distance from the Mother-Church, and began to be so populous, that it could not receive the Parishioners; and so *Stroud* was made a Parish of it self, had a Cemetery assigned it, and a Competency of Tithes (except Corn) allotted to the Incumbent for his Support, as the Records of *Rocheſter* inform us. The same Bishop founded an Hospital here to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary* and *St. Andrew*, which fell at the Suppression.

Here is a Fair kept yearly upon the Assumption of our Lady, *Aug. 15.* Following the Course of the *Medway*, we come first to



*Frindsbury*, or *Frendsbury* (anciently called *Æstlingham*) which was given to the Church of St. *Andrews* in *Rocheſter* by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, yet by the Licence and with the Conſent of *Erbert* and *Sigered*, Kings of *Kent*, but held by Leaſe of the Convent by *John de S. Clare*, and the Family of the *Neals* King *Henry I.* confirmed the Donation, and *Lawrence*, of St. *Martin*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, appropriated the Church by the Pope's Licence. At the Diſſolution, the Leaſe was in the Hands of *Audley* and *Fiſher*, but the Fee-ſimple was given to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Effex*; who being condemned and beheaded for High Treason, this Manor eſcheated again to the King, and by him was given to Sir *William Drury*, whoſe Deſcendants ſold it to the Clerkes.

This Pariſh hath theſe Places of ſome Account in it, *viz.*

1. *Chaddington*, the Eſtate of the Lords *Cobham*, 28 Ed. I. and held by them till forfeited by the Treason of *Henry Lord Cobham* above-mention'd; and then being ſaln to the Crown, was given by King *James I.* to the Duke of *Lenox*, in whoſe Family it was not long ſince.

2. *Goddington*, the Poſſeſſions of the ancient Family of *Charles*, who held it to the 11 Rich. 2. when it paſſed with the female Heir to *William Snaith*, Sheriff of *Kent*, 9 Hen. 4. and from his Family, in the ſame Manner, to the *Wottons*, who now enjoy it.

3. *Wamſcot*, the Lands of the *Colepepers* for many Generations; but it paſſed from them to the *Randolphs*, then to the *Somers*; and laſtly to Mr. *Robiſon* of *Rocheſter*. On the other Side of the *Medway*, at a little Diſtance from the River, ſtands

*Gillingham*, or *Geldingham*, a Manor always belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as *Domeſday-Book* teſtifies, ſaying, *Gillingham eſt proprium manerium Archiepiſcopi, & in tempore Edwardi Regis ſe defendebat, &c.* The Archbiſhops had a fine Palace here, and gave Conſecrations to Biſhops therein. The Dock for the Navy Royal, which goes uſually by the Name of *Chatham-Dock*, is Part of it in this Pariſh.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was given by King *Henry I.* to the Monastery of *Shepey-Iſle*. There are (or at leaſt

were not many Years ſince) divers Monuments for the Family of the *Beaufits*, whoſe Seat was *Grange-Court* in this Pariſh; ſome of whom were buried near 300 Years ago, and of *Bamm*, who died near as long ſince.

This Town had anciently a Market, which was kept weekly on *Thursday*, and a Fair obſerved yearly on *Holy Rood-Day*, Sept. 14. and ſeven Days after, procured by *John Peckham*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 11 Edward I. 1284. Here was a ſignal Encounter between *Edmund Ironſide*, and *Cannutus the Dane*; in which, after a ſharp Combat, the *Dane* was diſcomfited.

Places of Note, for the Seats of good Families in this Pariſh, are theſe:

1. *East and West-Court*, the Eſtate of the *Gillinghams*, who took their Name from the Town. This Family held it ſeveral Succeſſions, till being divided by Coheirs; it has paſſed thro' divers Hands, and is veſted *East-Court* in Mr. *Webb*, and *West-Court* in Mr. *Alcock*.

2. *Twidal*, the Manor of an eminent Family of that Name, who held it with *Dane-Court* many Generations, but at length ſold both of them to *Robert de Beaufitz*, in which Family they continued ſome Deſcents, and then by the female Heirs paſſed to the *Arnolds*, from whom they are now conveyed, *Twidal* to Mr. *Painter*, and *Danecourt* to Mr. *May* of *Rocheſter*.

*John Beaufitz* founded a Chantry upon this Manor of *Twidal*, dedicated to *John* the Baptiſt, and by his Will made Proviſion for one Prieſt to celebrate Maſs there for ever, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Uncle, himſelf and his Wife; and tho' it be now ruinous, the Seats, and ſome other Remains, declare it to have been a neat and elegant Piece of Architecture.

3. The *Grange*, or *Grench*, which belonged to the Lords *Hastings*, and was held of them by Serjeanty under the King, to find two Men, and two Oars in the Ship, that was to carry the King over from *Dover* to *Whitſand*, a Place near *Calais*. From the *Hastings* it paſſed to the *Smelts*, *Croydens*, *Philipots*, and *Bamm*s, and is now, or late was, the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *de Lawn*. There was a Chapel belonging to this *Grange*, erected by Sir *John Philipot*.

4. *Upbery*,



4. *Ipbery*, the Demefne of the Nunnery at *Minster* in *Shepey* Ile, but at the Diffolution granted to Sir *Thomas Cheney*, whose Son, *Henry*, Lord *Cheney*, changed it with Queen *Elizabeth* for other Lands; and ſhe granted it to Sir *Edward Hobby*, who paſſing it away to the Reverend *Alexander Nowel*, Dean of *St. Pauls*; he ſettled it for ever upon *Brazen-Noſe College* in *Oxford*.

5. *Lidſing*, anciently the Eſtate of the ancient Family of the *Sharſteds*; and after coming to *Roger Say*, he gave it to *Belknap*, who transferred it to the Priory of *Rocheſter* for one Monk, who ſhall be a *Prieſt*, to celebrate Maſs for ever, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, himſelf, and all his Succeſſors, in the Cathedral of *Rocheſter*. King *Henry VIII.* upon his Suppreſſion of the Monastery, altered that ſuperſtitious Uſe, and gave it to the Dean and Chapter for their Support.

Mr. *Lambard* tells us, that that barbarous Maſſacre of the 600 *Norman* young Gentlemen, who came over with the young Princes *Alfred* and *Edward*, the Sons of King *Ethelred*, after the Death of King *Canutus*, the *Dane*, in hopes to receive their Father's Throne, thro' the Invitation of the *Engliſh* Nobles, who promiſed them their Aſſiſtance, was committed at this Town by *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who by that, and other indirect Means, ſought to ſecure it to himſelf and Family; but ſo provoked the Duke of *Normandy* by it, that after the Confefſor's Death, he invaded *England*, and by the Conqueſt and Death of *Harold*, Earl *Godwin's* Son, who had uſurped the Throne, became himſelf King of it. The *Medway* here beginning to encircle the Hundred of *Hoo*, we ſhall take a View of the Towns of Note adjoining to it, or contained in it; as

*Graveſend*, which was anciently the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Gramavils*, from whom it paſſed to *Reginald*, Lord *Cobham*, whoſe Deſcendant, *Henry*, Lord *Cobham*, forfeiting it by Treason, it was given to *James*, Duke of *Lenox*; in whoſe Family it now is, or lately was. It is a Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor and Jurats, &c. and hath two plentiful Markets.

The Church here is dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and the Markets are upon every

Wednesday and Saturday weekly, and the Fair yearly, upon the Tranſlation of *St. Edward*, Octob. 13. and ſix Days after; both granted by King *Edward III.* This Town, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* was burnt and plundered by the *French*; who to make Reprisals upon the *Engliſh*, for the Ravage and Plunder made in *France* by the *Engliſh* Army, under the Lord *Nevil*, came up the *Thames* with their Ships, and burnt and plundered this and ſeveral other Towns.

There are belonging to this Place two other Manors of Note, viz.

1. *Milton*, which was Part of the Seignior of the *Montchenſeys*, Lords and Barons of *Swanſcamp*, from whom, by female Heirs, it paſſed to *Hugh de Vere*, *Aymer de Valence*, *John de Haſtings*, and others, till it came at length to the above-mention'd *Reginald*, Lord *Cobham*, and is, or lately was, the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Hamon*, of *Queen Hiſhe*, *London*.

2. *Parrocks*, whoſe ancient Owners bear the ſame Surname. *Robert de Parrock* obtained a Market to be kept on Saturday weekly, and a Fair upon the Vigil, Day and Day after the Feaſt of *St. Edmund*, 52 *Henry III.* upon it. How long this Manor continued in the Family of the *Parrocks* is not known, for we find nothing of it till 6 *Richard II.* *Simon de Burghley* Knt. forfeited it to that Prince by his Treason, and it was given by him to the Abbey of *St. Mary le Grace* on *Tower Hill*, *London*. *Graveſend* grew prosperous upon this Donation, for the Abbot of *Grace* obtain'd of King *Richard*, in Compensation of the Loſs they lately ſuſtained by the *French*, that the Inhabitants of that Place, and *Milton* only, ſhould have the Privilege of carrying Paſſengers by Water from thence to *London*, at the Price of four Shillings the whole Fare, or two Pence each Paſſenger; which Privilege is ſince confirmed, not only by 6 *Hen. 8. c. 7.* but by Cuſtom ever ſince.

King *Henry VIII.* being ſenſible how much the Coaſts of *England* lay expoſed to the Invaſion of Enemies in Times of War, and particularly the Towns adjoining to the *Thames* fortified many Places on the Coaſts of *England*, and among others, rais'd two Platforms at *Graveſend* and *Milton*, and two others, over-againſt them on *Effex* Side, viz.



Tilbury and to command the River in those Places, that no Enemy may dare to pass beyond near London. Between this Place and Rochester, at a little Distance from the Road, is

*Shorn*, the ancient Patrimony of the noble Family of the *Nevils*, who alienated it in King Henry III.'s Reign, to *Roger de Norwood*, who scorning to hold his Lands by the sluggish Tenure of Gavelkind, changed it into the more active one of Knights Service, and so held this Manor by this Tenure, viz. To carry a white Banner forty Days together, with other the King's Tenants, at his own Charges, when ever the King should make War against Scotland. The *Norwoods* alienated this Manor to the *Savages* of *Bobbing-Court*, which is now the Estate of Mr. *Woodier* of *Rochester*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. In it, near the high Altar, is, or lately was, a very ancient Monument for *Sir Henry Cobham*, Lord of the Manor of *Roundal*, and some others, tho' not so old, for two of the Family of *Smith*, and two for *Sharp* and *Hernden*.

The other Manors of Note in this Parish are, 1. *Ockington*, the Possession of the ancient Family of the *Cobhams*, but now in the *Brooks*, Lord *Cobham*. 2. *Roundal*, where the Family of the *Cobhams*, in elder Times, had their Seat, which was removed afterward to *Cobham-hall*, but was the Birth-place of many great Men of that Family; as *Henry de Cobham*, who accompanied King *Richard I.* at the Siege of *Acon*; *Sir Henry*, who was one that supported the Siege of *Carlaverock* in Scotland. *John de Cobham*, who was summoned to Parliament, as a Baron by King *Edward III.* &c. This Manor escheating to the Crown, by the Treason of *Henry Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, it was given to *Lodowick*, Duke of *Lenox*; in whose Family it lately was. Adjoining to this Place is

*Cobham*, the Seat and Manor of the *Cobhams*, from which they took their Name, a Family of as great Note and Trust as any in elder Times; for *Henry de Cobham* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assise*, 1 Joan. who took Cognizance of all Causes Criminal, by the Laws then in force, and determined all civil Actions, real, personal, or

mixt. *Reginald de Cobham* was seven Years together Sheriff of *Kent*; and *John de Cobham* was one of the Conservators of the Peace for this County, an Office of great Importance; for it was their Place to appease Tumults, regulate all Disorders and Excesses of Felons, Outlaws, and other Malefactors, and secure the Peace from all Eruptions, both Domestick and Foreign. This Family expired in a female Heir, which brought the Inheritance to *Thomas Brooke* of *Devonshire* Esq; to whose Family she brought the Title also of Lord *Cobham*, 23 Hen. 6. but *Henry*, Lord *Brooke*, forfeiting his Estate to the Crown, by his Treason, this Manor was granted, as other Parts of his Estate was, to *Lodowick*, Duke of *Lenox*.

The Church of this Town, which is in the Diocese of *Rochester*, is collegiate, and is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*. In it are very ancient Monuments of the honorable Families of *Cobham* and *Brooke*, (tho' much defaced) many of them above three hundred Years old.

*John*, Lord *Cobham*, Son and Heir of *Henry* Lord *Cobham*, who was Deputy to Prince *Edward* (after King *Edward I.*) while in his Father's Life-time, he was Constable of *Dover-Castle*, founded a College in this Town, for a Master and Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of himself, his Ancestors and Successors. Valued at the Suppression at 129 l. 1 s. 9 d<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

This Town had the Grant of a Market weekly on Monday, and a Fair yearly on *St. Mary Magdalene's* Day, procured by *John*, Lord *Cobham*, 41 *Edward III.* but now disused.

The Manors of this Parish, appendant to the former, are, 1. *Cobham-bery*, having originally and successively the same Proprietors; but falling to the Crown by the Lord *Henry Cobham's* Treason, was granted to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, whose Son *Robert* sold it to Mr. *Zach. King*, of *Watford*, in the County of *Hertford*. 2. *Henherst*, given by *Robert de Crevequer*, its ancient Lord, to the Priory of *Leeds-Castle*, in which it continued till the Suppression, when King *Henry VIII.* having seized it, gave it to *George*, Lord *Cobham*, who soon after conveyed it to *Sir George Harpur*; from whom it



it passed thro' several Hands to Dr. Obert, Physician to Queen Mary, Consort of King Charles I. The Tithes of this Manor were given before this in 1091, by one Goffelmus, to the Priory of St. Andrews in Rochester; but upon the Suppression were given by King Henry VIII. to George Brooke, Lord Cobham; and being in the Crown, by his Grandchild's Treason, were granted by King Charles I. to Mr. Stephen Alcock, of Rochester. More towards the Thames is

Higham, a Manor given to the Cloister of Nuns, founded here by King Stephen, and put by that Prince under the Visitation of the Bishop of Rochester, of whom we read, That Hamon de Heath, Bishop of that See, confirmed the Election of Maud de Colchester, to be Priores of this House, and fourteen Years after visited the whole Society. King Henry III. reviewed the Liberties of this Cloister, and confirmed them by a Charter of Inspection, and added this Immunity to their former, that this Parish should hold a Fair on Michaelmas-day, and two Days after, upon their Demesne. This Manor, at the Suppression, was granted by King Henry to St. John's College in Cambridge for ever.

The Manors of secular Interest contained in this Parish are, 1. Great and Little Okleys, formerly united in the Possession of John de Clere, who held them by the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, of the Honour of Monthenzey, or Swanscamp-Castle, and afterwards of Neile of London, who alienated them; the one to Mr. Sidley, in whose Family it now is, and the other to Cholmley, who has passed it to Thompson and he to Best. 2. Merston, anciently an independent Parish, having a Church of its own, dedicated to St. Giles. This was also the Inheritance of John de St. Clere, but is now the Estate of the Brooks of the Cobham's Family. Near this Place is

Cliff, formerly called Cloueshoo, or Cliff at Heo, it lying in the Bailiwick of Heo, tho' it be in the Hundred of Shamel. It was in the Conqueror's Time called Bishops-Cliffe, because (as we may suppose) the Bishops had, for some Ages before, had their yearly Meetings here upon Aug. 1. to enact and establish certain Rules and Constitutions for the Regulation both of the Clergy and Laity. Sir Henry Spelman gives us a List of several of them, viz.

1. Held by King Ethelbald and Archbishop Cuthbert, A. 742, in which it was ordered, among other Things, That Priests themselves should first learn, and then teach their Parishioners the Lord's Prayer, and the Articles of their Belief, in the English Tongue.

2. Held by the same King, with the Principal of the Nobility, and the same Archbishop, accompanied with all the Bishops, some Abbots, and other Ecclesiastical Persons, A. C. 747.

3. Celebrated under Archbishop Athelard in 798.

4. Convened under Kenulf, King of the Mercians, and the same Athelard, A. C. 800.

5. Who called another Synod in 803.

6. Was assembled by Bernulf, King of the Mercians, and Ulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, who being present, presided over it, to restore certain Church-Lands, called Heriges, Herefordinglound, Gedding and Comb, which had been unjustly taken away from the Church by some sacrilegious Hands, even in those early Times.

7. and last, was summoned by the same King and Archbishop, in the Year 824; in all which Synods and others elsewhere, as Sir Henry Spelman observes; either the King himself, or some Thane (i. e. great Lord) representing him, was joint President with the Bishop; that as the one took Cognizance of the Affairs of the Church, so the other managed the Interest and Concern of the State, that all Jealousies might be extinguished.

The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the Monks of Christ's Church in Canterbury, as is intimated in Domesday Book; which says, *Cliva est manerium Monachorum & est de vestitu eorum*, &c. and they held it till the Dissolution, when King Henry made it a Part of his Royal Demesne for a Time; but at length disposed of it to George Brooke, Lord Cobham; who having entailed it upon the Heir male, it was by that Means preserved in his Family, after Henry, Lord Cobham's Treason, as it now continues, or lately was, the late Lord Cobham, being the Heir in 1643.

This Town being large, the Parish-Church is of a proportionable bigness. It is dedicated to St. Helen. It is no Market-Town, but hath a Fair kept yearly in it up-



on *St. Pelagius's Day*, Octob. 8. These Manors are Appendages to it, viz. 1. *Maligden*, which accompanied *Cliffe* in its Donation to the Monks of *Canterbury*, but was parted by King *Henry* at the Suppression, who kept it in his own Hands all his Life; but Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *William Ewens*, who soon after sold it to *Brown*, and he to *Sompner*, and he to *Hills*. 2. *Party Court*, the Inheritance of the *Cobhams* for many Generations; and after their Forfeiture given to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, whose Son sold it to *Bernard Hides Esq*; 3. *Gardans*, which belonged to the *Charter-house* in *London*, till the Dissolution; soon after which it was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Gethins Esq*; whose Descendant sold it to one *Leder*. From this Place we shall pass into the Hundred of *Hoo*, by

*Cowling Castle*, erected by *John*, Lord *Cobham*, by the Concession of King *Richard II.* who caused his Grant to be inscribed at large upon the Front of it. He was the Lord of the Territories adjoining, and from his Posterity, by the Heir female, they came to the *Brookes*; made Lord *Cobham* on her Account, in which Family they were not long since. The Manor of *Mortimer* belongs to this Parish, and was anciently the Patrimony of Gentlemen of that Name, who for this Estate, and other Lands, were obliged to provide an Hobler, or light Horseman, for the Security of the Coast about *Genlade* in *Hoo*. From this Family it passed to the *Inglesfields*, a noble Family in *Berkshire*; which flourished in the Time of King *Canute*. From them it was sold to the *Sidleys*, and is now, or late was, *Sir Thomas Polhills*. Here we enter the Hundred of *Hoo*, and shall first view its principal Town.

*Hoo*, which gives the Name to the Hundred and Bailiwick. This Town fell under the Dominion of the *Bardulfs*, of whom *Robert Bardulf* held it by the Payment of a whole Knight's Fee, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* From them it came to the Lord *Gry of Codnor*, and by his Daughter to *John*, Lord *Zouch*, who forfeited it to the Crown, by adhering to the *York Line* against King *Henry VII.* This King gave it to *Sir Henry Wyat*, one of his Privy Council; but his Grandchild, *Sir Thomas*, falling under the like Misfortune, it was lodged in the Crown

till King *James I.* granted it to *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who Son *Robert* sold it to *Sir Edward Hales*.

*Beluncle*, a Seat and Manor in this Parish belonged most anciently to the *Foliot*s, whose Descendant sold it to *Reginald de Cobham*, High Sheriff of *Kent*, who made it their Chief Seat, and from thence were called *Cobhams* of *Beluncle*; several of which Family were summoned to Parliament, as Barons. This Estate passed also to the *Brooks*, who were not long since the Owners of it.

*Stoke* is another Place of some Note in this Hundred of *Hoo*. It was given to the Priory of *St. Andrew* in *Rocheſter*, by *Eadbert*, King of *Kent*, A. D. 762. And being taken away by some of the succeeding Saxon Kings, was restored to the Monastery by *William* the Conqueror, and confirmed by King *Henry I.* Here is a Fair kept yearly upon our *Lady-Day*, Mar. 25. The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*, and is in the Diocese of *Rocheſter*.

In this Parish are two Seats of secular Interest, viz. 1. *Mailmains*, the Inheritance and Lordship of a Family of that Name, who possessed it till *Richard II.* when it was conveyed to the Family of the *Idens*, who held it to the latter End of King *Henry VIII.* and then sold it to *Mr. Parks*, whose Heiress carried it to the *Ropers*, who were afterwards made Lords *Tenham*, who sold it to *Mr. Jones* of the *Inner-Temple*. 2. *Tudors*, the Estate of a Family of that Name, having some Relation (as may be supposed) to one *Owen Tudor*, or *Theodore*, the *Welch Prince*, because in a Roll of the *Kentish Gentlemens Arms*, *Tudor* of *Stoke* bears the same Coat as that Prince, viz. Azure, a Cheveron between three Helmets, Argent. When this Family either removed, or became extinct, we do not find; but in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, one *Woodward* appears to be the Lord of it, from whom, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, it was conveyed to *Wilkins*, and from him, soon after, to *Bright*. Bordering upon this Town North-West is situate.

*St. Maryes*, the Possession of *William Halton*, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* who sold it to *William Lemynge*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, but he kept it not long; for we find that in the Reign of King *Henry VII.*



by VII. it was in the Hands of Sir John Brooke, Lord Cobham, who sold it to Sir Robert Read, Serjeant at Law, by one of whose Daughters and Coheirs it passed to Sir John Harcourt of Elnol, in the County of Stafford, who, with the Consent of Margaret, his Wife, exchanged this Manor by the Name of *Mary-Hall* with John Wiseman Gent. for the Priory of Ronton, in the said County, and in his Family, which dwelt at *Rivershall* in *Essex*, it continued many Years, till it was sold by the late Sir William Wiseman.

*Newland* is a Manor in this Parish, belonging to the Somers for many Generations. They had several Manors in this County, and were divers of them Men of great Repute. John Somer was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Reign of King Henry VI. and was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury*, in whose Cloister the Arms of his Family are engraved, as a Memorial of his Bounty, and Sir William Somer was thrice employed as an Ambassador to foreign States by Queen Elizabeth; but dying without Issue male, this Manor passed by one of his Daughters to *Alexander Temple*, whose Heirs conveyed it to the Treasurers of the Chest for sick and maimed Seamen at *Chatham*. Having thus observed the Places and Things remarkable in the Lathe of *Aylsford*, we shall pass to

### III. The Lathe of Scray, or Sherwinhope.

THIS Lathe is bounded on the North with the *German Ocean*, on the West with the Lathe of *Aylesford*, on the South with the County of *Sussex*, and on the East with the Lathes of *St. Augustine* and *Shepway*. In taking a Survey of the Towns of this Lathe, we shall go our nearest Way, and crossing the *Medway*, take a View of the North Parts, beginning with the Isle of *Shepey*, and the Towns therein contained, viz.

The Isle of *Shepey*, called by *Ptolomy* *Tolatis*, as Mr. *Cambden* imagines, is separated from the rest of the County by the *Medway*, which here divides it self into two Streams, and encompasseth it, falling into the Estuary of the *Thames* by two Mouths; the one

lying Westward, called *West swale*; and the other Eastward, called *East swale*, but by *Bede*, *Genlade* and *Tenlet*. It hath its Name from the Sheep kept there, which either for Number, or for the Fineness of the Wool, were then remarkable. Perhaps also, at that Time, no Part of it might be tilled, because it was subject to the Invasion of foreign Enemies, particularly the *Danes*, who landed here twice within the Space of twenty Years; the first Time with thirty-five Sail of Ships, and plundered it, and twice more by their Armies, which wintered their Ships in it. Earl *Godwin* also, and his Sons, with their Followers, in the Time of their Banishment, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, landed here, and harassed it; but now it yields plenty of Corn, tho' it still wants Wood, and is forced to buy it at a dear Rate from the Continent of the Shire. It is twenty-one Miles in Compass, and in the Bailiwick of *Milton*. The most considerable Towns in this Isle are

*Minster*, which taketh its Name from the Monastery built here by *Seaburga*, the Queen of *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, A. C. 660. for Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*. This House was burnt down by the *Danes* about 120 Years after it was built, but was again re-edified by *William Corbeil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Seaburgh*, and the Revenues of it were confirmed by that Prince and King *Henry IV.* but at the Suppression it was utterly demolished, and given by King *Henry* to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whose Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, exchanged it with Queen *Elizabeth* for other Lands. This Queen granted them to Sir *Edward Hobby*, from whom, in some Years, they came to Sir *John Heyward*, who settled the Lands upon Peoffees in Trust, for charitable Uses.

The Church, which is now the Parish Church, is dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Seaburgh*. It was four hundred and fifty Years ago appropriated to the Abby of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*. In it are, or lately were divers ancient Monuments, viz. One for Sir *Robert Norwood* and his Lady *Bona*, and another for Mr. *Norwood*, who lived before the Conquest, for one *Skurland*, of *Skurland*, a Village near this Place, and one *Soel*, and *Ware*, above a hundred and eighty

Years



Years-old ; and Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Knight of the Garter, who died about 150 Years since.

There are three Manors of Note in this Parish, viz. 1. *Northwood*, the Inheritance of *Jordanus de Scapeia*, whose Son changed his Name to *Norwood*. One *William Norwood*, of this Place, was eminent for his Bravery at the Battels of *Agincourt* in King *Henry V.* and *Vernoile* in King *Henry VI.*'s Days. *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney* exchanged this Manor with Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* gave it to *Philip*, Earl of *Montgomery*, afterwards Earl of *Pembroke* 2. *Newhall*, anciently the Estate of the *Payferers* and *St. Legers*, now of Mr. *Gering* 3. *Rishington*, the Demesne of the *Savages*, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for it. *Philippa*, Wife of King *Edward III.* bought it of this Family, and settled it on *St. Katherine's Hospital* near the Tower, and *John of Gaunt* held it of the Hospital.

*Queenborough*, in Latin, *Regina Burgus*, built by King *Edward III.* on the West Side of the Isle, by the *Medway* Side, together with a Castle (as that Prince says in his Letters Patent, dated May 10. Reg. 42.) for the Strength of his Realm, and for the Refuge of the Inhabitants of the Island in Case of Invasions. It seems designed in Honour of the Queen his Consort, and joined with another Town he had built in the Midst of the Isle, which he named *Kingsborough*, as it were married to it, as Mr. *Lambard* tells us, tho' we have no other Account of this last Place, but from him, who says, that being commodiously seated in the Midst of the Isle ; the Inhabitants have usually held their Courts for the Elections of their Constable, who hath the Office of the Peace ; and of their Bailiffs and Wardens, who take the Charge of the King's Ferry, between the Isle and main Land of this Shire. *William* of *Wickham* (surnamed *Perot*) being Surveyor of the King's Works at this Time, is said to have projected the Model of these Buildings.

King *Edward* having thus erected the Castle and Town of *Queensborough*, created it a Corporation, making the Townsmen Burgesses, and giving them a Power to chuse a Mayor and two Bailiffs yearly, who should, at the Time of their Election, take the Oath

of Allegiance before the Constable of the Castle, and endowing them with a Conu-  
fance of Pleas, a Liberty of two Markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Thursday ; and two Fairs yearly, on *St. James's-Day* and *March 24*, and allowing them the Benefit of Toll, and some other beneficial Privileges, that might allure Men to inhabit in that Place. The Castle here becoming ruinous, was repaired by King *Henry VIII.* when he raised several Block-houses upon the Sea Coast ; but it has been of late demolished, and so the Town is become a poor inconsiderable Place, yet retaining the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament ; who are this Year 1718, *Thomas King* and *Philip Jennings Esqrs.*

*Sheerness* is a Fortification raised lately by King *Charles II.* in the Place of the demolished Castle at *Queensborough*, more strong and commodious, large and spacious ; for here is a good Apartment for the Officers of the Ordnance, the Navy and Garrison. It consists of three little Streets ; the present Governor is \_\_\_\_\_ and the Lieutenant Governor is \_\_\_\_\_ Upon the East Side of the Isle

*Shurland* is situate, anciently the Seat of a Family of the same Name. One of whom, viz. *Robert de Shurland*, was made a Knight Banneret by King *Edward I.* at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland* ; and as a further Reward of his Merit, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and had a Grant of a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, and to have Wrecks at Sea ; but more lately belonging to the *Cheyneys*, and last of all to Sir *Philip Herbert*, second Son to *Henry*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who was created by King *James I.* Reg. 3. in his elder Brother *William's* Life-time, Lord *Herbert* of *Shurland*, and Earl of *Montgomery*, a Shire in *Wales*. He became Earl of *Pembroke* by the Death of his Brother, without Issue, in 1630, and so united the Earldom of *Montgomery* to that of *Pembroke*, as it hath continued by *Philip* his Son, *William* and *Philip* his Grandson, to the present *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, a Person of great Worth, who hath born many great Offices of State, and well adorned them. Adjoining to this Parish is

*Leisdown*,



*Leisdown, Laysdown, or Leysdon*, a Manor belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*; in which Diocese it is. The Church is dedicated to *St. Clement*. Mr. *Semner*, in his *Treatise of Gavelkind*, tells us, that in this Manor was a Custom to pay a Rent called *Weregavel*, as appears from the Rent-roll of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*. *Item de Weregavol, videlt. Aliquando tamen plus, aliquando minus.* This Rent was paid (as he says) for the *Wears* or *Kiddels*, which the Inhabitants of this Place were privileged to pitch on the Sea Coasts to catch fish withal, until it was forbidden by *Magna Charta*, c. 24. to set them in the *Thames* or *Medway*, or any other Place in *England*, except the Sea Coasts. Near this Place is the Isle of

*Harty*, lying just at the Corner of the Isle of *Shepey*, over-against *Feverisham*, to the Abbey of which it anciently belonged, till it was alienated by *John* Abbot of *Feverisham*, to Mr. *Colepeper*, from whom it is come to Mr. *Thornhill*. This Place is famous for a Combate was to be fought by a Writ of Right, for a Messuage and 190 Acres of Land in this Parish; wherein *Simon Lowe* and *John Keyme* were Demandants, and their Champion was *Henry Nayler* against *Thommas Paramore* Tenant, whose Champion was *George Thorn*. This Battel was to be fought before the Justices of the Common Pleas in *Tutthillfields*, near *Westminster*, June 18. 1571, in *Trinity* Term; and the Champions appeared ready to fight, in the Presence of the whole Court, which was there present, and 4000 People at least; but upon the hearing of the Cause, the Demandants were nonsuited, and so the Battel was spared. These are all the Towns of this Isle worth our Notice, and therefore let us cross the Eastern Branch of the *Medway*, and pass into the Hundred of *Milton*, or *Middleton*, whose chief Town is

*Milton*, or *Middleton*, so called, because it stands in the Middle of the County. In this Town the Kings of *Kent* had a Palace, from which, in ancient Records it is styled *Regia Villa de Middleton*, i. e. *The Royal Village of Middleton*; and by Reason of the Presence of the Court often here, it was in a flourishing Condition, till *Earl Godwin*, and such as confederated with him, being under the Displeasure of King *Edward* the

Confessor, burnt down the King's House, which was a castellated Palace, and stood below the Church, while his Sons plundered and ruin'd many other Places of this County, lying on the Coasts of this Shire, which was not done by the *Danes*, tho' *Hastings*, the *Danish* Pirate, landed with his Company here, and encamped on *Kemsley*, (which is corrupted from *Kampsley*) Down; after which, the Town, tho' built more advantageously at the Head of the Creek, was of little Esteem, and was alienated from the Crown. For

In later Times we find, that *John de Burgo*, the elder, had a Grant by Patent of the Manors of *Middleton* and *Marden*, 20 Ed. 1. But it seems that this Manor reverted again to the Crown, either by Forfeiture, or at his Death; for, in the next two Reigns, the Queens *Margaret* and *Philippa* have successively Grants of it, and the later leased it out to *William Clinton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, with all the Liberties annexed to it, except some Royal Franchises inseparable from the Crown, for 200 l. per Annum; which Lease being expired, it went to the Crown, and there remained, till King *James I.* granted both *Middleton* and *Marden* to *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and his Heirs for ever.

But the Royalty of Fishing was exempted from all these Grants, because it was a long Time before given by King *John*, Reg. 7. with all the Customs and Services, then valued at twenty Shillings per Annum, to the Abbey of *Feverisham*.

King *Edward I.* Reg. 15. granted a Market to be held weekly, in this Town, upon Saturdays, as it still continues, and the Fair

The Church here, which stands near a Mile from the Town, is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and hath divers Monuments of Antiquity for the *Normoods*, (viz. one above 300, and another above 200 Years old) and *Nortons*, to whom the *Normoods* sold their Estate in this Parish, and one for one *Alese*, near 200 Years old. Some of the *Normoods* Tombs represent them buried cross-legged, implying, that they had either actually taken upon them to defend the Sepulchre of *Christ* at *Jerusalem*, or otherwise professed themselves for the Wars of the Holy Land.



In this Parish are several other Manors, the Seats and Possessions of good Families, viz. 1. *Norwood Chasteners*, so called from the *Northwoods*, who received it from *Stephen de Shapey*, and held it many Generations, and the Chestnut-trees, which grew here then plentifully in the Woods. These *Northwoods* were some of them summoned to Parliament as Barons; but for want of Issue Male, this Manor passed by the female Heir to *Sir John Norton*, from whom it is now come to the *Tustons*. 2. *Helmes*, or *Holms*, the Possessions of the *Savages* and *Cliffords* anciently, but of the *Thompsons* lately. 3. *Kempsey*, which may be thought of Roman Extraction, from the Relicks of a Camp, and other ancient Fortifications still remaining; which being over-grown with Bushes, the People call the *Castle-Ruff*. Within a Mile of this Town lies

*Sittingbourn*, once a Mayor and Market-Town, but now enjoying neither, yet a considerable Thoroughfare; having many convenient Inns, and two Fairs yearly; one upon *Whitsun-Monday*, which lasteth three Days, and the other upon *Michaelmas-Day*.

Near this Place is some small Matter of Stone-work, and the Ditches of a Fortification, which King *Alfred*, coming against *Hasting* the *Dans*, who lay encamped upon *Kempsey Downs*, built for his Defence; called at this Day *Bavord Castle*, *secus fontes Cantianos*, near *Sittingbourn*.

Our Histories tell us, that one *John Norwood*, a Gentleman in these Parts, feasted King *Henry V.* at the *Red Lyon* in this Town, and the whole Reckoning came but to nine Shillings and nine Pence; Wine being then but a Penny a Pint, and all other Things proportionably cheap.

In this Town are two other considerable Manors. 1. *Bayford* and *Goodneston*, which had the *Nottingham*s for its Proprietors for many Generations, till it was sold to *Richard Lovelace* of *Queen-Hitche*, in London, in the later End of King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, whose Descendant, *John Lovelace*, so *Eliz.* sold it to *Mr. Ralph Finch*; of whose Posterity it was purchased by Alderman *Garret*, in whose Family it lately was. 2. *Chilton*, anciently the Inheritance of a Family of that Name, and then of the *Corbies*; whose

Daughter marrying *Sir Nicholas Wotton*, it came into that Family, and from them passed to my Lord *Stanhope* the same Way.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to *St. Michael*, and hath several ancient Monuments in it; one for *Mr. Bourn*, 300 Years old; *Mr. Septuans*, 250; and several of the Family of the *Garrets*, most of them above 200, and for one *Crowmen* and *Poode*; but the most remarkable one is for *Sir Richard Lovelace*, an eminent Soldier in his Time, and Marshal of *Calais* in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, which was richly inlaid with Brass, with his Pourtraiture fixed upon it; but the Injuries of Time, and Covetousness of Mechanicks, have both defaced and spoiled it of its Ornaments and Inscription.

There is also a memorable Story of an Action done in this Town and Church. *Henry*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *A. C.* 1232, coming to this Place, desired to give the People a Sermon, and at the End of it burst forth in a Kind of Rapture, in these Words, *Rejoice in the Lord, my Brethren, and know ye assuredly, that now of late, in one Day, by the efficacious Prayers of the Church, there departed out of Purgatory Richard, some Time King of England (viz. thirty-three Years after his Death) Stephen Langton, late Archbishop of Canterbury (three Years after his Death) and a Chaplain of his, to go to the Divine Majesty, and no more in that Day; for this Thing hath now the third Time been revealed unto me and to another Man, so plainly, that to my own Mind all Suspicion of Doubt is far removed.* This Relation is made by *Thomas Redburn* and *Matthew Paris*. Near this Place is

*Thong*, once famous for a Castle, built upon this Occasion. *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the two Saxon Generals, having, by their Assistance, freed *Vertigern*, the British King, from the vexatious Incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*, desired him to give them so much Land as was sufficient to build them a Place of Residence; which, *Vertigern*, out of a grateful Affection to them did, allowing them so much Ground in this County as a Bull-Hide cut into *Thongs* would enclose, which he chose in this Place; and having built him a Castle, called it from thence *Thong Castle*; which Story is the more probable, because *Aurelius Ambrosius* is said to have



have attempted to fight them in this Castle, and there are still remaining some Relicks of such a Fortification.

In this Castle it was, that *Hengist* finding that King *Vertigern* was much delighted in Womens Company, invited him to a solemn Banquet; and after he had well plied him with Pots (after the Manner of the *Germans*) presented to him a fair Lady, *Roxana* or *Roxina*, his own Daughter, or rather his Niece; who bringing a Golden Cup full of Wine, said in her own Language, *pær hæyngle blafors cyni*, i. e. *Be merry Lord King*; with which Address the King was so enamoured, that he could never rest till he had divorced his own lawful Wife, and married this Lady; who lulling him asleep with carnal Pleasure, obtained whatever *Hengist*, her Uncle, instructed her to request; which was, first the Government of this County, and then some other Territories; by which Means, he not only found a Way to establish himself King, but brought in so many of his Countrymen as afterwards by Degrees divided the Nation among them into seven Kingdoms.

After the Heptarchy was dissolved, this Castle was in the King's Hands, as *William* the Conqueror found it; and his Successors enjoyed it till it was given to the powerful Family of *Bedelesmere*, who obtained a three Days Fair here, about *St. Giles's Day*, 9 *Edward II.* The last male Heir of it was *Giles*, Lord *Bedelesmere*, who having no Issue, his Sister by Marriage transferred this Estate to *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March* and *Ulster*, whose Grandchild *Edmund* being engaged in a Rebellion against King *Henry IV.* forfeited it to the Crown; from which it was not wholly alienated, till King *Edward VI.* gave it to Sir *Ralph Vane*, for his eminent Services in *Scotland*; from whose Family it was passed to Mr. *Solomon Wilkins*, and from his Posterity to Mr. *Wilrham Pordage*, whose Heirs enjoy it.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Giles*, and was by King *Edward I.* appropriated to *West-Langdon Abbey*, in this County.

*Cheeks-Court*, as it is commonly called, tho' anciently written *Cheeks-Court*, is a Seat and Manor in this Parish, being an-

ciently the Possessions of a Family named *At Check*, or *Checkrel*; from whom it was alienated to *William de Ore*, and is now come by the *Payferers*, *St. Legers*, *Evias's*, *Auchers*, and *Cromers*, to Mr. *Allen*, now, or late, Lord of it. In this Hundred is

*Rainham*, formerly the Patrimony of the noble Family of the *Camvilles*, of whom *Robert de Camville* was at the Siege of *Acon*, and *Robert* his Son, in an Expedition with King *Henry III.* against the *Welch*, and *Jeffory* frequently summoned to Parliament as a Baron. From this Family it passed to the *Leybourns*, which ending in a Daughter (called, for her great Estate, the *Infanta* of *Kent*) it escheated to the Crown in King *Edward III.*'s Days, who gave it to the Abbey of *St. Mary Grace on Tower-hill*, where it remained till the Suppression; after which, it being again in the Crown, King *Edward VI.* gave it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, whose Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, sold it to *John Thornhill*; in whose Family it lately was.

*Silham* is a Lordship in this Parish, the Mansion of the Family of the *Donets*; from whom it passed by the female Heir to *John St. Leger Esq;* Sheriff of *Kent*; but remained not long in that Family before it was sold to *Cheyney*, and by him to *Bloer*, whose Heiress translated it to Mr. *John Tuston*, from whom it is come to *Thomas Tuston*, Earl of *Thanet*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Margaret*, and hath a Chapel in it built by Mr. *Bloer*, who lies interred in it in a Monument near 200 Years old. In the Church is likewise a Monument for Mr. *Donet*, above 300 Years old, and for one Mr. *Painter*, near 200 Years old. Having thus described the Towns about *Milton*, we will pass to the next Market-Town of Note in these Northern Parts, and consider the Towns about it, viz.

*Feversham*, *Faweresham*, *Faureshame* or *Fefresham*, most anciently the Demesnes of the Crown; for we read in the Charter of King *Kenulf*, A. C. 812, that it was then called *The King's little Town*, it being then it seems a Town of small Dimensions, tho' now swoln to a considerable Bulk; but as small as it was, the King having a Mansion



here, King *Athelstan*, A. C. 903. called a great Counsel here, and enacted several Laws in that Convention, which are not extant, unless included in his two other great Assemblies at *Gratley* and *Exeter*, as it is probable.

*William* the Conqueror, at his coming, became Lord of it, and gave the Advowson to the Abbey of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, and the Manor to one of his favourite Normans, for some signal Service. *William de Ippe* was Lord of the Manor, when King *Stephen* reigned; and that King having resolved to build a Monastery here, gave him the Manor of *Lilly-Church*, in exchange for it; which done, he raised a stately Abbey, dedicated to our Saviour, for the Monks of the Order of *Cluniacs*, and stocked it out of the Abbey of *St. Mary* at *Bermondsey*, in *Surrey*, with an Abbot, one *Clarembald*, who had been Prior here, and twelve Monks, to whom he gave the Manor of *Feverisham*. King *John*, instigated by *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, claimed the Advowson of the Church of *St. Mary of Charity*, at *Feverisham*, and presented a Clerk to it in the Vacancy; which when the Monks of *St. Augustine* withstood, and presented a Clerk of their own, the King caused the High Sheriff to eject their Clerk, and put his into Possession. The Monks of *St. Augustine* being thus aggrieved, made their Complaint to *John*, Cardinal of *St. Stephens*, the Pope's Legate, into *Scotland* (who at that Time was passing thither thro' *England*, and lodged in their Cloister in his Way) and were advised by him to send their Prior to *Rome* with his Letters, to engage the Apostolick Authority for them; but, in the mean Time, they thought of a better and nearer Way to compose the Controversy, and obtain their Right; which was this, to send the King two hundred Marks in a Purse, and a fine Palfry for his Saddle; which so pleased the King, that he not only let them present to the Church of *Feverisham*, but gained him to be their gracious Patron ever after.

This Monastery continued the Residence of Monks *Cluniacs* for several Reigns, as appears from the Confirmation Charters of the Kings, *Henry II.* *John*, and *Henry III.* and the Bulls of the Popes, *Innocent III.*

*Gregory X.* and *Boniface IX.* but it is probable, that having obtained Letters to absolve them from all Dependence upon their Original Abbey of *Cluniacs* at *Bermondsey*, they at length took upon them the Rules of *St. Benedict*, and were called *Benedictine* Monks in after Times; of whom we shall speak more in our *Ecclesiastical History*.

This Abbey, from its first Original, held its Lands *per Baroniam*, and so were in a Capacity to sit in the High Court of Parliament, if summoned thereto by the King's Letters; and accordingly Mr. *Selden* tells us, that the Abbots of this House were called by the Writs of King *Edward I.* and King *Edward II.* thirteen Times to so many Parliaments, tho' afterwards, either thro' old Age, Laziness, or Poverty, they were discharged their Attendance, as some other Abbots were; however, they still were qualified, as being of a Royal Foundation, and having an Estate of sixteen Knights Fees, which was more than the Vulgar esteem made up the Tenure of a Barony. In this Abbey were buried King *Stephen*, the Founder, *Maud* his Queen, and *Eustace* his Son.

At the Suppression of the Abbies, by King *Henry*, this Manor, with all its Privileges, came to the Crown, and continued in the Royal Demesnes till the Reign of King *Charles I.* who granted it to Sir *Dudley Diggs* of *Chilham* Castle, by whose Son, Mr. *John Diggs*, it was demised to Sir *George Sands*, of *Leez-Court*. in this Parish there are two Manors, of secular Jurisdiction, viz. 1. *Fishbourn*, the Estate of a Family of the same Name, by one of whom it was alienated to the *Dreylands* of 2. *Cokesditch*, another Manor in this Parish, and Seat of that Family. *Fishbourn* was sold by this Family in the Beginning of King *Henry VIII.* to the *Simons*; and this Estate passed by a Daughter of Sir *Richard Dreylands*, to *Reginald North*, of *Milton*, Esq; in Marriage. His Posterity enjoyed it a considerable Time; but at length sold it to *Parsons*, who alienated it to *Ashton*, by whose Daughter and Heir it is translated to Mr. *Buck*.

This Town was first incorporated by the Name of the Barons of *Feverisham*, and after that, by the Title of the Mayor and Commonalty of that Town; but last of all, as is now stands, by the Name of the May-



or and Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town of *Feverſham*. The Town it ſelf is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*. It hath two Markets kept in it weekly upon Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and as many Fairs yearly, on *St. Valentine's Day*, and on *St. Peter ad Vincula*, or *Lammas-Day*; and each of theſe Fairs continue ten Days following.

This Place is well peopled, and in a flouriſhing Condition, notwithstanding the Suppreſſion of the Monastery, which often ruin'd, as it had made, the Places of their Situation, ſtanding in one of the moſt fruitful Parts of the County (which may be called the Garden of *Kent*) and having a commodious Creek to bring in, or carry out by Water, whatſoever is wanting, or aboundeth in the Country about it.

This Town hath given the Title of Earl to Sir *George Sondes*, of *Leez-Court*, Knight of the *Bath*; being for his faithful Services to King *Charles I.* and *II.* created Baron of *Throwley*, Viſcount *Sondes* of *Leez-Court*, and Earl of *Feverſham*, April 8. 28 Car. II. with Remainder to *Lewis*, Lord *Duras*, Marquis of *Blanquefort* in *France*, Baron of *Holdenby* in *England*, and Earl of *Feverſham*; having marry'd *Mary*, the eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid Earl. He was naturalized; and being much in favour with King *James II.* was the General of his ſtanding Army.

The Church which was anciently given to the Abbey of *St. Auguſtine* in *Canterbury*, is ſtill in the Liberty of *St. Auguſtine* there. It ſtandeth in the Town, and is dedicated to *St. Mary*. In it are ſeveral ancient Monuments; one for Mr. *Thorn*, who died above 300 Years ſince, Mr. *Tong*, near 300 Years, Mr. *Feverſham*, a little after, and Mr. *Up-ton*, near the ſame Time, *Ruſt* and *Norton*, above 200 Years, *Wigmore*, *Norton*, *Hatcher* and *Read*, near 200 Years, *Colwell* and *Finch*, the former of which died near 200 Years ſince, but the later's Death is not known. Dr. *Jefferays*, who had been Fellow of *Pembroke hall* in *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Abbot*, was in the late Times of Rebellion Vicar of this Pariſh, and Rector of *Ticehurſt*, in this County; a methodical Scholar, and melting Preacher; but for maintaining in a Sermon that the Episcopical Government was Apoſtolic, that Biſhops,

Prieſts and Deacons, under the Goſpel, answered to the High Prieſt, Prieſts and Levites, under the Law, as the Preſbyterians did to *Corah*, *Dathan*, and *Abiram*, and not admitting the Lecturer of the Houſe of Commons to preach in his Church, and not obſerving their Faſts, was ſequeſtered, and died in 1658.

Near this Place, as alſo in other Parts of the County, there are four Pits, of a great Depth, narrow at the Top, but wide at the Bottom, as to be divided into diſtinct Chambers, by Pillars of Chalk. How they came to be made, there are divers Conjectures about it. Mr. *Cambden* ſuppoſeth them to be only Pits from whence the old *Britains* digged Chalk to manure their Grounds, as *Pliny* tells us, was their Cuſtom, and ſays they made their Pits in that Figure: But ſome imagine that they were dug by the *Saxons*, who made ſuch Holes for the ſame Uſes as the *Germans* did; as *Tacitus* tells us, to be Granaries for their Corn, to preſerve it not only from the bitter Cold in Winter, but alſo from any Surprize of their Enemies, who took for Plunder whatever was expoſed, or eaſily found; but ſuch ſecret Corners and Pits being unknown, eſcaped their Hands. A Mile from this Town is

*Darvington*, a ſmall Village, ſituate on an Hill, and noted for nothing but a Priory of black Nuns, founded (ſaith Mr. *Lambard*) by King *Henry II.* Reg. 2. and dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*, in Emulation (as it may ſeem) of the Abbey of *Feverſham*, erected by his immediate Predeceſſor King *Stephen*; but (as Mr. *Philpot* tells us, by what Authority I know not, for the *Monasti-con* is ſilent in this Diſpute) by *Fulke de Newenham*. King *Henry III.* confirmed to them their Lands, and inveſted them with ſeveral Privileges, which together at firſt were a competent Provision for twenty-fix Nuns; but their Revenues were ſo diminiſhed in the 17th Year of King *Edward III.* that they were not ſufficient to ſupport fourteen, as upon an Inquiſition granted by that Prince, thro' the Complaint of the Nuns, to *John de Vielfon*, Sheriff of *Kent*, was found. What Relief was given them we find not, yet it is certain they continued



nued till the Suppression, when their House and all its Revenue was seized by King Henry VIII. and granted, Reg 38 to Sir Thomas Cheney, whose Son Henry, Lord Cheney, 8 Eliz. sold it to Mr. Bradborn, from whom it is now passed thro' several Hands to Mr. Boad.

Little Davington or Davington-Court, was the Seat and Manor of the Earls of Athol, Lords of Chilham, in which Family it remained several Generations, till by the Daughter and Heir of David de Strabolgy, Earl of Athol, it passed to John Halsham, whose Grandson, Sir Hugh de Halsham, having no male Issue, John Lewknor of Sussex Esq; obtained it by the Marriage of Joanna his only Daughter and Heir. He alienated it in a short Time to Mr. James Dreyland, by whose Daughter Constance it came to Sir Thomas Walsingham; whose Grandson, Sir Thomas, sold it to Mr. Simons, from whom it came thro' several Hands to Serjeant Twisden, of East-Malling.

Luddenham is the next adjoining Village, anciently the Manor and Estate of a Family of the same Name, of whom William de Luddenham appropriated the Church of this Place to the Abbey of Faversham, as an Alms, Gift or Oblation (which, as the Charter says) he offered at the Altar of St. Saviour by a Knife; his Heir Mabil, and Gyse his Wife, consenting to it, in the Presence of many of the Clergy and Laity; to which, William de Insula, his Son-in-Law, freely consented, and promised, before the Altar, to release it to the Brotherhood and Community of that Abbey. This Manor passed from the Luddenhams to the Normoods; one of which Family altered this Manor, and other Lands, from the Tenure of Gavelkind to Knights Service. From them it passed to the Frogenhalls, who held it some Generations, till by the Heir female it passed to the Quadrings, Drylands and Kistons; in whose Demesne it now is, or lately was. Upon the shelly Coasts of the Eastwale, from Colemansole unto the Snoutwears, and so to Ride, lies the Fishery granted by King John to the Abbey of Faversham, which, since the Dissolution passed with the Demesnes of that Abbey, and was lately in Sir George Sands. It abounds with Oysters of the best Kind, as the industrious Hollanders may be a

good Witness, who every Year expend at least 2000, or 2500 Pounds upon the Oysters taken from these Grounds, not caring to trade elsewhere, if they can be supplied with Oysters from hence for their Money. The Town and Hundred of Faversham are much enriched by this Trade, there being above seventy Families which have their sole Dependence upon, and Livelihood, by these Fishing-grounds, and by whose Labours the whole Town reaps a considerable Profit, and from which the Nation is supplied with many brave Seamen. Adjoining to this Village, at about two Miles distant from Faversham is

Selling, which was anciently the Demesne of the Putots, from whom it passed to the Lords Bedelesmer, in the Beginning of the Reign of King Edward I. but this Family ending in Daughters, one of them was married to Sir John Tiptoft, and carried with her this Manor into his Family; whose Son, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, Lord Treasurer, and Constable of England, enjoyed it several Years in the Reign of King Henry VI. but the Quarrel of the two Houses of York and Lancaster growing hot, he engaged zealously in the former, and was executed by the Lancastrians, and his Estate seized; and tho' his Son was restored in Blood and Dignity by King Edward IV. yet we do not find that this Manor was restored to him, but continued in the Crown till King Edward VI. gave it to Sir Anthony St. Leger, who passed it away immediately to Sir Anthony Sands of Throuley, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to that Prince and his Father; in whose Posterity it is, or late was.

Owen-Court was anciently the Seat and Estate of a Family of the same Name, probably extracted from the Owens of Wales, and so corrupted by vulgar Speech from Owens-Court, From them this Manor was alienated to the Dreylands of Cokesditch, in Faversham. a Family of good Account, who held it some Successions; but at length it was sold to the Fogs, who kept it some considerable Time, and then passed it to Mr. Crouch, whose Son conveyed it to Michael Sonds Esq; afterwards knighted, from whom it came to Mr. Lamb. The Church of this Village is dedicated to St. Mary.



The greatest Honour that this Village can pretend to is, that it was the native Place of *William de Selling*, who being bred up among the Monks of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, obtain'd a Licence to travel into *Italy*, to prosecute his Studies at *Bononia*; where he arrived at that Perfection of Knowledge, that he was made Prior of his Abbey, and by King *Henry VII.* sent as his Ambassador to the Pope. He procured many Books for the Library of the Convent, and among others, that invaluable Tract of *Tully, De Republica*, which were accidentally burnt soon after his Death. He died as full of Fame as Years, *A. D. 1494*, and hath this Epitaph engraved on his Monument.

*Hic jacet Reverendus Pater. Willielmus. Selling hujus Sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ Prior, qui migravit ad Dominum die Passionis S. Thomæ Martyris, Anno 1494.*

Four Miles South of *Feversham* lies.

*Throuley*, the capital Mansion of the *Gattons* in the *Saxon* Times; but in *William the Conqueror's* Reign it was the Possession of *Sir William de Dean*, which he had acquired by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, the Heir of the Family of *Gattons*. In his Family it rested a considerable Time, for *William de Dean* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for his Lands here, 10 *Edward II.* but they held it not much longer, for *Benedicta*, the Daughter of another *William de Dean*, being sole Heir of the Family, translated it by Marriage to *Mr. Shelving*, by whose Daughter it passed to *Mr. Brompton, alias Detling*, of *Detling-Court*, and from him, in the same Manner, to *Thomas At-Town*, who had much Land about *Charing*. He erected a Seat here, and called it *Town-place*; but leaving only Daughters, *Richard Lewkner* obtained it with one of them who sold it to *Evering*, from whom it came to *Sir George Sands*, Knight of the *Bath*. The Ancestor of this *Sir George* happening to live in those evil Times, when Loyalty to his King was a Crime, chose rather to compound for his Estate at 3280 *l.* than save it by revolting from it against his Conscience.

*Wilderton*, an ancient Manor in this Town was the Estate of the *Bedelesmers*, of whom *Giles* forfeited it by his Treason to the Crown against King *Edward II.* but it was restored to his Sons by King *Edward III.* who leaving no lawful Issue, it passed in Marriage by his Sister to *William*, Lord *Rosse*, who sold it to *Mr. Lewkner* of *Bodshhead* in *Challock*, from whom it passed to the *Everings*, whose Daughter and Heir marrying with *John Upton* Gent. brought it into that Family; who have alienated Part of it to *Arnold Terry* of this Parish.

Here was anciently an alien Priory, which was at its Erection made a Cell to *St. Bertins* at *St. Omers* in *Flanders*; but the Nation finding it of bad Consequence to have Fraternities and other religious Societies depending upon other States, and so probably contrary in Interest and Affection to this, the Parliament allowed King *Henry V.* to suppress this and many other Priories, to carry on his Wars with *France*, which that Prince accordingly did, but out of the Revenues of them, he erected the magnificent Monastery at *Shene*. The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Michael*. Nearer *Feversham* lies.

*Ospring*, which was anciently a Part of the Royal Demesne, till King *Edward III.* Reg. 10. granted it to *John de Poultney*, afterwards Lord Mayor of *London*, who held it in Fee of the Crown, by the yearly Service of a Rose, to be presented as a Fealty for it, and all the Advowsons of Churches, which belonged to it. The same King, nine Years after, appointed that *Thomas*, Son of *William de Dene*, should be accountable to him for all the Knights Fees, which lay in *Throuley*, *Boughton*, *Malherba*, and *Wormsell*, and held of *Queen-Court* and *Ospring*. *Mr. Poultney* died 25 *Edward III.* and left all these Revenues to *Sir Nicholas Lovain*, who obtained an Exemplification by Patent of all the Knights Fees dispersed in several Places belonging to this Manor, and left them to his Son, who died without Issue, and so his Estate passed with his Sister *Margaret* in Marriage to *Philip St. Clere* of *Aldham St. Clere*, whose Posterity held it till the twelfth Year of King *Edward IV.* and then



then, and not long after, it was alienated to *William Cheyney* of *Shurland* Esq; whose Grandson *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, passed it to *Mr. Richard Thornhill*, whose Descendants lately were the Proprietors of it.

There are several Manors in *Ospring*, which have been the Possessions of good Families, viz: 1. *Plomford* and *Bavel*, which belonged partly to the Nunnery of *Minster* in *Shepey*, and partly to the Abbey of *Fever-sham*, which upon the Suppression were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Colepeper* Esq; who alienated them to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whose Grandson *Henry* Lord *Cheyney*, sold them to one *Greenstreet* of *Clackfield* in *Borden*, in whose Family they remain. 2. *Elverland*, which has for many Generations been annexed to the Demesnes of *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*. 3. *Selgrave*, now corruptly called *Selgrove*, a Branch of the large Estate of the *Norwoods*, dispersed in several Places of this County, but alienated from that Family about the later End of the Reign of King *Edward III.* to *Ralph de Spigurnel*, whose Wife sold it to the Convent of *Christ's* Church in *Canterbury*, 16 *Richard II.* in whom it continued till the Dissolution, and then King *Henry VIII.* gave it to *George Barley*, who alienated it to *Sands* of *Throuley*, and he to *Cleve*.

In this Town anciently were two Houses, styled *Maison de Dieu*; the one for Knights Templars, founded by *Lucas de Vienna*, to be a Mansion for them, where they might repose themselves in their Progress towards their other Demesnes, which lay at several Places in *East Kent* and *Runney-Marsh*. The Revenue to support this Seminary lay at *Lurdenden* in *Challock*, and at *Hakeling*, *Radymersb.*, *Ride*, and other Places in the Isle of *Shepey*. King *Henry III.* Reg. 51. confirmed the Lands and Privileges of this House, and it continued in a good Condition, partly under the Knights Templars, and partly under Knights Hospitallers, till the general Dissolution, when its Revenue falling into the King's Hands, the Building became a ruinous Heap; the other was an Hospital for Lepers, and other Persons afflicted with Chronical Diseases, which in those Times were believed to be inflicted by the Hand of God, to be an Object of

Pity to all pious Christians. This House had good Revenues and ample Immunities and Liberties, which were confirmed to it by King *Henry III.* twice, viz. Reg. 47. and 51. The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. Near this Town Eastward stands

*Preston*, *Prestetune*, or *Preston*, whose Manor belongs to the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, with so much of the Parish as is within the Manors of *Copton* and *Hammemersh*. In it there are besides these Places of Note, 1. *Makenade*, the Mansion of a Family of that Surname for many Ages, till Issue male failing; *Constance*, the Daughter of *William Makenade*, carried this Estate to *John Water-slip*, her Husband, whose Daughters and Heirs divided it; but at length sold it to one *Maycot*, who passed it to *Martin James* Esq; a Register in *Chancery*, whose Descendant does now, or lately did, enjoy it. 2. *Perry-Court*, the Seat of the *Barrets*, from whom it has passed by the *Perries*, who gave it the Name *At-Leeze*, *Darrels*, &c. to the *Bennets*. 3. *Westwood*, the Estate of the eminent Family of the *Poynings*; from which, after it had held it for many Generations, it escheated for want of Heirs to the Crown; and King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. granted it to *John Limsey*, who not many Years after passed it to Alderman *Garret* of *London*, in whose Family the Inheritance of it is, or lately was. On the other Side of *Fever-sham* is

*Tenham*, a Place of the more Eminence and Repute, because it was given to *Christ's* Church in *Canterbury*, at the Intreaty of Archbishop *Athelard*, by *Kenulf*, King of the *Mer-cians*, at the Estimate of twelve Ploughlands; and in the Patrimony of the Church it remained till the Suppression, when Dr. *Cranmer*, fearing that in that Time of religious Plunder, these Lands should be taken from his See, exchanged it with the Crown, and so it continued a Part of the Royal Revenue, till King *James I.* by his Grant, invested it in Sir *John Roper*, and presently created him Baron *Roper* of *Tenham*, in Gratitude for his eminent Loyalty to Queen *Elizabeth*, and to himself, in being actually the first who openly proclaimed him King in the County of *Kent*; and by his Posterity it is still enjoyed.

There



There is another Manor in this Parish, called *Frogenhall*, because it was anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name; from whom it passed by *Anne*, the Daughter of the last Heir male *Thomas Frogenhall*, to *Thomas Quadring*, whose Daughter and Heir carried it by Marriage to the *Dreylands*, as theirs did to the *Nortons*, who sold it to the *Greens*, and they to the *Clerks*.

*Tenham* had the Grant of a Market procured to it by *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 44 *Hen. III.* to be kept weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair to continue yearly three Days, on the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*. The Church here was dedicated to *St. Mary*, and was anciently annexed to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, to which Dignity it was an Honour, that 35 *Ed. III.* the Lord *Audamar de Rupe* was Archdeacon here, and held this Church, then valued at 130 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* In it are, or lately were, some ancient Monuments for the *Frogenhalls* and *Marseys*.

This Place giving the Title of Baron to the honourable Family of the *Ropers*, it will be necessary to give some Account of it in this Place. Their ancient Seat was at *St. Dunstan's* in *Canterbury*. *William Rosper*, or *de Rubra Spatha*, for so is his Name called in ancient Deeds, flourished in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *St. Martins* in *Dover*.

*John Rosper*, or *de Rubra Spatha*, did eminent Services in *Scotland* in the same Reign.

*Edmund*, the Son of *Ralph Roper*, was an eminent Man in the Reigns of King *Henry IV.* *V.* and *VI.*

*John Roper* was Sheriff of *Kent* 11 *Henry VIII.* and his Son,

*John Roper*, was Attorney General to the same King, and Protonotary of the King's Bench.

*William Roper*, his Son, lived at *Eltham*, and was some Time Clerk of the King's Bench. He married Sir *Thomas Moor*, Lord Chancellor's Daughter, and from them are the *Ropers* of *Wellhall* descended. He had a younger Brother,

*Christopher Roper*, whose Seat was the Lodge at *Linsted*. His Son,

*John Roper*, was a Person of Activity and Worth, and deserved so well of the Publick, that he was first knighted by King

*James I.* Reg. 13. and then created by the same King 1616. Baron of *Tenham*. He died in 1618, and left for his Successor his eldest Son

*Christopher*, Lord *Tenham*, who had two Sons, *John* and *William*, and died in 1622, leaving

*John*, Lord *Tenham*, his Successor, who by *Mary*, Daughter of the Lord *Petre*, had *Christopher*, Lord *Tenham*, his Successor, who left the Heir of his Estate and Honour

*Christopher*, who had four Sons, *John* and *Christopher*, who were successive Lords after their Father; but enjoyed their Honour but a small Time, and died without Issue, and so

*Henry*, the third Son, became Lord *Tenham*, and enjoys the Honour at this Time; having Issue *Philip*, a Son, and two Daughters, *Mary*, (who died young) and *Elizabeth* living. His younger Brother *Thomas* died young. Near *Tenham* stands

*Stone*, which, when it flourished most, was but a Chapel of Ease to *Tenham*, but it is now grown up to some Reputation, since *Simon de Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Brother to *Stephen Langton*, the Archbishop, gave to the Monks of *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury* in 1227, all the great and small Tithes of *Copton* and *Eybvarton* (two Manors) within the Bounds of the Chapel of *Stone*, which *Edmund*, the Son of Queen *Edgiva*, had long before given to those Monks, *ad victum eorum*, i. e. for the Supply of their Victuals, viz. A. D. 980.

*Wildmersh* is a Manor in this Parish, anciently the Possession of the *Donetts*, from whom, by a Daughter it passed by Marriage to *John St. Leger*, whose Posterity sold it to *Richard Dryland*, whose Descendant sold it again to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, in whose Family it still rests. The Church of this Place is utterly demolished, and the Name is lost. Hard by this Village lies

*Norton*, the Inheritance and Manor of the Family surnamed *de Campania*, whose chief Seat was *Champions-Court*, in *Newenham*. *John de Campania* had a Charter of a Free-warren granted him by the Royal Indulgence for this his Manor of *Norton*, 31 *Edward I.* From this Family it passed to the *Botelers* of *Graveley*, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* but by



by the female Heir was soon removed to *John Martin*, afterwards a Judge of the Common Pleas, in whose Posterity it continued till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* when it was sold to the *Finches*, and from them it was translated by a Daughter to the *Sonds*, of *Sonds-place* in *Surrey*, who kept it some Time, but at length sold it to *Mr. Thomas Mills*, in whose Family it lately was.

*Provenders* is an ancient Seat in this Parish, belonging to a Family of Account of the same Name. *John de Provender* being in Possession of it, 28 *Henry VIII.* and tho' this Family be quite worn out in this County, it flourishes in *Wiltshire*. The *Quadrings* succeeded the *Provenders* in this Estate, and the *Goldwells* them. In these last it remained many Years, but at length it was sold to the *Drylands*, and from them by *Atwater*, *Hales*, *Sayer* to *Hugison*, and his Heirs. The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Mary*. Eastward of this Place lies

*Sheldwich*, a Manor, anciently the Parsonage of *At-Leeze*, a Family of Repute in these Parts, who built them a Seat near the *Leas*, and took their Surname from it. Of this Family and Place was *Sir Richard Leeze*, who was Sheriff of *Kent* in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and several Times a Member of those Parliaments that met in that Age. *Marcellus At-Leeze* was the last Heir male in this Name, and by his Daughter *Lucy* this Estate was carried into the Family of *Nertons*, who sold it to *Sir Richard Sonds*, of *Sonds-place* in *Darkin*, *Surrey*, in whose Family it remains, and *Sir George Sonds*, Knight of the *Bath*, built a magnificent House on it, scarce to be equalled in the Nation for its curious Frame and Conveniences.

*Coperhams Sole* is a Seat in this Parish, which has had the *Belks* (a Family probably come out of *Denmark*, where that Name is very common) for its Proprietors for many Generations, for *Stephen de Belk* paid an Aid for Lands hereabouts at the Marriage of *Isabel*, Sister of King *Henry III.* Reg. 20. *Shepheards Forstall* is also another Manor in this Parish, anciently the Possession of the *Rucks*; one of whom was an eminent Person, and Bow-bearer to King *Henry VIII.* who bore for his Arms, fixed on his Tomb,

at *Rye* in *Suffex*, *Sable*, a plain Cross *Argent*, between four *Flowers-de-Lys*, *Or*, *Nicholas Rucks*, the last Heir male of this Family gave it his Nephew *Mr. Nicholas Oliver*, who has sold it to *All Souls College* in *Oxford*. *Lords* is a third Seat in this Parish, belonging anciently to a Family of that Name; but the *Giles's*, of whom *Alexander Giles* was Steward to the Abbot of *Lesnes*, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* have held it ever since the later End of King *Richard II.*'s Reign.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to *St. Augustine-James*, and in it is the Tomb of *Sir Richard At-Leeze* and his Lady, who lie under a fair Grave-stone, having their Portraits in *Brass* engraved upon it, with this Epitaph under their Figures:

*Hic jacet Dominus Richardus At-Leeze, Miles, ac Domina Dionisia, Uxor ejus, qui quidem Richardus obiit, Anno Domini 1394.*

There are also other Monuments for one *Cely*, who has been dead above 300 Years; and others for one *Lisle* and *Deyre*, very ancient. Bordering on this Parish on the South-West stands

*Loveland*, a Manor, which gave a Seat and Surname to a Family so called; for *Giles*, Lord *Bedelesmer*, offended King *Henry III.* for marrying *Margaret de Loveland*, the Heir of this Estate, without that King's Licence; but he was at length pardoned. She had no Child by the Lord *Bedelesmer*, nor by her second Husband *Fulk de Payferor*, and so this Inheritance passed to *Ralph de Loveland*, her next Heir, who was the Keeper of the King's Palace at *Westminster* and the *Fleet*. This Family expired in a Daughter, who married *John Shenck*, who by her had the Custody of the Palace at *Westminster* and the *Meet*, and left it to his Posterity; for it seems that in those Days Offices of Trust were Hereditary. The *Shenches* at length sold Part of this Manor to the *Normoods*, and some Years after, joining with them, sold the Whole to *Richard*, Lord *Poynings*, whose Posterity held it from the Reign of King *Edward III.* to 12 *Henry VIII.* when *Sir Edward Poynings* died, and left no Heirs, and so it escheated to the Crown, which gave it



it to Sir Robert Southwell, who sold it to Sir Anthony Acher, 2 Edward VI. and he to Sir Anthony Sands, Ancestor of Sir George Sands. The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Adjoining to this Parish is

*Badelesmere*, the Lordship of Sir Hugh Crevequer, in the Time of the Conqueror, who was one of the eight Captains or Lieutenant Governors of Dover Castle, under John, Lord Fynes. From his Family it passed to the *Badelesmeres*, who took their Name and Title from this Town. Many of this Family were eminent Men in their Generations, tho' it is now extinct, viz.

*Giles*, Lord *Badelesmere*, was slain in a Battle against the *Welsh* in 1258, whom King Henry III. endeavoured to bring into Subjection to the English Sceptre, but could not effect it.

*Guncelin*, Lord *Badelesmere*, who died possessed of this Manor, 29 Edward III. and lies buried in the Church here, with his Image cut in Wood, lying on his Monument Cross-legged, which shews, that he either was, or designed to be a Soldier in the Holy War. His Son was

*Bartholomew*, Lord *Badelesmer*, that opulent and powerful Baron of Kent, Steward of the King's Hostel, and in great Esteem at Court in the Reign of King Edward II. but joining afterwards with the Barons, and denying Queen Isabel Reception in his Castle of *Leeds*, he was prosecuted as a Rebel; and being taken Prisoner at *Pontefract*, he was beheaded, and his Estate seized into the King's Hands; but King Edward III. not judging it reasonable to punish the Children for the Father's Sins, restored by his Letters Patent his Son.

*Bartholomew*, Lord *Badelesmer*, to his Honour and Estate here, and elsewhere; which Act of Royal Bounty and Munificence this Lord believing to be a special Favour of Heaven, did, in a thankful Acknowledgement of it, according to the Piety of those Times, erect an House of Canons of St. Augustine upon this his Manor. He died about the 12th Year of King Edward III. and left his Estate to

*Giles*, Lord *Badelesmer*, who dying without Issue, his Sister *Maud* became Heir of so much of this Manor as was not settled on the Monastery built by his Brother, and car-

ried it by Marriage to John Vere, Earl of Oxford, who left it with the Title of Lord *Badelesmer* to his Successors. One of which, viz. John, Earl of Oxford, was attainted, 12 Edward IV. for supporting the Family of Lancaster, at the Battle of *Barnet*, and so lost his Estate and Honour; to which, tho' he was restored, yet this Manor remained in the Crown till the Suppression of this Cloister of *Badelesmer*, when it was given entire by King Henry VIII. to Sir Robert Southwell, who sold it to Sir Anthony Acher, by whose Granddaughter Anne, the Heir of his Son John, it passed to Sir Humphry Gilbert, who sold it to Sir Michael Sands, whose Descendant, Sir George Sands, was lately Lord of it.

There is another Manor in this Parish, called *Goddistand*, which was the Seat and Estate anciently of a Family of the same Name; for *John de Goddistand* is found to have held it 20 Edward III. From them it removed to the *Atwoods*, so styled from their Habitation near a Wood; who held it 6 Richard II. but alienated it to the *Sauyers*, from whom it has passed by *Cheyney* and *Snode* to *Franklin*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. Leonard, and there is a Fair held yearly upon that Saint's Day, Novemb. 6. in this Parish, as was anciently used in most Places. Having thus surveyed the Towns of Note about *Feversham*, we shall pass on Southward to the next Market-Town in this Lathe, and observe the Villages about it, viz.

*Wye*, in Latin, *Vaga*, gives Name to the Hundred about it. The Manor, containing seven Hides or Plough-lands, belonged to the Crown before the Conquest, which brought it into the Conqueror's Possession. He gave it to *Battel-Abbey*, which he erected, in a thankful Remembrance of that Victory, by which he gain'd the English Monarchy, by the Name of, *The Royal Manor of Wye*; which at that Time had twenty-two Towns (Mr. *Kilbourn* says hundreds) lying cross the County, from hence to *Battel* in *Suffex*, belonging to it, and many Royal Liberties and Customs; as *Wrecks* of the Sea, and *Craspeis*, i. e. Great or Royal Fish; as *Whales*, &c. taken within their Liberties. King Edward II. after the Burial of his Father, and before his Coronation, kept his *Christmas* in his Manor-house here.



*John Kemp*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Cardinal of *Rufine*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* built a Collegiate Church for one Master or Provost, and secular Priests here, it being his Native Place, which he dedicated to *St. Gregory* (the *Monasticon* says *St. George*) and *St. Martin*, and endowed it with the Manors of *Aldons*, *Dods*, *West-Sture*, *Bromsford*, *Shotentors*, and the Manor of the Vicarage, with divers other Lands, belonging formerly to the Abbey of *Guifnes* in *Artois*, granted to him for that End by that King. The Priests were ordered and appointed by him to celebrate Divine Service every Day, and teach the Youth of the Parish. Upon the Suppression, the Lands of this College became the Patrimony of the Crown, and so remained till Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to her Kinsman *Herny Cary*, Baron of *Hunsdon*, whose Grandchild *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*, convey'd them to Sir *Thomas Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, in whose Family they still remain.

Places of Account in this Parish are,  
1. *Ollantigh*, famous for an Oratory or Chapel, built by Archbishop *Kemp*, and a Mansion, built by Sir *Thomas Kemp*, Knight of the *Bath*; created at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*, Son of King *Henry VII.* but now the Possessions of Mr. *Thornhill*. 2. *Wilming-ton*, the Demesne of the *Corbies*, then of the *Chivalers*, *Mowbrays*, and *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*; from whom it escheated to the Crown, and was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Edward Paget Esq;* whose Posterity sold it to *Barrow*. 3. *Bilting*, the Patrimony of a Family of that Surname, from whom it hath passed to the *Franklins*, and from them to the *Cowpers*. 4. *Perry-Court*, given to the College of this Place by Cardinal *Kemp*, and at the Dissolution seized on by King *Henry VIII.* who gave it to Mr. *John Buckler*, by whom it was sold to Sir *William Damsel*; whose Daughter and Heir marrying to one *Bursted*, it was sold to Mr. *Moile*, and is now in the Hands of the Earl of *Winchelsea*. 5. *Raymonds*, a Seat of a Family so called, and Stewards to the Abbey of *Battel*. It is probable that the *Raymonds* of *Essex*, *Norfolk*, and other Counties, are descended from them.

The Market is kept in this Town on Thursdays weekly, and the Fair upon *St. Gregory's Day*, *March 12.* yearly. The Church is dedicated to *St. Gregory* and *St. Martin*, and the Steeple, which was at the first building, a long Spire, was burnt by Lightning down to the Stone-work. In the Church is, or lately was, a Monument for *Thomas Kemp* and *Beatrice* his Wife, the Father and Mother of the Cardinal, which is near 300 Years old, and one for one *Andrew*, older.

In this Town the Popish Legend-writers tell us, there was a Well, into which God was moved to infuse a wonderful Virtue by the Prayers of a certain *Norman*, named *Eustace*, if we may believe *Roger Hoveden*, our Historian, who tells us, that by drinking thereof the Blind recovered their Sight, the Dumb their Speech, the Deaf their Hearing, and the Lame the Use of their Limbs; and adds, that a Woman possessed of the Devil, by sipping of it, vomited two Toads, which were immediately transformed, first into huge black Dogs, and then into Ashes. Strange and ridiculous Stories, and yet as easily believed by the credulous People, as invented by seducing Priests! About this Town Northward is

*Boughton-Aluph*, or *Alulph*, which derives its Name from one *Alulphus*, a *Saxon*, who had the Jurisdiction of it in the *Saxon* Times, before the Conquest; but after the Conquest it belonged to the *Burghersts*, vulgarly called *Burwash*, *Robert de Burgherst* being one of those who accompanied King *Edward I.* in his Successful Expedition into *Scotland*. His Son *Stephen* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor of King *Edward II.* which his Son got renewed. *Bartholomew*, Lord *Burgherst*, his Grandson, obtain'd the like Charter for all his Lands. He was a Person of great Eminency, for he was one to whom the Conduct of the Army, at the Battel of *Cressy*, was committed, by King *Edward III.* and was summoned to sit in Parliament as a Baron, 21 *Edward III.* His Son *Bartholomew* was Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, and was frequently summoned to sit in Parliament; but he, 43 *Edward III.* sold it to Sir *Walter Paveley*; from whom it passed thro' the Hands of Sir *Thomas Trivet*, *Lewis Clifford*, and *William Wenlock*, to *Richard Beauchamp*.



champ, Baron of *Abergaveney*, whose Granddaughter translated it to *Edward Nevil* by Marriage, by whom it was sold to *Sir Thomas Moyle*, who gave it with his Daughter to *Sir Thomas Finch*, the Ancestor of the Earl of *Winchelsea*.

In this Parish there are divers lesser Manors, viz. 1. *Ulley* and *Potbery*, held of the Crown in Grand-Serjeanty to be the King's Fore-Footman, when he went into *Gascony*. They were afterwards the Demesne of the *Criels*, from whom they have passed thro' the Hands of the *Rokestleys*, *Poynings*, the Earls of *Northumberland*, &c to *Sir Thomas Moyle*, by whose Coheir they came to *Sir Thomas Finch*. 2. *Buckwell*, the Seat of the *Bekewells*; from whom it was conveyed to the *Wodes*, who sold it to the *Moyles*. 3. *Barton*, the Seat of Men of the same Name, who enjoyed it many Ages, till it was conveyed to Cardinal *Kemp*, who settled it on his new-built College, by whom it was held till the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry VIII.* who granted it to *Sir Thomas Moyle*. The Church here was dedicated to *All Saints*. Adjoining to this Place lies

*Godmersham*, which was given to the Monks of *Christ's Church, Canterbury*, by *Beornulphus*, King of the *Mercians*, *A. D.* 821, free, as *Adisham*, at the Request of Archbishop *Ulfred*, to supply that Convent with Food and Rayment; which Grant, Archbishop *Egelnoth*, who it seems had some Interest in the Place, did fully confirm in 1032. To these Donations, *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by a special Licence from King *Richard II.* added the Appropriation of the Rectory of *Godmersham*, to support and maintain the Fabrick of the said Monastery of *Christ's Church*. *Domesday-Book* says, that the Manor of *Godmersham* contained eight Plough-lands, and paid 30 *l* Rent a year to the Monastery for their Cloathing and Viſuals.

In this Parish there are three other small Manors, 1. *Tolands* and *Ford*, anciently the Inheritance of the *Valoigns*, a Family of Note in these Parts; for *Henry de Valoigns* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 14 *Edward III.* His Son, *Stephen de Valoigns*, whose Seat was *Gore-Court* in *Otham*, was one of the Conservators of the Peace for this County,

29 & 30 *Edward III.* *Waretius de Valoigns*, who was the elder Brother, had these Manors for his Inheritance; but leaving only Daughters, they passed to *Richard Austine* by Marriage of one of them; and he sold them to *Broadnix*, in whose Family they lately were. 2. *Egerton*, the Demesne of the Family of *Valence*, who were Earls of *Pembroke*; which Family concluding in the female Issue, *Joan de Valence* translated it by Marriage to *John Comin*, Earl of *Badzenoth* in *Scotland*, whose Daughter and sole Heir carried it by Marriage to *David Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*, whose Son gave it his Kinsman *Sir Henry Hills*, whose Posterity held it for many Successions; but at length sold it to *Scot*, whose Heir general, *Mrs. Dorothy Scot*, translated it to *Mr. Daniel Gotherſon*.

*Godmersham*, as the Record of *Christ's Church* inform us, had the Grant of a Market to be kept weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly upon the Thursday and Friday in *Easter-week*, obtained by the Prior of *Christ's Church*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, and in it lies *Gilbert Hills* buried, with his Pourtraiture in Armour, which shews him to be a Person of Eminency in that Age, and from him and *Sir Henry* proceeded many worthy Men. To this Place joins

*Moldash*, and is a Branch of the Manor of *Chilham*; but there are two Manors in this Parish independant on it, viz. 1. *Flemings*, alias *Bowers*, so called, because it was the Demesnes of the *Flemings* before the Conquest; from them it came to the *Treswenalls* in King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, who sold it to *Sir Thomas Moyle*, whose Posterity have conveyed it to *Mr. Chapman*, the present Owner. 2. *Witherling*, the Mansion of a Family of that Name, who held it many Years, till *Joan Witherling* sold it to *William Keneworth*, whose Son alienated it to *Mr. Moyle*, 4 *Henry VIII.* and he to *Hamo Vidian*, whose Descendant remains in *Moldash*. In

*Chilham*, or *Julham*, the Place where *Julius Caesar* (as is the current Report among the Inhabitants, who as *Mr. Camden* thinks have Truth of their Side) encamped in his second Expedition into *Britain*, from whence it was called *Julham*, i. e. *Julius's Station* or House; for *Caesar* himself tells us, that af-



ter he had marched by Night twelve Miles from the Shore, he first encountred the *Britains* upon a River, and after he had beat them into a Wood, encamped there. Here the *Britains* cut down a great Number of the Trees, and posted themselves in a Place wonderfully fortified both by Nature and Art. Now this Place is exactly twelve Miles from the Sea-coast, nor is there any River between, so that his first March must be hither; and here he encamped ten Days, till he had refitted his Fleet, very much shattered in his Passage, and got it to the Shore. Below this Town there is a green Barrow, said to be the Burying-place of one *Jul-Laber*, many Years ago, thought by some to be a Giant, and others a Witch; but Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion that *Laberius Durus*, the Tribune, slain by the *Britains* in the March of the *Romans* from the Camp above-mention'd, was buried here, and from him the Barrow is called *Jul Laber*.

The Author of the Additions to Mr. *Cambden* will not allow of his Opinion, either about *Julius Caesar's* fighting the *Britains*, or encamping in this Place; and his Reason is, because *Julius Caesar* himself says, that the Place of his first fighting was but twelve Roman Miles from the Place where he first landed, whereas *Chilham* is many more, whether we believe that he landed at *Deal* or *Pepperness*; but he joins with him in his Opinion about the Barrow, that it is *Laberius Durus's* Grave; and if Mr. *Cambden* be exact in his twelve Miles (as he says he is) this Correction is needless.

King *Lucius* is said after this to have built him a Palace here, and resided therein some Time, as we may suppose the *British* Kings after him did upon Occasions; but the *Saxons*, after their coming, soon deprived them of it, and it became the Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, of whom *Withred* made it his Habitation usually. When the *Danes* troubled *England* with their frequent IncurSIONS, it was made a Fort; but being greatly shattered in the violent Struggles between *Edmund Ironside* and *Canute the Dane*, for the Kingdom, the Composition between them, settled the Peace so firmly, that it never was repaired, but lay desolate till the Conquest. *William* the Conqueror found it in

that Condition, and gave it to one *Fulbert*, under the Notion of a whole Knight's Fee, for his Assistance and Conjunction with *John*, Lord *Fiennes*, in guarding *Dover-Castle*. There were seven other Captains who had Lands given them to hold by the said Tenure. *Fulbert* rebuilt the Castle, and took upon him the Name of *Dover* from that eminent Employment conferred on him, whereas his Name was *Lucy*. His Posterity inherited this Manor till Issue male failing, *Rose de Dover*, or *Lucy*, matched with *Richard*, the natural Son of King *John*, and brought him this Inheritance, which by one of her two Daughters and Heirs was further translated to *David de Strabolgy*, Earl of *Atkol*, whose Son *John* being very forward and furious in his Hostilities against King *Edw. I.* in his Wars with *Scotland*, was taken Captive, and hanged on a Gibbet fifty Foot high, his Head cut off, Body burnt, and Estate confiscated, and rested in the Crown, till King *Edward II.* Reg. 5. granted the Castle and Manor of *Chilham* to *Bartholomew* Lord *Badelesmer*, who forfeiting it for his Treason, as is above-mention'd, it came to the Crown again, and was given to *David Strabolgy*, the Grandson of the former *David*, for Life, which expiring 3 *Edward III.* that King granted it by Patent to the Son of the late Lord *Badelesmer*, of the same Name, who left it to his Son *Giles*; but he dying without Children, his Sisters were his Heirs; one of which marrying to the Lord *Ross* of *Hamlake*, transferred this Manor and Castle to his Family; but his Son, *John*, Lord *Ross*, asserting the Cause of the House of *Lancaster* against King *Edward IV.* was taken by the Favourers of the House of *York*, and beheaded at *Newcastle*, and his Estate forfeited to the Crown, in which it lodged, till King *Henry VIII.* granted it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whose Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, sold it to Sir *Thomas Kemp*, by whose Grand-daughter it was transferred to Sir *Dudley Diggs*, Master of the Rolls in 1636, in whose Posterity it still remaineth. It is probable that the *Romans* built something here, because, when Sir *Dudley Diggs* removed the Ruins of the old Castle, and digged for a Foundation for the noble Building, which he erected in its Place; there was a Basis of a more ancient Edifice discovered,



covered, and many Vessels of the *Roman* ancient Mode found ; besides, the Keeper of that Part of the Castle, which is yet preserved, hath a Senate-house adorned and furnished with Seats round about, made out of a very durable Stone.

In this Parish are divers other Manors, anciently the Possessions of good Families ; as, 1. *Easture*, the Seat of Persons of that Name, from whom it passed to the *Apulderfields*, *Ideleghs*, *Ellendens*, *Thwaites*, and *Mortons*, for want of male Heirs in most of them, and was lastly sold to *John Finch*, Baron of *Fordwich*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1640. 2. *Youngs*, the Estate of Men of that Name ; from whom it is come thro' the *Beverleys*, *Barleys*, *Fleets*, and *Shepherds*, to the Family of *Sir Dudley Diggs*. 3. *Danecourt*, the Inheritance of *Thomas de Garwinton*, of *Welle* in *Littlebourne* ; whose Family held it till the Reign of King *Henry IV.* when it passed by the female Heir to *Richard Haute*, and so from him to *William Isaac* ; whose Descendant sold it to *Hales*, and his Heirs to *Spracklin*, descended of the *Spracklins* of *St. Lawrence* in *Thanet*. 4. *Oldwives-Leas*, or *Oldwood-Leas*, which is the proper Name ; the Inheritance of the Family of the *Oldwoods*, whose Daughter and Heir brought it to the *Pains*, and his to *Mr. Cob* of *Fever-sham*.

This Town, by the Interest and Procurement of *Alexander de Baliol*, who was summoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord of *Chilham*, and *Isabel* his Wife, had a Grant of a Market, to be held weekly on Tuesday, and a Fair yearly for three Days, viz. on the Vigil and Day of our Lady's Assumption, and the Day after, 19 *Edw. I.* which Grant was renewed and confirmed by *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bedelesmer*, 19 *Edward II.* but it seems that both these Grants have been discontinued ; for there is no Market in this Town, nor has been for many Years, and the Fair is kept here upon *St. Simon and Jude's Day*, *Octob. 28.*

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and the Patronage belonged anciently to the Priory of *Throwleigh* ; which being an Alien Priory, was dissolved by King *Henry V.* and the Revenues given to the Abbey of *Shene*, which was of his Erection. On the West of *Wye* lies

*Challock*, the Manor of the *Apulderfields*, who in ancient Time had their Seat here, and were many of them Men of Note ; for *Henry de Apulderfield* obtained a Grant for a Market, and a Fair upon this his Manor, 38 *Henry III.* *Thomas Apulderfield*, *Henry* and *William*, were Knights of the Shire for this County, and served in Parliament 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 43 *Edward III.* and *Henry*, the Grandchild, was High Sheriff for this County, 50 *Edward III.* and kept his Shrievalty in this Place. There is still a Remembrance of this ancient Family in the Earl of *Winchelsea's* upper Park, called *Apulderfield's Garden*, where it is supposed their House stood ; tho' it is very hard now to find any Remains of it. From this Family it passed to the *Hautes*, and from them to *Richard*, Lord *Poynings*, whose Daughter removed it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, by Marriage, in which Family it remained some Time, and then was conveyed to *Sir Thomas Cheyney* and others, who sold it to *Sir Christopher Hales*, whose Son passed it to *Sir Thomas Moyle*, and by his Daughter it is come into the Earl of *Winchelsea's* Family.

*Loringdon* and *Dean* are Places of some Note in this Parish, being anciently possessed the one by the Family of the *Lourdingdens*, or *Loringdens*, of which the Name of *Loringdens Forestal*, in this Parish, is a Memorial, and the other by the Family of *At-Dean*, or *A. Dean*, both in the later Times, come into the Possession of the *Cadmans*, a Family of good Repute in these Parts, till ending in a Daughter, these Manors passed by Marriage to the *Plomers*, who sold them to the *Pierces*, in which Family they lately were.

The Church of this Parish was dedicated to *St. Cosmus* and *Damianus* ; and being, thro' Age, almost ruined, was re-edified by the *Apulderfields*, as the Glass Windows and Stone-work in divers Places, having their Arms, a voided Cross, pictured and engraven on them, do sufficiently prove. This Living here being a Vicarage, and the great Tithes appropriated to the See of *Canterbury*, Archbishop *Juxon*, in Pursuance of King *Charles II.*'s Directions, for the Augmentation of such Vicarages and Curacies, as had not a sufficient Maintenance for a



Minister, added 10 *l* per Annum, to the Vicar's Income for ever, of the great Tithes. Here is also kept a Fair yearly, upon the Day of St. Cosmus and Damianus, which is on September the 27th. Bordering upon this Place Westward is

*Charing*, or *Cering*, which belonged anciently to *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury*, but was taken away from the Monks there by King *Offa*, when *Janibert* was Archbishop, and remained some Time in the Hands of the *Mercian* Kings, till Archbishop *Athelard* persuaded King *Kenulf* to restore it. A. D. 799. In the Time of *Edward* the Confessor it was reckoned eight Sullings, or Plough-lands; but in the 20th Year of *William* the Conqueror, it was rated in *Domesday Book* at seven Sullings only, because one Plough-land was laid into his Demesne. In the *Notitia* of the Archbishops, and the Cathedral's Lands, taken about the Time of the Conquest, it is called, *Proprium Manerium Archiepiscopi*, because it was held by him as in ancient Demesne, (i. e. as Land possessed by them long before the Conquest) and he had a Manor-house, or Palace there. It continued in the Possession of the Archbishops, for many Ages after, and Archbishop *Morton* much repaired the Palace; but Archbishop *Cranmer* exchanged this Manor with King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29. and the Dean and Chapter the Parsonage with King *Edward VI.* by which Means the Fee simple of both became settled in the Crown, and is now comprehended in the Royal Revenue.

Places of secular Interest in this Parish are several; as, 1. *Pet* and *New court*, so called from the ancient Lords of it, so named; from whom they passed by the *Hatches*, *Atwaters* and *Warhams*, to the *Honywoods*, now Lords of them. 2. *Stilley*, the Possessions of the *Frenes*, who paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of the Sister of King *Henry III.* From them it came to the *Brockhulls*, who paid an Aid for it at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight. They held it many Years, but at length sold it to the *Darrels*, as they did also. 3. *Newland*, another Manor in *Charing*, having anciently Owners of the same Name. 4. *Wickins*, the Patrimony of the *Brents*, a rich and ancient Family in these Parts, who paid Aid for

these Lands, 20 *Edward III.* and held it till the female Heir brought it to the *Derings* by Marriage, who now are, or late were the Lords of it. 5. *Everfley*, the Estate of *Brian de Everfley*, an eminent Person in King *Henry III.* and King *Edward I.*'s Days, and a Benefactor to the Abbey of *Feversham*. From him it passed to the *Peiferers*, *St. Legers* and *Auchers*, and is now the Estate of *Sir George Sonds*. 6. *Tremhatch*, the Patrimony of the *Barhams*, who held it many Descents; but at length sold it to *John Haut*, from whom, by the *Malmains*, *Goldwells* and *Gaunts*, it is transferred to Mr *Tho. Carlisle*. 7. *Broughton*, which had anciently Lords of the same Name, who flourished here many Years, and then alienated it to *Paunsherst*, whose Daughter and Heir brought it to *Pain*, who sold it to *Withick*. 8. *Acton*, the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of the *Beaufits*, who held it till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* when by a Daughter it became the Estate of *Robert Arnold*, whose Son sold it to *Sir Anthony Sonds*; from whom it passed to *Hutchins*, and from him to *Godden*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* *Hugh Brent* Esq; built the Belfree in the Time of King *Edward IV.* with Stone, which was before erected with Wood, and his Arms are still remaining carved on the Stones. *Amy Brent* also built a Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel. In it are divers Monuments of the *Brents*; but most of them so much defaced by a Fire that happened in it in the Year 1590, that the Inscriptions are not legible; the Church and Chapel being also much impaired thereby; but the Manor and Mansion of the *Brents* being lodged in the Family of the *Deerings*, they have repaired both. In this Church was anciently a Chantry, founded by *Sir John Burley*, and from him called in After-times *Burley's Chantry*, for one Priest to pray for the Souls of *Sir John* and *Sir William Burley*, and the Descendants of that Family, who was to have a sufficient Maintenance out of the Demesne. At the Suppression the Revenue was seized and given to *Sir John Darel* of *Colehill*, whose Posterity do still enjoy it. The Living is a Vicarage, and the Parsonage belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, was exchanged with King *Ed-*  
ward



ward VI. for other Lands and Benefices. There are two Fairs kept yearly in this Parish, viz. upon St. George's Day, April 23, and St. Luke's, Octob. 18. South-West of Wye lies

*Eastwell*, which was anciently the Possession of a Family of that Surname; but after devolved upon the *Criols*, *Rokesleys*, *Poynings* and *Percies*, Earls of Northumberland, who sold it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney* and others, from whom it passed to Sir *Christopher Hales*, Attorney General to King *Henry VIII.* and Mr. *John Colepeper*, who married his Daughter to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, who built the greatest Part of that stupendous Fabrick, which is now the Seat of the Earl of *Winchelsea*, descended to the Family of the *Finches* by the Marriage of *Catharine*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Moyle*.

This Noble Family of *Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, are descended from *Henry Fitz-Herbert*, Chamberlain to King *Henry I.* whose Son *Herbert Fitz-Herbert* had two Wives, viz. *Lucy*, the Daughter of *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*, by whom he had *Peter Fitz-Herbert*, the Ancestor of the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*, and *Matilda*, by whom he had *Matthew Fitz-Herbert*, who was one of the Barons present at the compiling of *Magna Charta*, and making the Pacification between King *John* and his Barons at *Runny-Mead*. His Son *Matthew* was summoned as a Baron to the Parliament of *Tewksbury*. *Herbert Fitz-Herbert*, descended from this *Matthew*, purchased the Manor of *Finches* in *Lidde*; and being the entire Lord of it, he assumed his Surname from it; as was the Custom of many other Families in that Age, and hence it is, that his Son in a *Superseadeas* is called by the Name of *Finch*, which has continued in this Noble Family ever since. The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*. Near this Town is

*Westwell*, the Demesne of the Monks of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, given them for the Supply of their Diet; and tho' their Title was question'd upon a *Quo Warranto*, yet it was upon a solemn Decision affirmed and attested to be given them by the King's Predecessors, and confirmed to them, and so they quietly possessed it, till it was at the Suppression resigned to King *Henry VIII.*

It remained in the Crown some Years, and then was given to Sir *Nicholas Tufton*, of *Hothfield*. The Parsonage anciently belonged to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop in 1397, gave it to the Monks of *Christ's-Church*, to satisfy their great Expences, which they had been at in erecting the Body of the Cathedral, which *Simon Sudbury* had pulled down, but lived not to rebuild; and King *Henry IV.* in 1400, confirmed it to the Monks, but King *Henry VIII.* upon the Suppression, restored it to the Dean and Chapter.

There are several Manors in this Parish, exempt from the Church's Claim, viz. 1. *Ripley Court*, the Demesne of the *Riplies*, yet held of the Archbishop by Knights Service; and hence it is that *Richard de Ripley* is called in an old Deed, *Miles Archiepiscopi*. From this Family it passed to the *Brockhulls* and *Idens*; of which last was *John Iden*, a Justice of Peace, and *Alexander* his Son, who slew *Jack Cade*. From them it was alienated to the *Darels*, and by them to *Baker*. 2. *Diggs-Court*, the Mansion of the noble Family of the *Diggs*, who wrote themselves anciently sometimes *Barham*, and sometimes *Westwell*. The Female Heir of this Family brought it to the *Auchers*. 3. *Deans-Court*, the Lordship of the *Huffies* for many Generations, but sold by them at length to *Milan*. 4. *Nash-Court*, the Possession of a Family named *At-Ash*, and sometimes *Nash*, but alienated by them to *Hanekin*; from whom, by *Brockhul* and *Darel*, it is passed to *Sharp* of *Nin-house*, in *Great Chart*. 5. *Beamanston*, or *Bramston*, the Demesne anciently of *Thomas At-More*, who paid an Aid for it at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight, and after him, of *John Amias*, who sold it to *John Moyle*, the Father of Sir *Thomas*; by whose Daughter it passed to the *Finches*, now Earls of *Winchelsea*. 7. *Woditon*, or *Wolten*, the Inheritance of the Family of that Name, of good Note; from whom it passed to *John Hampton*, who sold it to *Richard Rasel*, in whose Family the Property lately was, or now is. The next Market-Town in this Lathe is

*Ashford*, or *Eshtisford*, i. e. the Ford over the River *Es*, which was the Manor and Inheritance of the eminent Family of the *Criols*, or *Keriells*, who changing it with *Re-*



ger de Leybourn, for his Manors of Stalton in Huntingdon, and Rumford in Essex, left it to Juliana his Daughter and Heir, who married William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon; but both of them dying without Heirs, it escheated to the Crown, and King Edward III. gave it to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen, Westminster; which King Richard confirmed and ratified, with all its ancient Franchises, and with it conveyed divers other Lands in Ashford; all which rested safe in the Cloister, till King Henry VIII. dissolved the Monasteries, when he took these Lands into his own Power, and granted them, with Westure, to Sir Anthony Aucher and John Polsted, who conveyed them to Sir Andrew Judde, whose Daughter brought them by Marriage to Sir Thomas Smith, from whom they descended to Philip, Viscount Strangford.

Repton, in this Parish, was the Seat of the ancient Family of the Valoigns, of whom, Rualonius de Valoigns was Sheriff of this County, in Henry II. and dwelt sometimes here, and sometimes at Tremworth. Marcus Valoign was last male Heir of this Family; who leaving only two Daughters, one of them matching with Sir Thomas Fogg, brought this Estate into his Family, in which it continued many Generations, till George Fogg sold it to Sir Michael Sonds; and he conveyed it to John Tuston Esq; in whose Family, now Earls of Thanet, the Inheritance remains. Merdal is another Manor in this Parish, anciently the Patrimony of the Corbies, as it continued, till a Daughter, matching to Sir Nicholas Wotton, twice Lord Mayor of London, brought it into his Family, in which it continued many Years, till it was at length sold to Sprats, and by him to Thomas, Earl of Winchelsea.

The Market, which was allowed by the Judges Itinerant to William Leybourn, 7 Edward I. is at this Day kept weekly on Saturdays in this Town; and there are two Fairs also kept yearly, viz. One upon St. John Port Latin, May 6. which was granted by King Edward IV. Reg. 5. to the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster, (whose the Manor of Ashford then was) and the other upon the Decollation of St. John Baptist, which is Aug. 29.

In this Town there is kept a Court of Record, upon every Tuesday three Weeks, for all Actions, in which the Debts, or Damages, exceed not twenty Marks. The Jurisdiction of which Court extendeth itself over all the Parish, except the Boroughs of Henwood and Rudlow. It is governed by a Constable of its own.

The Church, which standeth in the Town, was a collegiate Church, founded by Sir Robert Fogg, Lord of Repton, in this Parish. Sir John Fogg also Controller of the Household, and Privy Counsellor to King Edward IV. founded a College, consisting of a Prebendary, for the Head, and certain Priests and Choiristers for its Members. In the Church are buried several Knights and others of that Family, besides a Monument of near 350 Years old for the Countess of Arhol. In this Church was also a perpetual Chantry founded by William de Sodington, in a certain Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for which he had a Concession of King Edward III. Reg. 17. The Lands, which were tied to support it, lay in Ashford, Willisborough, Charing and Kennington, which, at the Suppression, were dispersed into many Hands.

The Villages of Note lying round about this Town are

Kennington, a Manor always belonging to the King, as the Name imports; as did also Kenisbrooke, another Manor in this Parish, which William the Conqueror annexed to his Royal Manor of Wye; and being looked upon as an Appendage of it, followed its Fate at the Dissolution, when it was taken from the Patrimony of Battel Abby. It rested in the Crown till Queen Elizabeth granted it to her Kinsman Henry Cary, Lord Huntingdon, whose Grandchild Henry, Earl of Devon, sold it to Sir The. Finch, in whose Family, now Earls of Winchelsea, it rests. Bibrooke is another Manor in this Parish, the Seat of the Family of Godwins, till the thirty-second of King Edward III. after which, the Belknaps had the Possession of it, till Robert Belknap, being attainted and banished, his Estate was granted to William Ellis, one of the Conservators of the Peace of this County, whose capital Seat was at Burton, or Burston, in this Parish; but it continued not long in his Family, being sold first to

Shelley,



*Shelley*, and then to *Hall*, whose Descendants now enjoy it.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and in it there are Monuments for one *Mr. Brent*, and one *Walkefley*, a Knight, very ancient.

*Willesborough* was Part of the Revenue of the noble and ancient Family of *Brents*, of which, *Falcatius de Brent* is a Person of great Note in our *English History*, for a perfect Courage and Magnanimity, tho' in his Youth he is said to have had some wild Sallies and Extravagancies. In his Family this Town remained for many Generations, but at length Issue male failing, *Margaret*, the female Heir, carried it by Marriage to *John Dering Esq*; whose Descendant, *Sir Robert Dering*, conveyed it to *Robert Scot*, of *Canterbury*, Esq; whose Posterity now enjoys it.

The Parish-Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and in it are some Monuments of Antiquity; one for *Mr. Barry*, (which is 250 Years old) and another for *Mr. Ellis*, very ancient.

*Sewington*, the Estate of the *Barries*, a Family of great Antiquity in these Parts. *Robert de Barry* is registred for one of those, who were engaged under *King Henry II.* in *Ireland*, where he was one of the first that could bring that wild People into Subjection; for which he got such Repute among the *Irish* themselves, that they gave him the Title of *Barrimore*, i. e. *The Great Barry*. *William de Barry*, this Man's Successor, was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assise* for this County, in the Reign of *King John*, and lived at the Moat in this Parish, where several of his Successors, who were Lieutenants of *Dover Castle*, and Conservators of the Peace in *Kent*, had their Residence; but at last, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Barry* carried this Manor to *Radcliff*, who not many Years after sold it to *Alcock*, whose Daughter, by her Marriage with *Mr. Bois*, has united it to his Demesne.

*Marsham* was long ago given by the *Saxon Earl Siward*, and *Maud* his Wife, to the Monks of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, for the Support of their Diet; which Donation was confirmed by the Royal Authority of *Edward the Confessor*, and

so remained among the Revenues of the Church, till the general Dissolution of the Abbies; and then being seized by *King Henry VIII.* he gave it, *Reg. 33.* to the then newly erected Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*.

*Quatherington*, or as it is vulgarly called *Quarington*, is a Manor of this Parish, anciently the Seat of the *Blechendens*, who flourished in the Reign of *King Edward I.* and resided here till *William Blechenden* marrying *Agnes*, the Daughter of *Mr. Godfrey of Aldington*, by whom he had that Manor, removed from hence to dwell there. From this Family *Quarington* was conveyed to the *Cleggates* of *Canterbury*, who alienated it to *Eastday* of *Salwood*, from whom it passed to the *Knatchbulls*, the Ancestors of that worthy and learned Knight *Sir Norton Knatchbull*, who cannot be mentioned without great Reverence to his Learning and Worth, shewed in his judicious Notes on the *New Testament*, and other Writings.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*.

*Kingsnoth* was anciently the Manor and Seat of a Family that bear the same Surname. *John Kingsnoth* flourished here in the Reign of *King Edward I.* but it seems that they alienated some Part of it to *Bartholomew, Lord Bedelesmer*; for upon his Attainder, some Part of it fell to the King, who having given it to *Sir Robert Belknap* the Judge, he purchased Part of *Kingsnoth*, and so had the Manor entire; but it was again divided soon after; for *Belknap* being attainted and banished, the whole Manor was forfeited to *King Richard II.* who gave it to *Sir Thomas Brown* of *Beckworth Castle* in *Surrey*, with a Charter to inclose a Park, and Liberty of a Free-warren in it, and a Licence to hold a Fair yearly on *Michaelmas-day*; but the principal Part was sold to *Cardinal Kemp*, who settled it upon his College at *Wye*, 28 *Henry VI.* to which it remained united, till *King Henry VIII.* took it away, and gave it to *Thomas, Lord Cromwell*, afterwards Earl of *Essex*; but he being attainted, it returned to the same King, who disposed of it, one Moiety to *Sir John Baker*, whose Successor sold it to *Mr. Powel* of *Ewberst* in *Sussex*, and the other Moiety remained in the Crown, till *Queen Elizabeth* granted it to her Kinsman *Henry Cary*, afterwards Lord



*Hunsdon*, whose Grandson *Henry*, Earl of *Dorset*, conveyed it to *Sir Thomas Finch*, whose Posterity, the Earls of *Winchelsea*, enjoy it.

In this Parish are two other Manors, worthy our Notice, viz. 1. *Munfildes*, originally the Seat of the *Clercs*, or *le Clercs*; which Family ended in *Susan le Clerc*, who marrying *Sir Simon Woodchurch*, annexed this Manor to his Patrimony; but he, to preserve the Name of *Clercs*, turned his Surname into it, and wrote himself *Clerc*, alias *Woodchurch*. His Posterity sold this Estate to *Tayler* of *Shadoxherst*, and his Successors to *Mr. Whitwick*. 2. *West-Halks*, the Demesne of the *Halks*, or *Hawks*, (for their Arms are a Fesse between three Falcons) a Family of Gentlemen of great Antiquity, who held it many Years; but at length sold it to *Tayler* of *Great Chart*, in whose Family it remained a good Time; but it was again sold to *Clerc*, and then to *Honywood* of *Charing*, whose Posterity enjoys it.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to *St. Michael*. The Parsonage of this Town was given in exchange with King *Henry VIII.* by Archbishop *Cranmer*, for other spiritual Promotions and Benefices, 31 *Henry VIII.*

*Brabourn* was the Inheritance in very ancient Times of a Lady called *Salburga*, who died about *A. D. 864*, and in her Will, gave to the Monastery of *St. Augustine*, near *Canterbury*, forty Measures of Malt, four Oxen, fifteen Rams, twenty Loaves; one Piss of Butter, one Piss of Cheese, four Loads of Wood, and twenty Hens yearly, out of her Manor of *Braberne*, upon Condition, that the Monks shall every Day sing for her Soul this Psalm, *Exaudiat te Dominus*, i. e. *The Lord hear thee*. In later Time, *Robert de Montferet* was Lord of it, whose Daughter *Adelia* carried it by Marriage into the Family of the *Veres*, as his Daughter did to the *Monchenseys*, and his to *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, whose Son *Aymer*, 6 *Edward II.* obtained a Charter to his Manor of *Braborn*, for a Market, Fair, and Free-warren; and these Privileges, *Infangtheof*, *Outfangtheof*, Toll and Theam, Pillory and Tumbrel, and *Liberum Namium*, i. e. Freedom to take Distresses; but he dying without Issue, it passed by his Sister to *John*

*Comin*, Earl of *Badzenoth*, and by his Daughter to *David de Strabolgy*, Earl of *Athol*; from whose Grandchild *David* it passed in like Manner to *Sir Thomas Piercy*, and from him to *Sir Hugh Halsbam* and *John Lewknor Esq*; who sold it to the *Scots*, in whom it is.

The other Manors in this Parish are, 1. *Bircholt*, which gives the Name to this Hundred, and was the Inheritance of an ancient Family of that Name, for *Stephen de Bircholt* paid an Aid for these Lands, at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight, 20 *Edward III.* but it was soon after alienated to *Richard Halk*, or *Hawke*, of *West Hawks* in *Kingsnoth*; in which Family it still remains. 2. *Heminge*, which was the Estate and Seat of a Family of the same Name, as it continued for above 300 Years, and then it was alienated to *Peter Nott*, in whose Family it has been above 160 Years, and so continues.

The Church stands in the Barony of *Bircholt*, and is dedicated to *St. Mary*. In it are several ancient Monuments for the Family of the *Scots*, one of whom was Controller of the King's Household to King *Edward IV.* and another was a Knight, buried above 350 Years since; others for *Sir Robert Gower* and one *Mr. Pasbley*, of a Family of Antiquity in *Suffex*. The Market and a Fair above-mention'd are wholly discontinued, and whether the Lord enjoys the Privileges we know not.

*Bethersden*, or *Beatriceden*, so called probably from *St. Beatrice*, to whom the Church is dedicated, and so imports the Valley of *St. Beatrice*. There are several Seats of Note in this Parish, viz. 1. *Bethersden Lovelace*, the ancient Possession of the Family of *Greenstedts*, vulgarly called *Greenstreet*; which falling into Decay, sold it to *Kinet*, and he soon after to *Lovelace*, whose Family living so long on it, built a good Seat, and was so eminent both in Civil and Military Affairs, that the precedent Owners are quite obscured by their Fame. The *Lovelaces* of *Bayford* in *Sedingbourn* and *Kingsdown*, as also the Lord *Lovelace*, late of *Hurley* in *Berkshire*, and other Gentlemen of that Name in the same County, are also descended from this Family, yet is this Estate alienated from them by Colonel *Richard Lovelace*, who passed away his



his Right in it to Mr. *Richard Hulse*, descended of the ancient Family of *Hulses* of *Norbury* and *Astley* in *Cheshire*. 2. *Surrenden*, or *Suthrinden*, the Seat for many Generations of a Family of that Name, who sold it to *Cardinal Kemp*, by whom it was settled on his College at *Wye*, and being taken away at the Suppression by King *Henry VIII.* was granted by that King to *Sir Maurice Dennis*, Captain of *Calais*, who alienated it to *Sir Anthony Aucher*, who soon after sold it to *Philip Chowte Esq;* Standard-bearer to that Prince at *Bulloign*, in which Family it has continu'd ever since, and by that Means acquired the Name of *Surrenden Chowte*. 3. *Frith*, the Estate of the *Mayneys*, who held it many Years; and one of them, viz. *John de Mayney*, by his last Will and Testament gave an Obit to this Church, to pray for his own Soul, and that of his Kinsman *Sir Walter Mayney*. From this Family it has passed by the *Darrels* and *Gibbons* to the *Chowtes* of *Surrenden*, the present Owners.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to *St. Beatrice*, as is above-said, and in it are the Arms of *Surrenden*, who dwelt here in the Reign of *Edward II.* In a peculiar Chancel on the North Side of this Church, belonging to the *Lovelaces*, there was a perpetual Chantry founded, 38 *Henry VI.* by *Richard Lovelace*, Mercer and Merchant Adventurer in *London*, a younger Son of this Family, which was confirmed by the Royal Authority of the same Prince. Near this Place lies

*Pluckley*, or *Pluckele*, a Manor originally belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, until *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of that See, granted it to *William*, the Brother of *John de Cobham*, to hold in Knights Service of him, and his Successors, (a Tenure usually granted in their Times by the Archbishops and other great Prelates) and therefore called *Miles Archiepiscopi*; but King *Edward I.* growing jealous of the Clergy's Power, who by such Donations obliged the Nobility and principal Gentry to their Service, caused the Statute *Quia emptores terrarum*, Reg. 21. to be made, which supercedes all new Creations of Manors. *William de Cobham* being thus settled in this Manor, did in Gratitude to the Donor change his Name to *Pluckley*. *Sir Richard Pluckley*, this

Man's Grandchild, founded the Parish-Church, and *William Pluckley* was the last Heir male of the Family, and so *Agnes*, his Daughter, carried it to *John Surrenden Esq;* as his and *Haut's* Daughter did to the *Derings*, (whose ancient Seat was at *Stamford*, by *Hithe*) in whose Family it now is; and who have raised an elegant Structure upon it, as eminent for Magnificence and Beauty, as Contrivance and Curiosity.

*Pevington* is now a Member of this Parish, but was formerly a Parish of it self, and had a Church dedicated to *St. Mary*. The *Pevingtons*, a knightly Family, who took their Name from it, were both Lords and Patrons of them. They held it many Years, and then by the female Heir it passed to the *Gobions*. She was a considerable Benefactress to the Monastery of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, in the Church of which she lies buried. She left only one Daughter, *Julian*, who being married to *William Brent*, 27 *Henry VI.* brought this Manor into that Family, where it remained for want of Heirs, and *Margaret Brent* translated it to Mr. *Dering* by Marriage, in whose Family it now is. *Malmains* is another Manor in this Parish, and was the Inheritance of an eminent Family of that Name, several of which were Knights of the Shire for this County, viz. *Nicholas de Malemans*, 3 *Edward I.* *John de Malemans*, 12 *Edward III.* From this Family it was sold to the *Derings*, in which it continues. *Shutland*, another Manor in this Parish, hath been the Patrimony of the *Betenhams* of *Cranbrooke* many hundred Years, and they still are Owners of it. *Stephen de Betenham*, of this Parish, was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assisæ* (an Office of great Importance in elder Times) in the Reign of King *John*.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and in it are several Tombs for the *Malemans*, of whom *Richard Malemans* (as the Date of the Tomb-stone shews) died in 1440. Adjoining to the Church is a Chapel, dedicated to our Lady, founded by *Richard Dering Esq;* in King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, and in it are several Monuments of the *Derings*, two of them near 200 Years old, and another of them about 160; besides others of a long Date. The Chapel of *Pevington* is quite ruined. Here is a



Fair kept yearly upon St. *Nicholas's* Day, which is *December 6*.

*Smarden*, a Manor anciently belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and being an eminent Part of his Spiritual Patrimony, *John Stratford*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, obtained a Grant of a Market to be kept here weekly, on Monday, 6 *Edward III.* but the Manor *Romden*, in this Parish, was a secular Estate, and belonged anciently to a Family named *Hengherst*; and in modern Times *Henherst*, who also had large Demesnes in *Wood Church*, *Stapleherst*, *Talding*, and other Places in this County. From this Family it passed by *Calch*, *Norton*, *Rogers* and *Drayner*, to Sir *Roger Manwood*, who sold it soon after to *Martin James Esq;* a Remembrancer in the Exchequer.

The Church in this Town is dedicated to St. *Michael*; and in it was, in Queen *Mary I's* Days, a Rood-loft, in which one *Drainer*, a Justice of Peace, to get some Advantage of his Neighbours, made nine Holes to look into the Church, and observe who did not conform to the Popish Ceremonies at Mass, that he might punish them; from whence he was called Justice *Nine-holes*. A Fair is kept yearly on *Michaelmas-day*, *September 29*.

*Apledbre* is another Town in this Lathe of *Seray*, lying on the South Side of this County, upon the Banks of the River *Rother*. In the Reign of King *Alfred*, a great Army of plundering *Danes*, under the Command of *Hastings* and *Guthram*, came into these Seas in 250 Ships. The first robbed the Coasts of *France*, and then landing in *England*, loaded with Spoils, surprized a small Castle at *Apultre*; which not being a sufficient Defence for them, they pulled it down, and raised a new one; but King *Alfred* suffered them not long to go on without Opposition, but coming down upon them with an Army, so fiercely attacked them, that he forced them to accept Conditions of Peace, and to depart his Country; tho' they were not careful to observe them, as may appear by their Attempts upon other Places afterwards; for in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, the Father of King *Edmund I. onfado*, they returned and

made this Country a Scene of their Cruelties and Devastations, burning the Castle here; but it was again rebuilt, and continued in the Number of the Castles and Fortresses of this County, (as appears by the Register) till the Year 1380, when the *French* invaded those Parts, and burnt it; but out of the Ruins, the Church was repaired, and, as some say, built, which is an Argument of its Magnificence and Strength.

A. D. 1031. This Manor was by a special Licence obtained of King *Canutus*, the *Dane*, and *Elgiwa*, his Queen, first, and then given by *Eadfin*, Bishop of St. *Martins*, near *Canterbury*, to the Prior and Monks of *Christ's Church*, *De cibo eorum*, i. e. For their Maintenance in Diet. Again, in 11 *Edward III.* there was another Licence granted to *John Stratford*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others, by a Royal Patent, *Obsternere quandam antiquam Trincheam, &c.* i. e. To stop up a certain Trench, or Chanel, which proceeds from an Arm of the Sea, called *Appledore*, (for then it seems that the Sea flowed up as far as this Town, tho' now it has quite left it) and leads to the Town of *Romney*. Thus was this Town included in the Ecclesiastical Patrimony, and so continued till the Resignation of the whole Revenue of *Christ's Church*, into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* soon after which, he settled this Manor by a new Grant upon the new erected Dean and Chapter of *Christ's Church*.

But notwithstanding this Ecclesiastical Revenue in *Apledbre*, there were several Manors, which were of secular Use, and Seats of good Gentlemen; as, 1. *Hornesplace*, the Patrimony of the Family of the *Hornes*, of which was *William Horne*, one of the Conservators of the Peace for this County, 1 *Richard II.* and *Michael Horne*, who was Sheriff for the same, 7 *Henry IV.* and kept his Shrievalty in this Town. *Anne Horne* was the last of the Name; and being sole Heir of this Estate, married *Benedict Guilford*, and transferred this Seat and Lordship to him; but he denying to take the Oath of Supremacy, (which then was first pressed upon *Romish* Recusants, 13 *Eliz.*) and to avoid it, flying into foreign Parts, fell under the Queen's Displeasure, and a *Præmunire* of the Law, and so his Estate was seized by the Crown, and



and shortly after given by the said Princess to her faithful Servant *George Chewte Esq*; in whose Posterity it yet continues.

2. *Dean Court*, the Seat and Estate of the Family of the *Aplehores*, till about the End of King *Edward III.*'s Reign, when it passed by the female Heir to *William Roper*, in whose Family it hath by an uninterrupted Succession continued, till it is now invested in *Henry Roper*, Lord *Tenham*.

3. *Frenchay*, a Manor that had for its Lords a Family of the same Name; but from the Reign of King *Edward III.* to the Days of King *Henry VIII.* the *Hawtes* have been the Proprietors; and then by a Daughter it passed to *Sir Thomas Wyat*, who forfeited it by his Rebellion in Queen *Mary's* Reign; but Queen *Elizabeth* restored it to his Family, of which *Sir Francis Wyat* passed it away to Mr. *Lloyd*, who sold it to *Sir Edward Hales* of *Tunstall*.

This Town had anciently a Market granted to it by King *Edward III.* Reg. 32. to be kept weekly on but it is lost by long Disuse and Intermision, but observed yearly upon St. *Barnabas's* Day, June 11. Here is also a Court Leet, which extends it self over two Boroughs, viz. *Town-borough* and *Hoth-borough*, and the Bourseholders are there chosen.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

The most considerable Villages about this Town are these,

*Kenardington*, or *Kenarton*, a Place not very healthful in its Situation, yet hath had Owners and Lords of great Honour and Esteem. *William de Normannia* held it in the Reign of King *John*, and his Son *Thomas de Normannia*, or as he was written *Normanvil*, succeeded him; but he leaving a Daughter for his sole Heir, it passed in Marriage with the Manor of *Cockride* to *Sir William de Basing*, and became Part of his Inheritance. He was one of the Knights that attended King *Edward I.* when he attempted the Conquest of *Scotland*. Of this Family were *William Basing*, who was Sheriff of the County, 8 *Edward II.* and dying in his Shrievalty, *Margaret*, his Widow, accounted for the Profits, and *Sir Thomas de Basing*, who paid Aid for it, as a whole Knight's Fee, at

the making the *Black Prince* Knight. It continued many Successions in this Family, but was at length translated by the Female Heir to *Sir Thomas Mackworth*. These *Basings* came hither from *London*, where *Solomon de Basing* had been Sheriff, and *Adam de Basing*, Lord Mayor, *Basing-hall*, and the Street adjoining, owes the Name and Foundation to this Family. *Stow* says, they were Barons of this Realm. The *Mackworths*, after some continuance sold this Manor to the *Hornes* of *Horne-place* in *Aplemore*, Men of great Account in these Parts, for *Ralph de Horne* was one of the *Recognitores magnæ Assise* in King *John's* Reign, Officers like our Grand-Juries, &c. In this Family this Manor remain'd till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when *Bennet Horne*, the Heir general matched to Mr. *Gulford*, a *Roman-Catholick*, who flying with his Wife beyond the *Seas*, to avoid taking the Oath of Supremacy, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *Walter Moyle* of *Buckwell*.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and was much larger than now it is, as appears by the Foundation, which is still visible; for it was fired with Lightning about 160 Years since, and afterwards a much less Church was built out of the Materials by the Care, and chiefly at the Charge of Mr. *Horn*, then Lord of the Manor.

*Wood-church* was the Habitation and Estate of as ancient a Family as any in these Parts. *Roger de Woodchurch* appears in Deeds without Date, and *Sir Simon Woodchurch* accompanied King *Edward I.* in his Wars against *Scotland*; in which he so mauled the *Scots*, that he was called *Malleus Scotorum*; but in this *Sir Simon*, the Name tho' not the male Line, determined, for he marrying the Heiress of the Clercs of *Munfildes*, by which he brought a large Inheritance to his Seigniority at *Woodchurch*, his Heirs, in Gratitude, changed their Name to *le Clerc*, and so in all Deeds and Writings style themselves *Clerc*, alias *Woodchurch*. In this Family this Manor continued many hundred Years, but was at length sold by *Humphrey Clerc Esq*; in 1594, to *Walter Herlackenden Esq*; by whose Daughter and Heir it was translated to *Sir Edward Hales*.

The



The Manors of Note in this Parish are,  
 1. *Pleurinden*, the Seigniorship of the ancient and knightly Family of *Engham*, called in ancient Deeds and Monuments, *Edingham*, and sometimes *Hengham*. They flourished here in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and did not fail till *Vincent Engham Esq;* passed away this Estate to *Roger Twisden Esq;* in whose Grandson, Sir *Roger*, the Property is now fixed.  
 2. *Townland*, whose ancient Owners had that Surname, for *Ralph de la Thun*, died seized of this Manor, 3 *Henry III.* *John de Tunland* was his Successor, and a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Leeds*, to which he gave this Manor, 47 *Edward III.* where it remained till the Dissolution, and then was granted to *Thomas*, Lord *Cromwell*; and being by his Treason escheated to the Crown, was given to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations; from whom, by divers Sales, it is come to the *Shellys*.  
 3. *Henherst*, the Lordship of a Family so called, but written sometimes *Engberst*. Sir *Thomas Hengherst* was the last Heir male of this Family, and by his Daughter it passed to Mr. *Wise*, and by her Daughter to Mr. *Robert Masters*, Great Grandfather to Mr. *Masters*, of *Canterbury*.

*Henden* is an Appendage of *Wood church*, the Seat and Estate of the *Hendens*, of which Family was Sir *Edward Henden*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and for his Sagacity in finding out the deepest Mysteries of our Law, was called, *The Picklock of it*. Next to these, the ancient Proprietors of this Place were the Lords *Burgherst*, or *Burwash*, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, 18 *Edward III.* From them it passed to the *Capels*, of *Capels-Court* in *Ivy-Church*, where it remained for some Generations, and then by his Heirs Female was transferred to the *Harlakendens*, and from them to Sir *Edward Hales*, Knight and Baronet, Grandfather to Sir *Edward Hales* of *Tunstal*.

The Borough of *Harlackenden* lies in this Parish, and has been for many Hundred Years the Patrimonial Demesne of the Family of that Name, viz. from the Conquest to this Time. *Edinham* is another Hamlet of this Parish, and was anciently the Mansion of the *Enghams*, before they

transplanted themselves to *Singleton*, in *Great Chart*. This Family is very ancient, and had very large Possessions in *Romney Marsh*; in the Records of which they are written sometimes *Edingham*, and sometimes *Hengham*. It is probable, that *Ralph de Hengham*, the eminent Lord Chief Justice in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and Sir *Audomen*, or *Aumer de Engham*, Justice of *Chester*, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* were of his Family; and it is probable, that that *Audomen*, or *Odmer de Hengham*, who lies buried in *Christ's-Church*, *Canterbury*, and is there styled, *Audomarus Hengham*, Armiger, an honourable Title in those Days, was also of this Family. It was the Inheritance of this Family for many Generations, but at length vested in the *Barkers* by Purchase.

The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and hath a Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel, built by the *Harlakendens*, an ancient Family in this Parish, whose Seat is styled, *Old Harlakenden*, and was lately in the Possession of *Thomas Harlakenden*, the Heir and Owner of it. In this Chapel are the Monuments for *William Harlakenden Esq;* who died in 1081, in the Conqueror's Reign; and tho' the Character of the Inscription be modern, like that in Use in King *Henry IV.*'s Reign; yet it is said, that this Stone bears the same Date, as that at first laid on him; which being broken and defaced, was taken away, and graven with a more plain Letter, used in the Time, when it was put on *Margaret Harlakenden*, Daughter and Heir of *Guy Ellis*, who died in 1479. *Roger Harlackenden Esq;* who died in 1523, and *Martin Harlackenden Esq;* who died in 1584. In the same Chapel is the Tomb of Sir *Edward Waterhouse*, who died in 1591, and in the East Window of it are the Arms of Mr. *Ellis*. In the North Wall of the great Chancel of this Church is a Monument for *Thomas Harlackenden Esq;* who was buried in 1554. In the East Window of the North Chancel, there are several Effigies of the Clerics, and in the North Window of the same Chancel is the Effigies of *William Harey*.

*Shadoxherst* was anciently the Inheritance of a Family called *Forstall*, or as we find it in ancient Deeds, *At-Forstal*. They held it to the Reign of King *Henry V.* when *Joan Forestall*,



*Forestall*, Reg. 3. sold it to *Stokys*, or *Stokes*, whose Posterity held it many Years; but at length alienated it to *Randolph*, from whom it passed to the *Taylors*, who now enjoy it. In this Parish are two Manors, worthy our Notice, viz. 1. *Criolls-Court*, the Seat of *Bertram de Criol*, whose Son *John de Criol's* Daughter transferred it to *Rokefley* and his Daughter to *Thomas de Poynings*, whose Son, *Sir Edward*, was the famous Person of that Name, who assisted King *Henry VII.* in that Victory of *Bosworth-field*; was chosen of that King's Privy Council, and subdued *James*, Lord *Audley*, and his *Cornish* Rebels. He died possessed of this Manor; but leaving no Heirs to claim his Estate, this Manor escheated to King *Henry VIII.* who gave it to *William Taylor*; from whose Successors it passed by the female Heirs to *Whitfield*, who sold it to *More*, and he to *Thomas Taylor Esq;* whose Posterity enjoy it.

*Mincing-Court*, as it is commonly called, but in old Records it is styled *Minikens Court*; is a Manor of this Parish, given in ancient Times to the Hospital of *St. Jacobs* in *Tanington*, near *Canterbury*, which was founded for the Maintenance of leprous Women, and confirmed by *Hubert Walter*, Lord *Chan*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and to this Convent did it belong to the Reign of King *Edward VI.* (having escaped his Father's Hands) by whom it was granted to *Robert Tatteshall Esq;* to hold of his Majesty's Manor of *East-Greenwich*, *tantum per fidelitatem servitii*. He sold it to *Sir Edward Wotton*, whose Successor, *Edward*, Lord *Wotton*, settled it on his Daughter *Katherine*, upon her Marriage with *Edward*, Lord *Stanhope*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who, with her Consent, hath alienated it to *Mr. Thomas Harfleet*, of *Canterbury*; in whose Family it lately was.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

*Werehorn* was anciently Part in the Jurisdiction of the Church, and Part the Demefne of Lay-Proprietors. That Moiety that belonged to the Church was given to the Monks of *Christ's Church* by *Elphegus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, A. C. 1010, and was appointed for their Cloathing. It was valued in *Domesday-Book* at one Plough-land, worth annually sixty Shillings, by the Name

of the Manor of *Werehome*. The Monks held it till King *Henry VIII.* obliged them to surrender it into his Hands, and it was a Part of the Revenue of the Crown, till King *James I.* Reg. 7. passed it by Grant to *Thomas Paget* and *Thomas Twisden*; which last caused it, in Opposition to the other Moiety, to be called *Werehorn-Twisden*; but they kept it not long, for they sold it to *Sir Thomas Tuston*, the Ancestor of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Thanet*, in whose Possession it now is.

The other Moiety, which had always Lay-Proprietors, belonged to the Family of *Bedford*, of whom was *Richard de Bedford*, who obtained, 52 *Henry III.* the Grant of a Market, to be kept in it weekly on *Tuesdays*, and a Fair of three Days Continuance, at the Feast of *St. Matthew*, which King *Edward I.* confirmed to him; but it did not long after this continue in this Family, for in the Reign of King *Edward II.* *Hugh de Windfore*, or *Windsor*, was in the Possession of it, and the *Morants* in the next Reign. *William Morant*, of this Family, was Sheriff of *Kent*, 12 *Edward III.* and *Sir Thomas Morant*, of *Morants Court* was his Heir, who left only a Daughter, by whose Marriage this Estate passed to *James Peckham*, of *Taldham*, Sheriff of *Kent*, 3 & 12 *Richard II.* whose Ancestor was *Hugh de Peckham*, Constable of *Rocheſter-Castle* in King *John's* Reign. It continued long in this Family; but at length being sold to *Ellis*, this Moiety was called *Werehorn Ellis*, and after a while was conveyed to *Sir Thomas Tuston*, and now is the Earl of *Thanet's* Estate.

There are other Manors in this Parish, which must not be passed over in Silence, viz. 1. *Tinton*, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Horton* near *Hythe*, and upon the Suppression became Part of the Demefnes of the Crown; but King *James I.* in the Beginning of his Reign, granted it to *Sir William Sidley*, of the Friery in *Alresford*, in whose Posterity it now rests. 2. *Capel*, the Estate and Seat of a Family of that Name, who had a large Estate in divers Parishes of *Kent*. *John de Capel*, who flourished in the Reign of *Henry III.* was an eminent Benefactor to the Convent in *Buxley*, where Part of his Estate lay; but this Family concluding in a female Heir. *Sir John*

*Orlanston*,



*Orlanston*, by Marriage with her, obtained this Manor, which by his Daughter was removed to *William Scot*; whose Heirs now enjoy it. 3. *Ham*, which gives Name to the Hundred, was anciently the Estate of the *Orlanstons*, who obtained a Charter of Free-warren for these Lands, and other Parts of his Estate. This Family possessed it for several Descents; but at length, by the female Heir, it came to the *Scots*, as above. 4. *Parkers*, a Manor of Lords, so called. They held it many Generations; but at length sold it to *Engham*, from whom, by divers Sales, it is transferred to *Kingsey*. 5. *Hampton Coclescomb*, the Possession of the *Hamptons*; who held it for many Successions, till by the female Heirs it was divided between *Dr. Radcliffe* and *Mr. Andrews*, who alienated their Parts to *Rolt* and *Merish* the one, and *Bridges* and *Philipson* the other.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Matthew*, on whose Day, (*viz.* Sept. 21.) one of the Fairs is kept, and the other on the Manor of *Ham*, upon the Invention of the Holy Cross, May 3. but the Market is quite discontinued.

The Isle of *Oxney*, lying just cross the River *Rother*, over-against *Apledore*. We shall make our Observations upon the most remarkable Places of it here. This Isle is an Hundred of it self, and hath these Towns included in it, *viz.*

*Wittersham* most anciently belonged to *Christ's Church, Canterbury*, to which Abbey it was given by *Eadsin*, Bishop of *St. Martins*, without *Canterbury*, A. D. 1032, with the Consent of King *Canutus*; but at the Suppression, King *Henry VIII.* seized it, and gave it to *Henry Crisp Esq;* whose Son *Nicholas* conveyed it to *James Hales*, and he to *Freak*, whose Descendant, *Sir Thomas Freak*, sold it to *Sir Thomas Bishop*, who gave it with his Daughter to *Mr. Alford*, in whose Family it is, or lately was.

*Palstre* is another Manor in this Parish, which, if ever it was given to *Christ's Church*, as *Mr. Kilbourn* assures us, was the Estate of *John de Palstre* in King *Edward III.*'s Days; and from that Family passed to the *Charles's* of *Addington*, who held it some Time; but after them it had many Lords, as *Suath*, *Wotton* and *Rudston*, before it came

to *Sir Edward Henden*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in whose Family it still remains.

*Owly* is another Manor in this Parish, anciently written *Oweley*; and having Owners of that Surname, from whom it was alienated to a Family of good Note, named *At-Odiarne*; but how long they had the Possession we find not. About the later End of King *Henry VIII.* *Meyney*, of *Biddenden*, was the Lord of it, and his Family enjoyed it a considerable Time; but at length *Sir John Meyney*, Knight and Baronet, conveyed it to *Peter Ricant Esq;* who alienated it to *Mr. Menel*, of *London*, whose Heirs are, or late were, the Proprietors of it.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, and was esteemed once Collegiate, because there stood a College by it before the Suppression, of which the Memory seems to be retained in the Manor-house, which is called, *The College of Wittersham*. In the East Window of the North Chancel of this Church, (commonly called *Acton Chancel*, but more truly *Palster Chancel*) is the Arms of *Mr. Watton*, sometimes Owner of that Manor; and in the first of the North Windows, in the same Chapel, is a Monument for one *Betlesden*, an ancient Family in these Parts; and at the Entrance into the same Chapel, out of the Church, is the Tomb of *At Odiarne*, some Time Owner of *Acton*, near 200 Years old.

A Fair is kept in this Parish yearly, upon the Feast of *St. Philip* and *St. Jacob*, May 1.

*Ebnay*, or *Ebeney*, was given to the Monks of *Christ's Church in Canterbury*, by King *Atulphus*, or *Aethelwoff*, A. D. 832, at the Intreaty and Instigation of *Ceolnoth*, the Archbishop, for the repairing of their Cloister and Cathedral, as the Record of it attests. At the Suppression, King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Sir Walter Henley*, Serjeant at Law, who dying without Issue male, this Manor passed in Marriage with his youngest Daughter to *Richard Covert Esq;* in whose Family it still remains.

*Woodrove* is a Manor in this Parish, and was anciently the Estate of the *Mockings*, who had a good Revenue in these Parts, and held it many Generations, till it was sold



old to the *Guldfords*, from whom it was transferred by Marriage to *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, who gave it in Dower with his Daughter *Mary*, to Sir *Henry Sidney*, the famous Deputy of *Ireland*; from whom it descended to his Grandchild *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, who alienated it to Sir *Edward Hendon*, whose Nephew sold it to Mr. *Austin*, of *Tenterden*, in which Family it is.

• *Brocket* is another Manor in *Ebwy*, the Demesne of a Family of the same Name; from whom it passed to the *Guldfords*, who held it many Successions; but at last, *John Guldford Esq*; sold it to Sir *John Hales*, a Baron of the Exchequer, in whose Descendant, Sir *John*, it remains.

The Parish Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, but was much larger than it is now, as the old Foundation, yet discernible, shews; for it was burnt down by Lightning about 160 Years since, and this Church is built upon Part of the Foundation.

*Stone* is a Manor anciently belonging to *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury*, and now to the Dean and Chapter. Near the Side of the Marsh here, at a Place called *Abdale*, (alias *Apdale*) are the Ruins of a great Structure of Stone, supposed by some to have been a Castle, but by others thought (and that more probably) to have been some Storehouses for Merchants, when the Sea came up near to it, as once it did in ancient Times. A Fair is kept here yearly upon *Ascension day*, which is always the Thursday seven-night before *Whitsunday*. About the Year 994 this Town was burnt and plundered by the *Danes*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and the Rectory was appropriated to the Abbey of St. *Augustine*, near *Canterbury*, in whose Presentation the Vicarage, which was endowed in the Time of *Simon Islip*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, April 29, 1360, was. Having thus surveyed *Aplemore*, and the adjoining Villages, and Isle of *Oxney*, we shall pass to

*Cranbrook*, another Market-Town in these South Parts of the Lathe of *Scray*, and very populous, in regard it was one of the first Places where the Cloth Manufacture was professed and practised, after it was brought into *England* by King *Edward III.* who allured the *Flemings*, by Rewards and

Immunities into this Nation, Reg. 10. to teach the *English* the Art of Weaving and making Cloth; which Trade, as it is at this Day the Staple Commodity of *England*, so is mightily improved in this Place; the most durable Cloths, with good Mixtures and perfect Colours, being made here. The Market is kept here weekly on Saturdays, and is the greatest in these Parts, and the Fairs yearly on *St. Dunstan's Day*, May 19, and on *Giles Abbot*, Sept. 1.

In this Parish are these Manors of Note, 1. *Sifingherst*, or more properly *Saxenherst*, so called probably from the *Saxons*, the Demesne of a Family of that Name, of which *John de Saxenherst* paid a Relief for his Estate here, at the Marriage of King *Henry III.*'s Sister. The Manors of *Copton* and *Sene* have always been united with this. The *Berhams* came at length to be Owners of this Manor, by the Marriage of the female Heir of the *Saxenhersts*; several of them were Men of Note. *Henry de Berham* paid Aid at the making the *Black Prince* Knight, for these and several other Lands in *Kent*, 2 *Edward III.* *Richard de Berham* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 44 *Edward III.* In this Family this Manor continued till the later End of King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, when it was Part of it sold to Mr. *Thomas Baker*, Father of Sir *John Baker*, Attorney General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Under-Treasurer in Queen *Mary's* Reign, who purchased the other Part, and built that magnificent Pile, which once charm'd the Eyes of Spectators. His lineal Heir, Sir *Baker Bart.* now inherits it.

2. *Glaftenbury*, the Mansion of the *Rokebursts*, or *Roberts*, (as they have written themselves for some Time) for many Generations.

3. *Courseborne*, the Habitation of the *Henleys*, and the Native Place of Sir *Walter Henley*, a Man of great Repute in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* This Family still enjoys it.

4. *Hartridge*, the Possession of a Family of that Name, of whom *Thomas Hartridge* was a Conservator of the Peace, 4 *Edward III.* when there were but eight of them in this County. The *Wilfords* succeeded them, and held it for divers Descents,



but at length sold it to Mr. Tindal, whose Posterity now dwell at *Sutton-valence*.

5. *Betenham*, the Seat and Inheritance of a Family of that Name, from whom by the female Heirs it came to the *Mores*, and from them to the *Roes*; from whom Sir *Thomas Roe*, Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor to King *Charles I.* was descended; but it is now the Possession of Mr. *Mansfield*.

6. *Plechenhurst*, a Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sharpeighs*, who lived here many Generations, and *Robert Sharpeigh* was a Justice of Peace in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* but now is the Estate of Mr. *Walter*.

7. *Buckhurst*, anciently the Seat of the *Hadloes*, and then of the *Buckhursts*; from whom it has passed to the *Drayners*, and is now the Estate of Mr. *Coackman*, whose Ancestors purchased it in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

8. There is also a Place called *Holden*, in this Parish, which with *Hawkeridge* hath had the *Holdens* for many Centuries its Proprietors, and is still the Patrimony of that Family.

A small Part of this Town was formerly paved, and the rest being very dirty and inconvenient for Passage (especially on Market-days) it was began to be paved all thro' in 1654, and was compleated in 1657; by which Means the Market is enlarged, to the great Advantage of the Town, and Benefit of the Country, as well as an Ornament to both.

The Parsonage was anciently appropriate, and belonged to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, till Archbishop *Cranmer* made over the same to King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. by a Grant enrolled in the Office of Augmentations, and then it was soon after given by that Prince to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Dunstan*, and in it there are several Monuments of the *Roberts*, Lords of *Glassenbury*, and the *Bakers* of *Sisingherst*. The Chancel of this Church was built by *Walter Roberts Esq;* whose Name remains in the East Window of the North Side of it. Upon the West Head of the Steeple there are the Arms of three Families, anciently eminent in this Parish, viz. *Berham*, the Owners of *Sisingherst*, *Bettenham*, the Lords of *Bettenham*, and *Wilford*, the Proprietors of *Hartridge*.

In *Milkehouse-street*, in this Parish, not long before the Suppression of the Abbies, was built a Chapel, and endowed by *John Lawless*, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity; but it was very short lived, for it fell with the rest of the religious Houses into King *Henry VIII's* Hands, who granted it to Sir *John Baker*, whose Successor, of the same Name, now enjoys it. There was also another Chapel at *Sisingherst*, founded and endowed by *John Saxenherst*; but after this Dissolution lay desolate, till Sir *John Baker* re-adified it, and by a Deed, delivered to *John Bancroft*, Bishop of *Oxford*, devoted to the Service of God, and the same Bishop dedicated it to St. *John* the Evangelist, as it had formerly been, by first making a Prayer at the Entrance into it, and then in the Seats, and at the Communion Table, to beseech God to accept it, as a Place of his Worship, and to hear the Prayers and Devotions there offered to him by his People. The Towns of Note about it are

*Biddenden*, the Estate of an old Family of that Name, who had their Seat there, but alienated it at length to the *Mayneys*, who flourished here a long Time, and were several of them Knights; but this Family decaying, Sir *Anthony Mayney*, Knight and Baronet, sold it to Sir *Edward Henden*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in whose Family it still remains. There are other Seats of Note in this Parish; as, 1. *Allards*, the Estate of a Family of that Name, of which, *Jervase Alarar*, or *Allard*, was Captain and Admiral of the Navy, set forth by the *Cinque-Ports*, 1 *Edward I.* but now by a female Heir it is become the Estate of Captain *Terry Aldersey*, or his Heirs.

2. *Castwifel*, the Inheritance of the *Moyles*, extracted from the *Moyls* of *Bodwin* in *Cornwall*, which it is probable they bought of the *Castwifels*. They were Men of Note; one a Judge, and several Knights; the last of whom, Sir *Thomas Moyle*, sold it to *Stephen Rogers Gent*, whose Descendant now holds it.

A Fair is here kept yearly upon the Feast of *Simon and Jude*, Octob. 28. and the Inhabitants have the Advantage of a Free-School, built by one of the *Mayneys*, about the Year 1522.

The Church is dedicated to *All Saints*, and the North Chancel of it is reputed to have  
anciently



anciently belonged to the Family of *Mayney*, Owners of an House in this Town, called, *The Place*, from whom it was sold to the *Hendens*, who claim the same Title to it. On the North Side of that Chancel is a Monument for *John Mayney Esq*; very ancient in Appearance, but without Date; and on the South Side of the same Chancel is another for another *John Mayney Esq*; who died when he was High Sheriff of this County, May 21, 1566. And near it one for Mr. *Wildegos*, who died Sept. 1, 1541. In the Middle of the great Chancel are Monuments for *Evernden*, *Allard*, and several *Randolphs*; and in the South Chancel are the Tombs of *Fleet*, *Boddenden* and *Seyllard*; and in the East Window of the same Chancel are the Arms of the *Moyles*, one of whom was a Justice of the Common Pleas. Near this Place is

*Tenterden*, or *Tenderden*, so called, as the Vulgar conjecture from the Tendernefs of the Soil adjacent to it; but in Truth the right Name is *Theinwarden*, i. e. the *Theins*, or *Thanesguard in the Valley*; for it is very probable that it was subject to the Dominion of the Governor of *Andredswalt*, (as the *Saxons*, or *Anderida*, as the *Romans* call it) which was a Castle standing upon *Reeding-Hill*, not far from this Place, in old Times of great Strength and Reputation, tho' now demolished by Time. It was incorporated most anciently by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*; afterwards they had another Charter granted them, by the Name of the Bailiff and Commonalty of the Town and Hundred of *Tenterden*, by King *Henry VI.* and lastly, Queen *Elizabeth* ordered them to be governed by a Mayor and Jurats, as it hath ever since continued. The Election of the Mayor is made yearly in the Town Hall, on the Day of the Decollation of *St. John the Baptist*, which is on *August 29.*

A Market is kept here weekly upon Friday, and a Fair yearly upon *St. Mark's Day*, April 25. The Free-School here was founded by one Mr. *Hayman*, the Ancestor of Sir *Peter Hayman*; and one *William Marshall*, Clerk, about 1521, gave ten Pounds per Annum, out of his Lands in this Parish, towards the Maintenance of a School-master.

There are sundry Seats in this Parish, which render it eminent; as, 1. *Heronden*, the Possessions of a Family of that Name, who had an Heron for their Arms. This Family sold Part of their Manor to Sir *John Baker*, whose Family now enjoys it, and kept the other Part longer; but at length sold another Part to Mr. *John Austin*, and a little after conveyed the rest to Mr. *Short*.

2. *Pittesden*, which gave Name to a Family so called; which ending in a Daughter, *Edward Guldford* obtained it by Marriage, and his Descendant sold it to Sir *John Baker Bart.* whose Gandson, of the same Name, parted with it to Mr. *Jasper Clayton*, of *London*, Mercer.

3. *Lights-Notinden*, and *East-Asherinden*, are two Manors, anciently belonging to a Chantry, founded by *John Light*, and the Priory of *Christ's-Church*; which, upon the Dissolution, were given to Sir *John Baker*, in whose Family they still remain.

4. *Finchden*, the Seat of a Family so called; one of whom, named *William Finchden*, was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the Time of King *Edward III.* They contracted their Name afterwards to *Finch*, but sold this Estate to Sir *Edward Hales*; in whose Posterity it remains.

5. *Elarinden*, Part of the Manor of *Frith*, in *Bethersden*. It was Part of the Seigniority of the *Mayneys*, till it was sold to the *Darrells*, in King *Henry VI.*'s Reign, and by them passed to Sir *John Hales*, a Baron of the Exchequer, in whose Family it still continues.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mildred*, and the Steeple is famous to a Proverb, that it was the Cause of *Godwin-Sands*, which is thus made out:

*Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, Father of King *Harold*, owned a great Quantity of low Ground, near the Isle of *Thanet*, which was defended from the Sea by a great Wall, that wanted continual Care to uphold. These Lands were afterwards given to the Monastery of *St. Augustine*, near *Canterbury*, who had the Rectory of *Tenterden*. The Abbot of this Monastery was eagerly building a Steeple at *Tenterden*, and neglected the Wall, by which their Possessions, near *Thanet*, called *Goodwin's-Lands*, were preserved; whereupon the Sea broke in, and



drowned the said Lands, leaving a light Sand upon it, dangerous to Sailers, which are at this Day called *Godwin Sands*; and so accidentally *Tenterden Steeple* was the Cause of *Godwin Sands*.

The Church anciently had an Altar in it, dedicated to *St John Baptist*. There are likewise in it divers Monuments of several ancient Families, which inhabited in the Manor-houses in this Parish; viz. for *Whitfield*, *Austin* and *Short*, *Philips* and *Curtis*. The Steeple is very lofty, and well built, and upon it was fixed a Beacon. In the Parish, at a Place called *Small Hithe*, is a Chapel still used and maintained; which, by Tradition is said to have been founded by one *Shepherd*. Adjoining to this Place is

*Rolvenden*, which is divided into several considerable Seats, or Manors, viz. 1. *Lambin*, alias *Halden*, so called from the ancient Owners: *Lambinus de Langham*, who paid for it as a whole Knight's Fee at the Marriage of *Isabel*, Sister of King *Henry III.* and the *Haldens*, who bought it of that Family in the Beginning of King *Henry III.* and held it till the Beginning of King *Henry IV.* when by an only Daughter and Heir it passed in Marriage with her to *John Guldeford Esq;* from whom it descended to *Sir Richard Guldeford*, who was knighted at *Milford Haven* by King *Henry VII.* and afterwards preferred to be one of that King's Privy-Council. He also subdued the Lord *Audley*, and his Cornish Rebels at *Deptford Bridge*, and there was by the same Prince created a Knight Banneret. His Son, *Henry Guldeford Esq;* commanded the Ship, called the *Regent*, in the Wars between *England* and *France*, 5 *Henry VIII.* and did many brave Acts there, which induced that King to create him Standard-Bearer of *England*, and carried it to *Terwin*. His Son, *Sir Edward Guldeford*, 15 *Henry VIII.* was knighted for his Service at the Siege of *Tournay*, and was Captain of the Horse, under the Duke of *Suffolk*, at the second Siege of *Terwin*, and not long after reduced *Boghan Castle*. He left no issue Male, and his only Daughter carried it in Marriage to the Duke of *Northumberland*, *John Dudley*; who forfeiting it to Queen *Mary I.* by his Rebellion, she gave it to *Sir John Baker*, her Attorney-General, whose Heirs enjoy it; but the Demesne was given to *Sir Henry Sidney*, whose Grandson *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, sold it to *Sir Thomas*

*Smith*, of *London*, whose Posterity enjoy it. There are twelve Dens, which hold of this Manor, and at the Court elect so many Beadles to gather the Quit-Rents, viz. *Midsel*, *Stallenden* and *Ramsden*, *West Bishoppenden*, *Folkinden*, *Holnherst*, *Edenherst*, *Ilchinden*, *Mensden*, *Trenchden*, *Smeeth* and *Pisenden*, lying in this, and the neighbouring Parishes.

2. *Casingham*, another Manor in this Parish, whose Owners bore the same Name, for *William de Casingham* paid for it and *Orlovindingen*, another inconsiderable Manor, annexed to it, the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, at the Marriage of *Isabel*, King *Henry III.*'s Sister. From his Family it passed to the *Moors*, in the Government of King *Henry IV.* and they held it till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and then it was passed to the *Gibbons*, from whom it is now come thro' the Hands of the *Hays*, of *Sussex*, the *Everindens* of *Biddenden*, and *Mils*, to *Muns*.

3. *Fresingham*, or *Frensham*, the Possession of a Family of that Name; for *John de Fresingham* paid the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee for it, at the Marriage of *Isabel*, King *Henry III.*'s Sister, and his Posterity enjoyed it till the later End of King *Edward III.* when it was purchased by the *Norwoods*, who held it till the Reign of King *Edward IV.* and then sold it to *Mr. Guldford*, in whose Family it continued, till King *James I.*'s Reign, and then was conveyed to *Mr. Fowle*, whose Son again alienated it to *Sir Edward Hales*, whose Posterity now have it.

4. *Hole*, whose Owners bore the same Name, for *Henry At-Hole*, in 1340, demises this Estate, by his Deed, to his two Sisters, *Honor* and *Alice*; but now it is the Property of the *Gibbons*, who have held it for many Generations; but how they obtained it, whether by Marriage, or Purchase, is not known.

5. *Fersham*, the Patrimony of *Sir John de Fersham*. His Successor, *Stephen de Fersham*, found a Man at Arms to guard the Coasts, which proves him a Man of Eminence. After this Family the *Guldefords* possessed it; and from them it passed to the Dukes of *Sussex*, who conveyed it to the *Bromfields*, then of *London*. Here are the Ruins of an ancient Stone Structure, yet visible, supposed to be the Chapel to the ancient Seat of this Manor.

The



The Church here is dedicated to St. Mary, and in the great Chancel there are five Windows, which have in them several Effigies, viz. The first Mr. Carew's, the second Mr. Guldeford's, and the third is so defaced, that it cannot be known whose it is, the fourth Mr. Aucher's, and the fifth Mr. Moor's; all great Owners in this Parish. The South Chancel of this Church was founded by Edward Guldeford Esq; upon the Day of Tiburtius and Valerianus, April 14, and dedicated to the Honour of St. Anne and St. Catherine, as appeared by a Writing engraven in Brass, fastened to the Wall, but lately taken away. Bordering upon this Parish is

Benenden, the Possession of Godric, a Saxon, as appears from *Domesday-Book*; which says, *In Benenden mansit Godricus, & tenet viginti Acras in Alodio suo*. It seems, that this Man had deserved so well of the Conqueror, that he was not made a Feudary to his Norman Lords, but enjoyed his Estate, free from all Services. His Posterity took the Name of *De Benenden*, and Roger *de Benenden* held a Knight's Fee in this Parish, 20 Edward III. but their Family at length ended in an Heir female, who marrying to Sir William Brenckley, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, brought this Manor into his Family, as his Heir general did not long after to the Mores, of More Court in Ivy-Church, who removed thereupon hither, and called the Manor-house, new built by them, *More-Court*. They lived here above an hundred Years, and then sold it to Mr. William Watts, whose Posterity now are Proprietors of it.

There are some other little Manors and Seats in this Parish, worthy our Observation, viz. 1. *Hempsted*, whose ancient Lords bore the same Name; but they sold it to Eckingham of *Suffex*, in the Beginning of King Edward III. who held it by the Payment of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee, Reg. 20. From them it passed to Judge Belknap, who being attainted, it escheated to the Crown; and King Richard gave it to William de Guldeford, Sheriff of Kent, Son of Henry de Guldeford, who was a great Benefactor to Taving Priory, 20 Edward III. He made it his Seat, and having much improved the Buildings, left it to his Posterity, who have resided in it ever since. Of this Family

there were several eminent Men, viz. Sir John Guldeford, Controuler of the Household to King Edward IV. His Son and Heir, Sir Richard Guldeford, made Knight of the Garter by King Henry VII. Sir Edward Guldeford, Marshal of *Callis*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Master of the Ordnance, Father to Jane, Dutcheß of *Northumberland*, who was Mother to the Earls of *Warwick* and *Leicester*. Sir Henry Guldeford made Knight of the Garter by King Henry VIII. and ennobled with a Canton of a Granado in his Arms, for his brave Achievements in *Spain*; and Edward Guldeford, who lived in great Esteem at Home, and was Knight of the Shire for this County, 13 Henry VI.

2. *Great Maytham*, the Propriety of the *Mailmains*, whose principal Seat was at *Mailmains* in *Stoke*, in the Hundred of *Heo*. From them it was alienated to the *Carews*, who held it many Successions; but it was at last conveyed to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, Earl of *Essex*, by whose Attainder it fell to the Crown, and King Henry VIII. gave it to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who sold it the same Year to Sir Walter Henley, of *Courseham*, the King's Serjeant at Law, who gave it with one of his Daughters to Thomas Colepeper, of *Bedgbury*, Esq; whose Heir forfeiting it to the Crown, King Charles I. gave it to Alderman Wright, of *London*, by one of whose Daughters and Heirs it passed by Marriage to Richard Cordall Esq;

3. *Lowden*, or *Little Maytham*, anciently the Estate of the *At-Leeze*, a wealthy Family in these Parts; for Sir Richard At-Leeze paid for four Knights Fees in this Parish and *Rolvenden*, 20 Edward III. From this Family it was removed, A D. 1403, to Thomas Aucher; in which Family it continued, till by a female Heir it passed in Marriage to Colepeper, of *Bedgbury*, whose Descendant, Sir John Colepeper, of *Losenham*, created Lord Colepeper at *Oxford*, alienated it to his Brother-in-Law Mr. More.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. George, and in it there is a Monument of the Guldefords of *Hempsted*, and not far from it another for Mr. More, some Time Lord of this Town. The Steeple stands at some Distance from the Church, and is of rare and remarkable Workmanship in the inside;



inside; the Foundation thereof is Stone, and all the rest of Timber of an exceeding great Bigness, very curiously compacted. It is very high, and has a long Spire or Shaft. Near the Manor-house of this Parish, at a Place called *Merry-tree*, is the highest Ground of any in this Part of the Weald of Kent. South-West of this Parish lies

*Sandhurst*, a Manor, granted by King *Offa*, A.D. 791, to *Christ's Church*, in *Canterbury*, with other Lands; but *Betherinden*, a Manor in this Parish, was always of a temporal Interest, and afforded a Seat and Surname to the Possessors of it, for *John Betherinden* died seized of it in the Reign of King *Edward III.* From this Family, by the female Heir, it passed to *Finch*, whose Descendant, after some Generations, sold it to the *Pelhams*, who alienated it, not long since, to *Mr. Fowle*, in whose Family it remains. Of the same Nature was *Adrinden*, whose Owners were of the same Name; but *Roger de Adrinden* leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir *Christian*, she passed it to *John Selbritten*, from whom it has gone thro' divers Hands, viz. *Bourn*, *Allard* and *Twisden*, to *Downton*; whose Descendant, *Mr. Richard Downton*, a Justice of Peace in *Middlesex*, was lately Proprietor of it.

*Cambden* is another Manor in this Parish, in Lay Hands, which was anciently the Estate of *Fulk de Ballard*, whose Posterity sold it to the *Whitfields*, descended of an ancient Family of that Name in *Cumberland*. *Sir Jonathan Whitfield* descended of these, being linked in with the Barons against King *Richard*, defended *Borough-bridge* against that Prince's Forces. It continued many Descents in this Family; but at length was, by the Marriage of the female Heir, *Mrs. Dorothy Whitfield*, brought into the Demesne of *John Fotherby Esq;*

Here is a Place in this Parish, tho' now of no Regard, which was anciently the Inheritance of the noble Family of the *Twisdens*, who lived here, when one of them wrote *De Denna fracta*, and from them it borrowed the Name of *Twisden-street*, or *Borough*, which it retains to this Day. The Name *Twisden*, in the original Saxon Language imports no more than a broken Valley, or Valley divided into two Parts.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, on whose Feast, which is *December 6.*

there is a Fair kept yearly in this Place. In the East Window of the North Chancel of this Church, there was the Picture and Arms of *Betherinden*, the Owner of the principal Seat in this Parish, called after his Name, but now *Sandhurst-place*; but they have been lately defaced.

*Hawkhurst* is the next Parish Westward, which, as it was made a Dependant of the Manor of *Wye*, and with it tied to hold of the Abbey of *Battel* in *Suffex*, so it still holds of the same, tho' the Abbey be suppressed; but while it was under the Jurisdiction of the Abbey, it obtained many Privileges of the Abbot and Convent; for *Odo*, and the Convent, by a Charter without Date, granted to the Owner of the Lands, and their Heirs, the Village of *Hawkhurst*, paying yearly ten Pounds, twenty Hens, and 250 Eggs. *Henry*, another Abbot, 14 *Edward I.* further granted them all the Tenements there, which they held of his Fee, with all the Gardens, Lands, Woods, Plains, Waters, &c. to hold freely and in Peace, paying yearly the aforesaid ten Pounds, twenty Hens, and 250 Eggs, yet reserving to himself Suit to his Court of *Wye*, by two Men every three Weeks. Afterwards this Abbot took into his Hands *Anglinge*, a Parcel of his Tenancy, but then abated them forty Shillings a-year in their Rents, and compounded for their Eggs and Hens at eight Shillings, and for the Suit of Court at six Shillings; and so the Rents paid after to the Abbey, and now to the Manor of *Wye*, are eight Pounds fourteen Shillings.

The Inhabitants here formerly kept a three Weeks Court, called *Shipmill*, or *Moor-house* Court, for all Matters under forty Shillings, and accordingly such a Court was there kept till the last Century, when it began to be discontinued. They had also a Power by the last Grant to have a Reeve of their own; and once a year they held a Court, wherein they apportioned the Rent, payable to the Abbey, and chose their Reeve; which Court is still kept about *Easter*, but about an 100 Years since, it took the Name of the Court-Baron of the Lord, and there they presented the Alterations of the Tenancies, and elected two Beadles to gather the Rents.

Upon



Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King *Henry VIII.* granted the Royalty and Rents of *Hawkhurst* to Sir *John Baker*, his Attorney-General, before-mention'd, who enjoyed them peaceably for his Life; but Queen *Elizabeth* granting the Manor of *Wye* to *Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunsdon*, there arose a Controversy between their Heirs, touching their several Royalties and Rents, which prov'd to be so tedious and vexatious, that Sir *Richard Baker*, 17 *Jac. I.* the Heir of Sir *John*, to purchase his Quiet, sold all his Right and Claim to the said Heir of the Lord *Hunsdon*, then *Henry*, Earl of *Dover*; and so the Lord of *Wye* is Owner of the Royalties and Rents of this Place, who is now the Earl of *Winchelsea*; his Ancestor, Sir *Thomas Finch*, having purchased it of the Earl.

This Parish is very populous, and one of the greatest in the County, having no Town in it, having had in the last Century, before the breaking out of the last Civil Wars, and breaking the Church in Pieces, 1400 Communicants; but now it is full of Poor. Here was anciently a Market (by the Grant of King *Edward I.* Reg. 5) kept weekly upon every Tuesday; but it has been long discontinued, and no Memory left of it, but a Place upon this Green, at the *Moor*, called the Market-place, and some old Shops standing about it. Here were also two Fairs kept yearly; the one upon St. *Lawrence's* Day, Aug. 10. to hold three Days, viz. the Vigil, Day and Morrow of that Feast, near the Church, but now this is kept only upon that Saint's Day; the other on St. *Valentine's* Day, Feb. 12. in the Field beyond *Moor house*; but this has been many Years discontinued. Here were also formerly five Crosses, or Watch-houses, and a Beacon; but they are all of them demolished but two, viz. *Highgate* and *Dipsden* Crosses. Here was a Mansion, or Manor, named *Congerhurst*, or *Congerherst*, the Seat and Estate of a Family of that Name, who held it many Generations, till *Mildred*, the Daughter of *Thomas Congerhurst*, matching with *Thomas Scot*, united this Manor to his Estate, which yet retains the Name of *Old Congherst*. The House is demolished, but the Mote and Manner of the Situation is still evident.

The Inhabitants of this Parish have had several Benefactors, who have given them Lands for pious and charitable Uses, viz. *Henry Parsons*, and *William*, his Son, bequeathed them a Messuage, and an Acre of Land, (of late called *Church-house*, and adjoining to the Church-yard) to employ the Rents of it upon the Repairs of the Church. Upon the said Land, there is also an Alms-house, and an House for a Sexton; *Thomas Iddenden* also gave several Messuages and Lands in *High-street* in this Parish, to be employed in pious Uses, and Trustees are appointed to order the Rents accordingly, by the Appointment of some Commissioners sent by King *James I.* The Parishioners also, 15 *Eliz.* purchased an Annuity of forty-three Shillings four Pence a-year, out of several Acres of Land of Mr. *Thomas Gibbon*, to be employed to uphold the Church in good Repair, which is accordingly done.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, and was founded by the Abbot of *Battel*, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* but the Curacy of the said Parish, tho' large, is very poor, not being above 24 *l. per Annum*, there never having been a Vicarage endowed, either by the Abbey, or *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, to whom the Parsonage, after the Dissolution, was given by King *Henry VIII.* tho' that Prince ordered, that a perpetual Vicar should be constituted. In the Church is a Monument of the Family of the *Boys*, and Mr. *John Roberts*, who died above 160 Years since, and was buried near the Reading Desk, with his Effigies in Brass upon it, taken away in the late Times. In the North Chancel are the Arms of the Abbey of *Battel*, Mr. *Etchingham*, *Passbley*, and *Congerst*, and in the North Window of the same, there are twelve Men and their Wives kneeling, with their Names under them formerly; but now most of them broken. We most probably suppose them the chief Inhabitants of this Parish, when the Church was built. In the great Window of the middle Chancel were the Effigies of the good Kings of *Israel*, and the Prophets of their Times; but they are now broken to Pieces. In the South Chancel was anciently the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and several Lights and Tapers; and over the North  
Porch



Porch is a Room (anciently called the Treasury) wherein are several ancient Writings concerning the Tenants of the twelve Dens, in and near this Parish, and concerning Lands and other Rights, belonging particularly to it. The Chest, in which the Writings are kept, had anciently three Locks, and the Door another, which were kept, one of them by one of the Churchwardens, and the other three by three Parishioners, Tenants to the Liberty of Wye. The Parishioners here have a Custom to pay the Parson yearly at Easter,

For Tithe Grass, at or near the Moor,  
if cut, or fed, 2 d. per Acre.

But in other Places of the Parish, no  
more than 1 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Acre.

For every ten Bushels of Apples, 1 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
per Acre.

For the Profit of a Milch-Cow, 1 d.  
per Annum.

And for a Calf,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Annum.

*Horsemanden*, the Patrimony of the *Rekeleys*, from whom it passed to the *Peynings*, *Darvill* and *Beswicks*, whose Heir general, Mrs. Mary Beswick, gave it by Will to Mr. Haughton.

The Manors of Note in this Parish are,  
1. *Grovekerst*, the Estate of one of that Name, who held it many Ages, but by the Heir female, married to *Richard Hextal*, it came into his Family, and in the same Manner went to Mr. *Whetenhall*, of *Great Peckham*, whose Posterity sold it to Mr. *Anstin*, in whose Family it now is.

2. *Lewis Hoath*, anciently the Estate of *John de Grovekerst*, who being a Priest in Orders, gave it by Will to the Abbey of *Begham*, which being suppressed, it became a Parcel of the Demesnes of the Crown, till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it *Anthony Brown*, Viscount *Montague*, who sold it to Mr. *Beswick*, whose Heiress gave it to Mr. *Haughton*.

*Newenden* was erected in the Place where the old Roman City, *Anderida*, called by the Britons, *Caer-Andred*, stood. Here was the Station of the Romans, under the Count, or Lord Warden of the Saxon Shore, called *Anderida*, and by the Saxons, *Andreds Ceaster*, and by it the great Wood,

which stretched from hence into *Hampshire*, eighty Miles, named *Andrews-Wald*, called by the Britons *Cord Andred*. Hither the River *Lymen*, long since called *Rother*, was navigable. It was in a flourishing Condition so long as the Romans remained in this Island; but after their Departure, it was ruin'd by the Saxons, for *Hengist* having obtain'd the Government of *Kent*, resolv'd to expel all the Britains, and to that End invited over great Numbers of his Countrymen, under *Ella*, out of *Germany*, to assist him, who accordingly being arrived, he attacked *Anderida*, but was vigorously opposed by the Britains for a good while, and at length took it with so great Loss, that being inflamed with Revenge, he put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and totally demolished the Town, in which ruinous Condition it lay, not taken Notice of a long Time.

King *Offa* was all this while Lord of it; and though the Place was only an Heap of Rubbish, made a Spectacle to inquisitive and curious Passengers, yet the Lands were thought a Gift of no small Value, and therefore he gave them with other Lands to the Archbishops and Monks of *Canterbury*, *ad Pascua Porcorum*, i. e. for Pannage for their Hogs; the huge Woods adjoining being very proper for that Use. In the Time of the Conqueror, the Archbishops and Monks of *Canterbury* held this Manor, as *Domesday Book* tells us, for one Sulling, or Ploughland, belonging to the Manor of *Saltwood*, and it was continued in the Patrimony of the Church, till the general Dissolution, when it was again annexed to the Revenues of the Crown, as we suppose it still continues.

There is a Manor in this Parish, called *Losenham*, so named, as we suppose, from the Loss it sustain'd by the Saxons, which was anciently the Seat of the *Auchers*, an eminent and numerous Family in this County, *Essex*, *Sussex*, and *Nottingham*: *Cept-Hall*, by *Epping* in *Essex*, was the Head of their Barony. It is probable that they are descended from *Aucherius* the Consul, or Alderman of *Kent*, who led the Power of this County against the *Danes*, and defeated them at *Richborough*, near *Sandwich*. In latter Reigns this Family merited well of the Crown,



Crown, and were as well rewarded. Henry II. gave William Fitz-Aucher the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee in Essex, called Lagfare: Richard Fitz-Aucher, his Grandchild, attended King Henry III. in his Expedition into Wales, Reg. 42. William Fitz-Aucher held the Manor of Bosham, in Sussex, by Grant from William the Conqueror, on Condition of paying an annual Rent into the Exchequer, of forty Pounds of tryed and weighed Silver. Henry Fitz-Aucher assisted King Edward I. at the Siege of Carlaverock in Scotland, and was knighted with others, for his good Behaviour there. Peter Aucher, or Auger, (as they are promiscuously written in old Records) was Valet to King Edward II. which Office was equivalent to the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber, as they are now called. Sundry of this Family have been Conservators of the Peace, and Commissioners for Taxes imposed by Parliament, and Sewers, in the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. This Manor was held by this Family many Generations; but at length by Anne, the Heir of John Aucher, passed by Marriage to Walter Colepeper, from whom the Lord Colepeper descended, in whose Family it is, or lately was.

In this Parish was the first House of Friars Carmelites in England, so called, because they came hither from Mount Carmel, in Palestine. Sir Thomas Aucher, or Fitz-Aucher, (and not Albuger, as Camden, and others from him, call him) built them a Seminary here, A. D. 1241, 26 Henry III. and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, from whom they were called the Brothers of the blessed Virgin Mary; upon which there soon sprang up a little Town, which, with respect to the ancient one, long ago demolished, was called Newenden, i. e. a new Town in a Valley. It seems, that these Friars deserved to bear the Name of the blessed Virgin so little, tho' Pope Urban gave it them, that some called them the Brothers of Mary, the Egyptian, an infamous Harlot. William Starnefield, their Prior, wrote a Book of the Original of these Orders and House, but it is lost. Near the Priory stood anciently a Castle, which was destroyed by the Danes, Anno 892; but there appears not so much as any Ruins of it now, yet the Memory of it may be perhaps preserved by a Place here called Castle-Tall.

The Church here is dedicated to St. Peter, but it is a mean Fabrick.

Hedcorn is remarkable for nothing but its Manors, and a Fair kept upon St. Peter's Day, June 29. The Manors are, 1. Mettenden, or Modenden, upon which, Sir Richard de Rokesley founded a Monastery for the Monks of the Order of Crouched, (or Crossed) Friars, so called, because they bore a Cross upon their upper Garment, in Token, that they were to fight for the Holy Cross against the Infidels. The Head of this Convent was called Minister, and the Brethren the Friars of St. Mary, for the Redemption of Captives, imprison'd by Infidels, for the Truth of Jesus Christ. They were much resorted to by the enchanted Vulgar, for some special Privileges which the Pope had endowed them with, viz. granting Pardons, and the like. It was involved in the common Ruin of Monasteries, being then valued at 60 l. 13 s. 0½. and was given by King Henry VIII. Reg. 36. to Sir Anthony Aucher, from whom, thro' the Hands of Sir Walter Henley, Mr. Colepeper, Mr. Saskvil and Franklyn, it came to Sir William Sydley, in whose Family it is.

2. Kent's Chauntry, so called from the Founder John Kent, who established it, and settled a large Demesne upon it, to support the Chauntry Priest that officiated in it; which upon the Suppression, 32 Hen. VIII. was bestowed by that Prince on Sir Anthony St. Leger, whose Son, Sir Warham St. Leger, sold it to Mr. Beresford of Westernham, from whom it has passed since to Mr. Southland, and by him to Mr. Belcher, late Minister of Uckham.

3. Kelsbam, the Seat of a Family of that Name. Once among the Prime Gentlemen of this County, bearing for their Arms, Sable, a Fess engrailed, Argent, between three Garbes, Or. One of them was painted in the Glass of the Church-Windows, with his Arms on his Tabard, tho' it is now quite demolished; but they have long since relinquished the Possession of this Manor, and it is now the Estate of Mr. Stringer, purchased by his Ancestors of the Johnsons.

4. Rishford was the Estate of a Family called Pend, 21 Edward III. who paid an Aid for it at the making of the Black Prince Knight, and their Name is still continued in



this Parish by the Lands, called *Pend*. They held this Manor many Generations, but it was at length alienated to a Family, called *Dominie*, alias *Fullaker*; whose Descendant passed it to Mr. *John Hulks*, of *Newenham*, whose Posterity are now Lords of it.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and is said to have been erected by one of the *Culpepers*, who were Lords of this Manor, and whose Monuments and Arms are in the South Wall of the same, and his Arms over the West Door of the Belfry there. In this Church, upon *Trinity Sunday*, the Monks acted a Comedy, to shew the Power of their Holy Water. They mustered themselves up in a most solemn Procession in their Copes and Vestments, with Pipes and Incense, and one of them was dressed up like the Devil, whose Part it was to rush upon the Company, and endeavour to take away the Cross from them, when a bold Man of the Company stepped out with the Holy Water-Pot and Stick, and with all his Might flung the Holy Water at him; at which the Devil starts back, and tho' he made divers other Attempts, yet always avoided the sprinkling of it; which was a Demonstration to the Vulgar, that the Devil could not endure Holy Water, and that by it they might be guarded from all his Assaults; which, if true, *St. Paul* needed not to have armed us so fully as he does, *Eph. 6. 11, 17.* against the Devil, when the Holy Water-brush would have done it easier, if not so well.

*Goudherst*, with the inherent Manor of *Bedgbury*, was the ancient Patrimony of the Family of the *Bedgburys*, who were of an high Extraction. *John de Bedgbury* paid an Aid for these Lands at the making the *Black Prince* a Knight, 20 *Edward III.* His Son's Daughter and Heir marrying with *Thomas Colepeper*, of *Bayhall* in *Pepenbury*, who was Sheriff of *Kent*, 18. *Richard II.* brought this Manor into his Family; in which it hath continued ever since.

The Manors of this Parish are, 1. *Combwell*, anciently a Priory of black Canons of *St. Augustine*, who had an obscure Cell here, founded by *Robert de Turnham*, and dedicated to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalene*, which King *Henry III.* confirmed, and granted the Fair upon her Day. This Priory, at

the Dissolution, was valued at 18*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* 4*per Annum.* King *Henry VIII.* at the Dissolution, gave it *Sir John Gage*, then a Justice of Peace both of *Sussex* and *Kent*, whose Successor sold it to *Colepeper*, who immediately passed it to Mr. *William Campion*, the Ancestor of *Sir William Campion*, who died in the Quarrel between King *Charles I.* and the Parliament, at the Siege of *Colchester* in *Essex*, in 1648; in whose Heir it is, or lately was.

2. *Finchcocks*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, who were in Possession of it, 40 *Henry III.* They alienated it to *Horden*, of *Horden*, of which Family was *Edward Horden*, Knight of the Green Cloth to King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary I.* and Queen *Elizabeth*. He left only two Daughters, by the eldest of whom this Estate was translated by Marriage to the *Bathursts*, of *Bathurst-street* of *Nordiam*, in which Family it now remains.

3. *Parinden*, the Demesne of a Family of that Name, whose Arms are registred among the *Arma Antiqua* of the Gentlemen of *Kent*, ordered to be brought in by King *Henry VI.* Reg. 29. the last of whom sold it to Mr. *Bathurst*.

4. *Twisden*, the Inderitance of a Family of that Name, both ancient and noble, who possessed it from 21 *Edward I.* to the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when it was by them conveyed to *Allen*, from whom it is since passed by *Windhill* and *Austin* to Mr. *Fowle*, a Child of the *Fowles* of *River Hall* in *Sussex*, in whose Family it still remains, or lately was.

5. *Shingley*, a Seigniory belonging to the Priory of *Leeds*; but, upon the Suppression, given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgesbury* Esq; Reg. 36. with all its Privileges, as to be Tithe-free, &c. but he soon alienated it to *Stephen* and *Thomas Darrel*, who also, not long after, sold it to Mr. *William Campion*, whose Son, *Sir William* above said, was slain at *Colchester*, and in his Family it now remains.

6. *Bonkinfield*, which belonged to the Chantry in *Goudherst*, which was founded by *Hamon de Crevequer*, and confirmed, with all its Franchises, by King *Edward III.* Reg. 41. The Dissolution brought this Manor into the Possession of the Crown, but King *Henry VIII.*



ry VIII. Reg. 31. granted it to *Paul Sidnore Esq;* who soon after sold it to *Sir John Gates*. He was engaged in the Designs of the Duke of *Somerset*, and being beheaded for High Treason on *Tower-Hill*, this Manor, with his other Estate, reverted to the Crown, and *Queen Elizabeth* gave it to *Katherine Tong*, who sold it soon after to *Mr. Calpeper* of *Bedgesbury*, whose Heir sold it to *Mr. Brewer*, who, or his Posterity, are the present Proprietors of it.

*Joan*, Widow of *Roger de Bedgesbury*, 3 *Richard II.* procured a weekly Market, to be kept in this Town on Wednesdays, which still continues. The Market was formerly in the flat Place of the Town, but was near seventy Years since removed to the Place where it is now kept, viz. the Top of the Hill adjoining to the Church-yard, as also a Fair to be holden yearly upon the Assumption of our Lady, *Aug. 15.* There is also another Fair held in this Parish at *Combwell* upon *St. Mary Magdalene's Day*, *July 22.* and the Day following, granted by King *Henry III.* as is above mentioned.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and was very large, standing upon an Hill, and having a very large and tall Spire, or Shaft; but upon Wednesday, *Aug. 23. 1637.* there happened a very fierce Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which set on Fire the Steeple, melted the five large Bells, and consumed all the Wood-work of the Steeple, which so shattered the Stone-work, that it was all forced to be pulled down, and the Church was very much impaired. A Collection was made by Brief in this and other Counties, and a Parish Rate made to repair both; but what thro' the Falsehood of the Collectors, and Disagreement of the Inhabitants, the Steeple was begun, but not finished; a small wooden Top being set on the Stone-work, and one great Bell put in it, as it now remains.

In the Church are certain Monuments for *John de Bedgesbury*, near 300 Years old, as also several Monuments of the *Colepepers*, who became Lords of that Manor by Marriage with the Heir, some 260 Years old; as also of *Campion* of *Combwell*; and in the East Wall of the North Chancel is a Monument for one *Mr Roberts*. Having thus surveyed the principal Market-Towns, and ad-

jacent Villages in this Lathe of *Scray*, we shall pass to

#### IV. The Lathe of *St. Augustine*, or *Hedelinth*.

THIS Lathe is bounded by the Downs, and *Goodwin Sands* on the East, by the Lath of *Shipway* on the South, by the Lathe of *Scray* on the West, and by the *German Ocean* on the North. The Towns and Villages of most Note in this Lathe are

*Canterbury*, the chief City of this Province, called by the *Britains*, *Caer Kent*, by the *Romans*, while they governed here, *Durovernum*, from the *British* Word *Durohern*, which signifies a swift River, because the River *Stour*, which rowls on with a rapid Course, runs thro' the City; but *Ptolomy* changes this Roman Name into *Darvernum* and *Bede* and others into *Dorobernia*, and by the *Saxons* (who called the County *Cant-zuap-lant*) *Cantopapa-byrig*, and *Cantopapa-pic*, i. e. *the Kentish-mens City*, or *Court*, or *Borough*, to which the modern Name *Cantuaris* in *Latin*, and *Cantwarabyrig*, in some Measure answer, tho' this later Name by Use is turned into *Canterbury*.

This City, if we may believe our Historians, is very ancient, being built by one *Rud-hardibras*, or *Lud Rudibras*, King of the *Britons* almost 903 Years before the Incarnation of Christ, and then called, (as *Henry of Huntingdon* tells us) *Caer Kent*, i. e. *the chief City of Kent*; but however that be, it is probable that the *Romans*, who arrived about fifty Years before Christ's Nativity, found it here, as we have Reason to believe, from the Mention of it in the Emperor *Antoninus's* Itinerary, and the many Pieces of the Roman Coin, not only of his, and the succeeding, but the preceding Emperors, which are digged up almost in all Parts of the City; as also the Remains of a double Military Way, and the great Stone Causeys leading to *Fover* and *Lyme*, from this City, cast up by the *Romans*.

While the *Saxon* Heptarchy flourished, it was the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and the Seat of their Kings; but lest any should suppose that it was built by them.



them, our Historians assure us, that when *Hengist* and *Horfa*, the first Saxon Leaders, came over, *Vortiger*, who was then King of the Britons, resided and entertained them here; and tho', soon after, *Vortiger* was forced to resign his Palace to these his encroaching Guests, this City lost not its Prerogative to be the Residence of Kings, for *Hengist* kept his Court here, as did also his Successors, till King *Ethelbert* becoming a Convert to the Christian Religion, by the preaching of *Augustine* the Monk, gave him not only his Palace, and built himself another at *Reculver*; but the Royalty of the City, and its Territories, which, when *Augustine* was created an Archbishop by Pope *Gregory I.* he made it the Seat of himself and Successors; and that he might heap on him as great Honour as his Labours deserved, the same Pope removed the Archiepiscopal Dignity from *London*, the greater City at that Time, to *Canterbury*; and the succeeding Popes confirmed this Settlement with such dreadful *Anathema's* on such as should remove it, that it has in a Manner continu'd there ever since. *Kenulf*, King of *Mercia*, seems to affirm, that the Archiepiscopal See was settled here by a Parliament, i. e. all the wise Men of the Nation, who thought it most just that that City should have the Metropolitan Honour, where the Body of *St. Augustine*, of Blessed Memory, was buried, because he had there first preached the Gospel to them, and presided over all the Saxon Churches. Whether this were so, or not, we enquire not: However it was, this City much flourished ever after; and tho' it was greatly shattered in the Saxon and Danish Wars, and several Times almost quite destroyed by Fire, yet it rose again with greater Beauty, and in the Conqueror's Time, when his great Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, was taken, it was in this Condition:

'In the City of *Canterbury*, King *Edward* the Confessor had fifty-one Burgesses, (i. e. free Traders, licenced by the King, who were to pay him a certain *Gablum*, or Rent, yearly) and two hundred and twelve others, under his Privilege and Jurisdiction, of forty Shillings Rent. Now the Burgesses paying Rent are but nineteen, for of the other thirty-two, eleven in the City

'Ditch are wasted; the Archbishop has seven, and the Abbot of *St. Augustine* fourteen, in exchange for the Castle. There are yet two hundred and twelve Burgesses under the King's Privilege and Jurisdiction, and three Mills, paying Rent an hundred and eight Shillings. In the Time of King *Edward*, the Whole was worth fifty-one Pounds, but now the Tenant pays thirty Pounds of Money, refined and weighed, and twenty-four Pounds of Money by tale. Over and above all these, the Sheriff has an hundred and ten Shillings, Thro' the whole City the King has Jurisdiction and Protection-Money, except the Lands of the Churches of the Holy Trinity and *St. Augustine*, and of Queen *Eddive*, *Arnold Cild*, *Ester Biga*, and *Siret de Cilleham*. The Archbishop lays claim to Forfeitures made in the publick Ways without the City, where his Lands lie on both Sides; but the King to all the rest, to the Distance of one League, three Perches, and three Foot. By this Account from *Domesday Book*, it appears that the Jurisdiction of the King and Archbishop lay intermixed; and tho' this later had some considerable Privileges, as a Mint, &c. and Rents; yet the King had the supreme Royalty, till *William Rufus*, (according to the Register of *St. Augustine's* Abby) *dedit Civitatem Cantuariæ, &c. i. e.* gave the City of *Canterbury* to Archbishop *Anselm* wholly and entirely, which Archbishop *Lanfranc* held before, out of Courtesy only.'

As to the Corporation, it is beyond all Question, that it had always a special and distinct Magistrate to preside over it, and govern it, tho' in different Times and Reigns, called by different Names. We know nothing in the Times of the Britains, because we have no Records to inform us; but in the Saxon Days he was called a Prefect; for *A. 780*, we read of one *Aldhune*, *hujus Civitatis Prefectus*, in certain Charters belonging to *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*. Afterwards his Name was changed into *Portgrove*, as we find in a Deed of Sale, *A. 956*, among the Witnesses *Hlothewig*, *Portgerefa*; but this Title did not hold long, for *Anno 1011*, we find, that *Alword* or *Alfred*, the *Præpositus Regis*, i. e. King's Provost of *Canterbury*, was one of the Persons of Quality



Quality that were taken Prisoners by the *Danes*, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, when those Barbarians slew Archbishop *Alphege*, many Monks, Townsmen and others; to the Number of 42200. This Provost continued single for a Time, and was then doubled.

King *Henry III.* at his coming to full Age, granted to the Citizens of this City sundry Liberties, and ordaining their Government under two Bailiffs, made them his Fee-farmers, under a reserved Rent of sixty Pounds *per Annum*, and allowed them to chuse their own Bailiffs, who ruled the City for many Successions, but were at length changed into a Mayor and Aldermen, 26 *Henry VI.* as it now stands. After this, this City grew into a very flourishing State, partly by the Liberality and Expence of such superstitiously devout Persons, who came from all Parts to visit Archbishop *Thomas Becket's* Shrine, (whom they called *St. Thomas*) and partly by the continual Passage of Travellers, who went to the Sea-side about their private Affairs and Business; but chiefly by the Residence, Hospitality and Munificence of the Archbishops, who were great Benefactors to it; for *Theodore*, the seventh Archbishop, founded a School, or College, and placed in it Professors of the liberal Sciences, and Archbishop *Lanfranc* did much to the Reparations of the Wall, which it is probable was built by the *Britains*, but had been ruined and demolished in many Places by the *Danes*, and other Enemies. But the chief Benefactor to this City was *Simon Sudbury*, the Archbishop, who built the western Gate of this City, and the long Wall, as far as the North Gate, and was purposed to have encompassed the whole City, if he had lived; however, the Town it self seeing the Necessity of that Work, went on with it, and compleated it, and the succeeding Archbishops so assisted and encouraged the Citizens, that *Canterbury* did not only recruit, but rose up to that Splendor, as even, for the Beauty of its private Dwellings, to equal most of the Cities of *Britain*, and for the Magnificence of its Churches, and their Number, to exceed them.

In giving a brief Description of this ancient and famous City, we shall take Notice of the several Wards, then of the Churches,

and lastly, of the Monasteries and Hospitals; and having surveyed the Head, take a brief View of the Members, or Parts adjacent, the River and Suburbs, with what we observe memorable in them.

And, 1. As to the Wards, they take their Names from the several Gates of the City, and so are of a like Number six. 1. *Westgate Ward*. 2. *Newingate Ward*. 3. *Northgate Ward*. 4. *Worthgate Ward*. 5. *Burgate Ward*; and, 6. *Radingate Ward*. When this Division of the City was made, we find not, but may believe it very ancient, because every Ward had its Alderman, as our Hundreds had in the *Saxon* Times, and these Aldermanries were hereditary and deviseable as Freehold, and so descended to the next Heir, in case of Indisposal at Death. Upon which Account it is that they continued long in the same Family, viz. *Burgate* of the *Chiches*, *Northgate* of the *Polres*, or *Pollers*, *Newingate* of the *Diggs*, *Worthgate* of the *Cokyns*, and afterwards of the *Fiernes*, and *Westgate* of the *Browns*.

1. *Westgate Ward*, so called from the Gate leading into, and from it. This is the largest Gate of the City, and the chief Thoroughfare is under it. It hath been the common Gaol for Malefactors and other Offenders, ever since 31 *Henry VI.* and some Time before, and then was known by the Name of the *Speth-house*. Over this Gate was a Port-close, which was a warlike Invention to let down to defend the Gate against the Attempts of an Enemy, thro' which they could cast down any offensive Things, as scalding Water, great Stones, &c. upon the Assailants. In this Ward, besides the religious Houses, of which I am to speak afterwards, there were these Things memorable. 1. A Royal Exchange, or *Cambium Regis*, as it is called in old Rentals and Records of *Christ's Church*. *Henry III. Reg. 6.* wrote to the *Scabines* and Men of *Apres*, that he by the Advise of his Council had prohibited all *Englishmen* and others, to change any Plate, or massy Silver, but at his Exchanges of *London*, or *Canterbury*. Near this Exchange was, 2. A Mint, or Place for the Coinage of Money. The Officers belonging to it had their Dwellings hard by. It was established here in very ancient Times, viz. in King *Athelstan's* Reign, or sooner,



fooner, *A. 924*. Some Antiquaries have some Pieces of *Saxon, Danish, and Norman* Money, coined here; and tho' the Mint-house is long since removed, there are Memorials of it in an House, called the Mint, and the Yard inclosed in it, named the Mint-yard. In this Ward, 3. The Jews, while they were suffered to dwell in *England*, had twenty Houses in a Street, still called by them *Jury-lan*; and a Synagogue, or School, adjoining to them, which, upon King *Edward II.*'s general Banishment of that People, escheated to the King, who sold some of them, but gave the major Part, viz. twelve of them, with a void Place belonging to them, to the Monks of *Christ's Church*. The Crimes for which they were thus dealt with, were, 1. Their abominable Usury, which from them was called *Judaism*. 2. Their crucifying the Children of Christians about *Easter Time*. 4. The Court, or *Guild hall*, is also in this Ward; here being the principal Street of this City, and therefore the fittest Place for the Tribunal, or Seat of Judicature. Here is a Court every Monday throughout the Year, for all civil and criminal Causes of a secular Nature, for deciding all Differences, and righting all Grievances between Party and Party, and every other Tuesday a Court of *Burgmote*, to treat about the Affairs and good Government of the City. This Court was called anciently the *Speech house*, as well as the *Goal* above-mentioned, because they then stood both together, and so had the same Name. It was so termed probably from the Debates and Speeches commonly made there *Pro* and *Con*, in deciding Matters.

2. *Newingate Ward*, so called from the Gate adjoining to it. This Gate was anciently called *St. George's-Gate*, from *St. George's Church*, which stood near it. It seems not to be of any great Antiquity, by the Name, and to be built chiefly for the Convenience of the *Dover Road*. In this Ward was anciently, 1. A Gaol, which, tho' long since disused, the common Gaol for Criminals being removed to *Westgate*, yet retains the Name of the old Gaol, and is now a private Dwelling-house. 2. A goodly Conduit, erected here by Archbishop *George Abbot*, for the general Good and Ser-

vice of the whole City, at a very great Charge.

3. *Northgate Ward*, so termed from the Gate entering into it. This Gate is so called from its Situation on the North Side of the City. Part of the Church of *St. Mary*, or *Northgate*, (so named, to distinguish it from the other *St. Mary's* of this City) is built over it on the Wall. In this Ward there are remarkable, 1. A Borough or Hamlet, made by the Charter of King *Henry VI.* called *Stablegate*, because it was the Way to the Stables of the Archbishop, and of the Prior and Convent of *Christ's Church*. Here it is said that *Augustine* and his Company were entertained, and seated by King *Ethelbert*, at his first coming, and therefore, when he was made an Archbishop, he obtained this Privilege for it, to be free from all Manner of publick or private Impositions, and to be a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Criminals, so that if Thieves, Murderers, or any other notorious Criminals, tho' they were indicted, yet if they could get into the Borough of *Stablegate*, they should be under the Power and Protection of the Archbishop only, and be as safe as if they were in a Church. There was a Family in this City nominated from this Place *De Stablegate*, of which *Edmund de Stablegate* was a Bailiff of this City, 42 *Edward III.* 2. The House where the *Black Prince's* Chantry Priests inhabited in *St. Alphies* Parish. 3. The *Black Prince's* Arms, undefaced, upon an ancient Stone Porch, over-against the Lane, that leads from *Stablegate* westward.

4. *Worthgate Ward*, so called from *Winchepgate*, or *Worthgate* leading into it. In this Ward are observable, 1. *Bridewell Hospital*, named *Bridewell*, because, after the Surrender of it to Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 17. she gave it to the City, which hath ever since made use of it for an House of Correction and Hospital, because, before the Suppression, it was an Hospital for the Reception of poor Priests, i. e. Chaplains, Curates, and other unbeneficed Clerks, who by their Age, or other Infirmities were not able to execute their Functions in the World, founded by *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, *A. 1240*, so it is at present used for the Reception of a certain

Number



Number of Boys (poor Townsmens Children) who are kept there in an Hospital-way. 2. *Maynard's Spittle*, as it was sometime called, but afterwards *Winulph's Spittle*, which Name is now lost, and it is now called by the former only. It is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and has a neat Chapel belonging to it. 3. *Cotton's Hospital*, erected lately by *Leonard Cotton*, Gent. sometime an Alderman and Mayor of this City, who well endowed it.

5. *Ridingate Ward*, so called from the ancient Gate, so named. By this Gate lay the Roman Port-way, or Military Way between *Dover* and *Canterbury*, from which we suppose, it took its Name; for *Ridingate* implies nothing else, but the Road-gate. By this Gate formerly stood a Church, dedicated to *St. Edmund*, the King and Martyr, called therefore *St. Edmund's at Ridingate*. In this Ward the Things most observable are:

1. The Dungeon, a Manor deriving its Name from the Hill adjoining, called *Dungeon Hill*, but very corruptly, for it appearing by a Survey of the Grounds adjoining, that the Trenches and Hill were intended to promote a Siege; and we reading that the *Danes* besieged this City in King *Ethelred's* Days, we have Reason to think it a Work of the *Danes*, and so is properly called the *Danes*, or *Danish Hill*. This Manor was the Estate of the *Chiches*, to whom the Aldermanry of *Burgate* did anciently belong, and who were great Benefactors to the Church of *St. Mary Bredin*, where are the Arms of the Family, and the Image of *Thomas Chich* in the West Window, as his Name under it shews.

6. *Burgate Ward*, so called from the Gate opening into it, called *Burgate*, or *St. Michael's Gate*, from the Church adjoining to it, dedicated to that Archangel. By this Gate lies the Road to *Sandwich*, and those Parts from this City, as also to *St. Martin's*. In this Ward are these Things worth our Notice.

1. The Market-Cross at the *Bull-Stake*, as it is usually called, built by *John Coppyn* of *Whitstabel*, and *William Bigg* of *Canterbury*, but pulled down by Mr. *John Pollen*, the Mayor of this City in 1645, to coin the Lead into Farthings. However in the same Place is there a Market held twice a Week,

viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* plentifully serving the City and Neighbouring Parts with all sorts of Provisions, especially Poultry, for which it seems it was famous in ancient Times; the Place where that Market was kept retaining the Name of the Poultry, or *le Polettria*; for anciently the Market for divers Goods was kept in divers Places, as without *Burgate* in *St. Paul's* Parish, the Wheat Market; at the Red wall by the Archbishop's Palace Back-gate, the Rush-Market in *St. George's-Street*, the Cloth-Market, and a little below it, the Flesh-Market or Shambles for Butchers Wares; in the High-Street by *St. Mary Bredman's* Church, the Fish-Market; a little without *Newingate*, upon *Oaten-Hill*, the Oat-Market, now the Place of Executing Malefactors (it had a Market Cross) at the meeting of the four Vent-ways, the Market for Cattle called *Rethercheap*, or the Drove Market, which is still continued, and lastly, in *Wincheap* there was a Market for Wines: This Market had its Cross also with an House about it called *Barnich-Cross*, standing in the Memory of Man upon a Green before the Street, but there is nothing now remaining of them. There is now a Gallows placed in their room. Having viewed the City in all its Parts and Divisions, we will now pursue our Method, and proceed to,

2. The Churches of this City beginning with,

1. The Cathedral, or Mother Church, the chief Glory of it. This Church was built partly by *Lucius*, the first Christian King of the *Britons*, in the Time when the *Romans* governed here, but allowed him to rule in his own Province, as their Deputy or Vice-Roy. The *Britons* worshipped God in it, till the Pagan *Saxons* drove them beyond the *Severn*, when it either lay disregarded, as an useless Building, or was made a Temple of their Idols. as it continued to the Conversion of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, by *Augustine* and his followers; for that Prince bestowing this Church on him for Divine Worship, as he did his Palace for his Residence after he was consecrated a Bishop at *Arles*, that our English Apostle (as he is often called by our Historians) immediately repaired and consecrated it to the Honour of Christ, and so the Name be-



came *Christ's-Church*; and having built a Monastery adjoining to it, made it a College or Convent of Secular Canons, according to the Constitutions of all the Christian Bishopricks in those Times, as it continued some Ages after. In this peaceable Condition this Church remained for two Hundred Years or more, being often enriched by the pious Donations of Religious Benefactors, of which the Leiger-Books give us a Catalogue of no less than fifty; but after this the Nation being filled with perpetual Troubles from the *Danes*, it was not only neglected, and suffered to fall into great Decays; but being besieged and taken by that barbarous People *Anno. 1011.* was rifled and burnt with the rest of the City, *Alphegus*, who was then Archbishop, being kept Prisoner seven Months, and then put to Death. *Liungus* his Successor also fell into their Hands, and was chained up in a loathsome Dungeon seven Months, and then was set free; but finding himself unable to do any Service to his Church in its decayed Condition, he retired into a voluntary Exile to bewail the Desolations of his Country.

King *Canute* the *Dane* gaining the sole Dominion of this Kingdom, at length settled all Things in Peace and Quietness, and that he might promote God's Honour and Worship in the first Place, made it his Business to rebuild and repair all those Monasteries and Churches in *England* which had been destroyed or damaged by his Fathers, or his own Wars and Invasions of the Land. *Egelnothus* presided over this Church at that Time, and having the Royal Munificence entrusted to his Care and Management, he began and finished the Repairs, and King *Canute* presented his Crown of Gold to it, and restored again the Port of *Sandwich*, and the Liberties of it, which King *Ethelred* had given before; but it did not continue long in this good Estate; for in the Time of Archbishop *Stigand* it was again destroyed by Fire, and most of the ancient Charters of Privileges, and other Records with it. *Lanfranc* a *Norman* was called to this See while this Church lay in this deplorable Condition, and being a Man of a great Spirit, fit to undertake great Things, resolved to rebuild it. He pulled down all the Remainers of the old Church to the

very Foundation, and re-edified the Church, Palace and Monastery in seven Years in the same Place, but after a new Model. 'Tis probable that the Church was at this Time new dedicated, for we find it from henceforth called, *The Church of the Holy Trinity*. *Anselm* succeeded *Lanfranc*, and much enlarged the Buildings begun and perfected by his Predecessor; for *Eadmarus* says, That he enlarged the Oratory or Quire, as far as from the great Tower to the *East End*, but dying before he had perfectly finished his Design, *Conrad* the Prior, and the Monks magnificently finished the Work by the Countenance and Encouragement of King *Henry I* and then it was dedicated a new in a more pompous manner in the Presence of the King and Queen, *David* King of *Scots*, most of the Bishops, and a great Number of the Nobility of both Realms; and now it was, that the Name of the Church was changed again from the Church of the *Holy Trinity* to *Christ's-Church*.

Forty four Years after this Dedication, another Fire happened, which destroyed the Glory and Splendor of this Church by this Accident: Three small Houses near the Gate of the Monastery took Fire by chance, and a strong *South Wind* carried some Coals, or Flakes of Fire to the Top of the Church, which getting to the Woodwork through the Joinings of the Lead, kindled such a Flame inwardly, as became beyond a possibility of Relief; whereupon the Roof falling down upon the Monks Stalls, the Fire became so great, that they brought the Walls and Pillars to irreparable Ruin. This Destruction of so glorious a Building seems the most fatal, because it met not with such Benefactors to restore it to its ancient Splendor as formerly, tho' the Monks used all Means to do it. The Pope allowed that all the Offerings made at *Thomas Becket's Shrine*, who was now canonized, should go towards the Repairs of the Church, and they were so many and great, that the Monks made a considerable Advance in the re-edifying it, and perfected the Quire, wherein they might perform Divine Service. The following Archbishops and Monks still continued to increase its Magnificence, and made several Additions, till it became such as now it is. Archbishop *Simon Sudbury*, built at his own Cost



Cost and Charge two Wings, and the Chapel of *St. Michael* at the East side of the North Wing. He intended to have rebuilt the Nave, but was prevented by an untimely Death, for he fell into the Hands of the rebellious Rabble led by *Wat Tyler*, and was beheaded by them on *Tower-Hill*, London. The Archbishops *Courtney* and *Arundel* were generous and honourable in their Contributions towards it, and the latter gave a fine Ring of six Bells called the *Arundel Ring*. Archbishop *Chicheley*, Founder of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*, founded the Steeple called *S. Dunstan's Steeple*, for the great Bell in it he dedicated to *St. Dunstan*, and other Archbishops have made other Additions.

Within this noble and sacred Building are these Things remarkable:

1. The Altar; of which sort there were in this Cathedral in the Times of Popery a great Number: Our Historians computed them at thirty-seven, but the Reformation has reduced them to the primitive Standard, One Altar, or Table, at which the sacred Mysteries of our Religion are duly and rightly administered.

2. The Font, a curious and most beautiful piece of Workmanship, built by *Dr. Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and when demolished by the Rebels in the Times of Confusion, rebuilt by the same worthy Benefactor.

3. The rich Hangings given by *Richard Deering*, and Prior *Thomas Goldſton*, mention'd by *Erasmus*; but now no where to be found.

4. The Consistory-Court, which is at the West End under the *Arundel Steeple*.

5. The Martyrdom, as it has been called ever since Archbishop *Thomas Becket* was murdered by *Hugh Morvil*, *William Tracy*, *Hugh Brito* and *Richard Fitz-Urſe* in King *Henry II's* Reign. It is at the Foot of the Stairs that go up out of the Nave into the Choir: It is commonly ſaid, That his dead Body was thrown over the Wall on the ſide of the Stairs, and that the Mark or Stain of his Blood is yet remaining on the Stones where he fell; but both Assertions are falſe, for he was not killed upon the Stairs, and the Stones on which he was ſlain, are long

ſince removed and carried to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, where two Altars were built of them.

6. Many Monuments and Burial Inſcriptions of Kings and Queens, as *K. Henry IV.* and Queen *Joan* his Conſort, Queen *Edwige*, *Edward the Black-Prince*; of ſeveral Nobles both Men and Women, as *John*, Earl of *Somerset*, *Thomas*, Duke of *Clarence*, and *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Thomas*, Earl of *Holland*, who was ſucceſſively their Wife, and of many Archbishops, as almoſt all from *Cuthbert*, who died *A. C. 759.* to Cardinal *Pool*, who died *A. C. 1559.* beſides ſeveral Priors, Deans, Archdeacons and Prebends, with ſome Laymen of Note, who have been interred within the Walls of this Church.

Here is one Thing very remarkable, and ſcarce to be parallel'd through the whole World, which is, That under this Cathedral, is a *Walloon* Congregation, which while the Archbiſhop, Dean and Chapter are worſhipping God above in the Choir, according to the Conſtitution, and by the Liturgy of the eſtabliſh'd Church, are underneath, oppoſing it as a ſuperſtitious Service. Archbiſhop *Laud* thought this ſo intolerable, that he reſolved to reduce all theſe Foreign Congregations to a Conformity to the *Engliſh* Liturgy and Church Government, or oblige them to forſake the Realm, and to that End ſent theſe Articles to the *French* Congregations in *Canterbury*, and the two *Dutch* at *Sandwich* and *Maidſton*, viz.

1. What Liturgy do you uſe, and whether you have not the *Dutch* or *French* in Uſe?

2. Of how many Diſcents for the moſt part they were born Subjects?

3. Whether ſuch as are born Subjects, will conform to the Church of *England*?

Requiring their Answer to them within three Weeks, which they prepared to do; but being adviſed by the Heads of their Party at *London*, they pleaded their Privileges, and challenged the Exemption granted to *John a Laſco* and his Congregation, by the Letters Patents of King *Edward VI.* But to this it was answered. 1. That Letters Patents were no immutable Law in *England*, And 2. That they had no Title to any Privileges granted *John A Laſco*. 1. Be-



cause he departed out of the Realm in Queen Mary's Days. 2. Because they could plead no Succession to him; whereupon the Archbishop, soon after, sent them these Injunctions.

1. That all the Natives of the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Congregations, in his Diocese, should repair to their several Parish-Churches, where they inhabit, to hear divine Service and Sermons, and perform all Duties and Payments required on their Behalf.

2. That all the Ministers, and all others of the same *Walloon* or *French* Congregations, which are Aliens born, shall have and use the Liturgy used in the *English* Churches, as the same is or may be faithfully translated into *French*, or *Dutch*. The Congregations were much disturbed at these Injunctions, and sent some of their Ministers, and Lay-Elders to the Archbishop, to desire his Favour for the enjoying their Privileges, to whom, when they had delivered their Plea, he answered,

1. That none of their Reasons should hinder him from proceeding in enforcing his Injunctions.

2. That their Churches were Nests and Occasions of Schism, which he would prevent in *Kent*, as well as he could.

3. That it is better to have no foreign Churches in *England*, than that they should occasion any Prejudice, or Danger to the Church Government there.

4. That they endeavoured to make themselves a State within a State, and had bragged that they feared not his Injunctions; but he doubted not but the King would maintain him in them.

5. That Dissipation of their Churches, and the Maintenance of two or three Ministers, was not to be put in the Ballance with the Peace and Happiness of the Church of *England*; and therefore,

6. He was resolved to have his Injunctions put in Execution; and if they did not conform to them, it should be at their Peril. They feared his Displeasure; but being unwilling to submit, they used all Interests to avoid it, and by Delays to put off their Execution, that the *Scotch* Wars came on, and so they retained their old Customs, in which they continue to this Day.

2. *St. Martins*, which is situated in the Suburbs, and was built by the *Romans* in King *Lucius's* Days. This Church is of the greatest Antiquity of any in these Parts, and is famous for being the Place which *Augustine* and his Followers, at their first Arrival in *England*, had assigned them by King *Ethelbert* for their Devotion, at the Instance of Queen *Bertha*, his Wife, Daughter of *Chilperick*, King of *France*, a Christian. The Materials of this Church bespeak its Original, being of *British* or *Roman* Brick, tho' the Dedication is not so ancient, because it must be built long before *St. Martin* was born; but it lying some Years desolate upon the coming in of the *Saxons*, it was repaired upon the Marriage of Queen *Bertha*, for the Celebration of the Christian Worship, and consecrated a-new to the *French* Saint, *Martin*, late Bishop of *Tours*, who was a Person had in great Admiration by that Nation, for his Sanctity.

This Church was the Cathedral of a Bishop, from Archbishop *Theodore* to *Lanfranc*, which is 349 Years, who was always to remain in the County, to supply the Absence of the Archbishop, who generally attended the Court; but the See happening to be vacant in Archbishop *Lanfranc's* Days, he refused to consecrate another Bishop in his Room, and created in his Place an Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, to be his Substitute upon Occasions. In the Porch of this Church were buried Queen *Bertha*, and *Luidhard*, Bishop of *Senlis*, who came over with her out of *France*, to celebrate the Rites of the Christian Worship, and King *Ethelbert*. *Bede* makes Mention of a Church in this City, dedicated to the four crowned Martyrs, and in the Charter of King *Kenulph*, granted to the Abbess and Nuns of *Liming*, there is another Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, said to be situate in the West Part of the City; but there are at present no Remainers of any such Churches, nor any other of Antiquity. The present Churches are,

3. *St. Elphege*, in which there are divers Monuments for several Rectors of that Parish, of whom *John Parmenter* was Commissary of *Canterbury*, and *John Lowelyck*, Register of the Archbishop's Consistory-Court. *Henry Gosbern*, who by two Wives had twenty-five



ty-five Children, *Richard Stupney, John Caxton*, and others.

4. *St. George*, in the Chancel of which is a Monument for *John Lovel*, anciently Rector of this Church, who gave a Silver Salt-feller to the Refectory of *Christ's Church*.

5. *St. Mary Breadman*, so called, to distinguish it from the other Churches in this City, dedicated to *St. Mary's*, from the Bread-Market kept near it; but anciently it was named sometimes *St. Mary Andresgate*, from its nearness to *Andresgate*, and sometimes *St. Mary Fishman's Church*, from the Fish-market kept near it. In this Church are Monuments for *Thomas Alcock* and *Richard Richmond*, Rectors of this Parish, and *William Megg*, Alderman of this City.

6. *St. Peter*, in which are also these Monuments, viz. for *Thomas Ickham* and *Joan* his Wife; *William Ickham*, Bailiff of this City; *John Bigg Esq*; Alderman of this City; and in the Chancel, *John College* and *John Syre*, Rectors of this Parish. The Parsonage-house of this Church was given to it by *Richard Langden* of *Canterbury*, with the King's Licence. These Churches are all in the Patronage of *Christ's Church*.

7. *St. Mary Magdalene*, to which *St. Mary Burgate*, with the Chapel of *St. Mary Queeningate*, is annexed. Here are Monuments for *Joan Hache*, the Wife of *Henry Lynd*, of this City; *Christopher Alcock*, Draper, and *Sybel Orchard*, the Wife of *Mr. Libby Orchard*, of *Monkton Court*, in the Isle of *Thanet*.

8. *St. Andrews*, in which was anciently a Chantry for *William Butler*. Here are three remarkable Monuments, viz. for *Edward Bolney Esq*; *Stephen White*, the first Ironmonger that ever dwelt in this City; *William Mobross*, and *John Fanting*, Rectors of *St. Mary Bredman*, or *Brodyn*, with their Pictures.

9. *St. Mary Castle*, of which there is no more standing but the Chancel, yet there is an Incumbent presented and inducted into it.

10. *St. Mildred*, which was burnt in 1246, with a great Part of the City, but rose again with it. The Family of the *Atwoods* flourished anciently in *Stour-street* in this Parish, of whom *Thomas Atwood*, who was four Times Mayor of this City, and lived in King *Henry VIII's* Days, built the South

Chancel of this Church for a Burial-place for himself and Family, divers of whom are there interred, but the brazen Inscriptions are torn off; yet the Founder hath a Remembrance of him left him in the Glass, where his Name remains written in a very ancient Character. Here are Monuments and Inscriptions for *Thomas Wood*, and *Margaret* his Wife; *John Stulp*, who erected divers new Pews with his Name engraven on them, *John Bold*, *John Mawney*, *Robert Benner*, *John Boys*, and *John Pecot*.

11. *All-Saints*, in which *Roger Brent*, an Alderman of this City, and thrice Mayor, lies buried. He gave a Messuage, called *Stone-hall*, to this City.

12. *St. Paul*, in which is a Remembrance at the Foot of the Chancel-window for one *Mr. Hamon Doge*, in a very ancient Letter. He was official to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and Parson of this Parish, by whose Consent it was made a Vicarage. He held the Alderman's Office of *Westgate* fifteen Years, and then passed it over to the Abbey of *St. Austins*, who enfeoffed one *Nicholas Doge* with it. This *Hamon* founded a Chantry in this Parish. In this Church are Inscriptions for *Richard Wever*, *George Wyndbourn Esq*; *Edmund Hovynnden*, Vicar of this Church, and *John Twyne Esq*; who taught his Sons to talk *Latin*. These Churches were anciently in the Patronage of the Abbey of *St. Augustine*.

13. *St. Mary Northgate*, in which are Monuments for *Jeffery Holman Esq*; and *Walter Garrade*, Vicar of this Church, as also an Inscription on the North Wall for *Ralph Brown*, who was an Alderman and Mayor of this City. Archbishop *Stratford*, with Consent of the Prior and Convent of *St. Gregory's*, who were the Patrons, erected it into a Vicarage.

14. *Holy cross at Westgate*, so called, because it stood over that Gate, and had a Crucifix set up over the Porch, or Entrance of it. This Church was made into a Vicarage by the same Archbishop *Stratford*. In this Church are divers Monuments for *William Charnel*, styled first Chantry-Priest of *Jesus*, for the Fraternity of *Jesus-Mass*, (as it was called) was kept of old in this Church. *Stephen Matthews*, (*Pannarius*) a Draper, *Robert*



bert Col, (*Pandoxator*) a Brewer, John and Robert Naylor, Aldermen, and Thomas Lynd the first Mayor of this City, with three Vicars in the Chancel, and Clement Harding, Batchelor of Law.

15. St. Dunstan's, which Archbishop Reynolds made a Vicarage, and endowed it. In a Side-Chapel or Chancel of this Church founded by John Roper, were anciently two Chaplains maintained by certain Endowments given by that Family, to sing at the Altar of St. Nicholas, for the Souls of such of the Family as were dead, and for the Prosperity of the Living. Their Salary was 8 *l. per Annum*, besides a Tenement for their Habitation near the Mansion-House of the Ropers. In it are divers Monuments for that Family; as John Roper Attorney General to King Henry VIII. and William Roper, Prothonotary of the King's Bench, &c.

These Churches were in the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of St. Gregory's.

16. St. Mary Bredin, built by William the Son of Hamon, the Son of Vitalis, one of those great Men that came in with the Conqueror. In this Church is the Name, Effigies and Arms of Thomas Chiche, who lived in the Reign of King Henry III. and was Lord of the Manor called the Dungeon in this Parish, as also the Monuments of John, Humphry, and James Hales, who were Lords of the same Manor after the Chiches.

17. St. Margarets, in which lie buried John Winter, twice Mayor of this City, who gave two Tenements at Iron Cross, called in ancient Writings *Triern Crouch*, to maintain a Lamp to burn continually before the High Altar in this Church, Leonard Cotton, who was Sheriff of this City in 1563, and Mayor in 1579. John Hosbrond, Richard Prat and John Broker, who was an Alderman, and twice Mayor of this City, and at his Death bequeathed two Houses to the Mayor and Commonalty thereof, and their Successors for ever.

We shall now leave the City, and consider the Manors within the Suburbs, and adjoining Territories of it, which are:

1. Dodingdale, whose Owners were originally of the same Name, as appears from some Records of the Abby of St. Augustine, wherein it is said, That Haymo the Son of Guido de Dodingdale, gave the Tithes of this his Manor to that Priory; but it seems that they were given but for certain Years, for

in the Reign of King Henry II. Robert de Marci settled them upon the Hospital of St. Lawrence. From his Family it passed not long after to the Mortons, in which Family it continued so long as to acquire the Name which it has retained ever since, though it has passed through many Hands, viz. of the Fitzvinsons, Twitham Polre, Paragate, and Hougham, in whose Female Heirs it now is, or late was.

2. The Dungeon, belonging to an ancient Family named Chich, to whom the Aldermanry of Burgate did anciently belong. This Family held it till the Beginning of the Reign of King Edward IV. when Valentine Chich passed it to Roger Brent Esq; who alienated it to John Butler of Heronden in Estry, who sold it to Sir John Hales, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the 30th Year of King Henry VIII.

3. The Mote, or Wyke, whose Owners bore the same Surname, for Stephan Wyke paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of Isabel, King Henry III's Sister; but this Family was soon extinct, for Sir Richard de Hoo, and Richard Skipp were in Possession of it about the latter End of King Richard II. and soon after conveyed it to Simon Spencer, from whom, through divers Owners, it came at length to Henry Finch of Nithersfield, Esq; in whose Family it now continues, being at present the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Winchelsea. Near this Place lay the Chantry Lands of Lukedale, now called Lokindale, consisting of 32 Acres, valued at 16 *s.* 5½, eight Cocks, nineteen Hens, of annual Rent, with the Appurtenances, which were alienated by Thomas Garwynton to St. John's Hospital without Northgate, A. 1384.

4. St. Dunstan's, the ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the Ropers, of which William Rosper, or de rubra Spatha flourished in the Reign of King Henry III. They were great Benefactors to the Priory of St. Martin's in Dover. Many of this Family were Men of Eminency in ancient Times, John Rosper did great Service in Scotland, under Edward III. for which he was rewarded with a third Part of the Forfeitures of the Jews in London. Edmund Roper was a Justice of the Peace for this County in the Reigns of King Henry IV. and King Henry V. John Roper was one of the Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs of the Cinque-Ports.



9 Henry VII. *John Roper* his Grand-child, was Attorney-General to King *Henry VIII.* and Prothonotary of the King's Bench, *William Roper* was Sheriff of Kent, 1 Phil. and Mary, and married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Sir Thomas More*, Chancellor of England, a Woman learned in the Greek and Latin Tongues. *Thomas Roper* his Son, succeeded him in this Manor in 1577, and from him it is lineally descended to *Edward Roper Esq;* whose Posterity is, or late was, in the Possession of it. Near this City lies *Hakington*, otherwise *St. Stephens*, so called from a Church, which *Baldwin* Archbishop of Canterbury, designing to advance the Honour of his Predecessor *Thomas Becket*, began, intending to consecrate it to *St. Stephan* and *St. Thomas*, and to that End he pulled down the old Timber Chapel dedicated to *St. Stephan*, and raise a fair Church of hewn Stone in the same Place; but because the Charge of erecting so stately a Fabrick, was fetched from the Offerings at *St. Thomas's Shrine* at Canterbury, by which the Gain of the Monks of *Christ's-Chnrch* was much lessened, they resolved to make a vigorous opposition to his Design; and thereupon first sent *Alanus* their Prior, and afterwards their Proxy, to Pope *Innocent*, and so prevailed with him, that the Archbishop's Building was strictly prohibited, and he forced to cease his Work: However, in After-times it found such Benefactors as to be erected into a Parish Church in Memory of *St. Stephan*, and gives Name to the Parish.

The Manor of this Town did in elder Times appertain to the Monks of *Christ's-Church* in Canterbury, until it was exchanged by the Prior with *Stephan Langton* the Archbishop, for other Houses situated near the Priory of *St. Gregory's*. He erected a new Building here, and settled it upon his Brother *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and his Successors, to whom it became a fixed Mansion House, till King *Henry VIII.* at the Suppression seized on it, and annexed it to the Crown, in which it remained, till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Sir Roger Manwood*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who left it to his Grand-child *Sir John Manwood*, by whom it was alienated to Colonel *Thomas Colepepper* and is now in the Possession of *Sir John Hales*.

The Lord *Audomar de Rupe* an Alien, was Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1379, and held this Manor among others, valued then at 20 Marks per Annum.

In this Parish are two other Manors, which were the Seats and Demesne of Families of Note, viz.

1. *Broad-Oakes*, the Possession of the Noble Family of the *Hadlows*, of whom *William Nicholas de Hadlow* had a Charter of Free Warren for this Manor and *Medgrove*, 21 Edw. 1. From them it removed to the Name of *Hardres* 4 Henry IV. in which Family it continued till the Beginning of K. *Henry VIII's*. Reign, when it was sold to *Sir Edward Boughton* of *Burwash* in *Plumsted* in this County, whose Son *Thomas*, alienated it to *Reginald Highgate* and *William Hanwick*, 7 Edward VI. who not long after conveyed it to Mr. *Roper*, the Ancestor of the *Ropers* of *Well-Hall* in *Eltham*.

2. *Shaftord* and *Medgrove*, which being a Limb or Appendage to *Hackington*, was seized with it by King *Henry VIII.* and remained in the Crown till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it in Lease to *Sir Roger Manwood* for Life, the Fee-simple yet remaining in the Crown, till the Beginning of King *Charles I.* by whom they were granted to *Sir Edward Sydenham* and Mr. *Smith*, who not long after passed them away to Mr. *Robert Austin*, then a Citizen of London, but after of *Bexley* in this County.

The Parsonage of this Parish was anciently annexed and united to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, whose Seat was in this Place, and with it passed to the Crown. In the Church are fair Monuments for *Sir Christopher Hales* and *Sir Roger Manwood*, Men of great Account in their Times, the last of whom built seven Alms-Houses in this Parish in 1573, and endowed them.

*Fordwich*, called in *Domesday-Book*, the Little Borough of *Forewich*: This Town is a Member of the Port of *Sandwich*, incorporated anciently by the Name of the Barons of the Town of *Fordwich*, but more lately by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty. The Mayor was anciently elected yearly upon the Monday after *St. Andrew's Day*, and the Corporation enjoy the same Privileges as the Cinque-Ports. The Manor was given by *Edward the Confessor*, to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Austin's Canterbury*.



Canterbury, *ad Vestitum*, i. e. to provide them Clothing; and there is a Tradition, that an House called *Hemp-Hall* in this Parish, paid a Quit-rent to them annually in Hemp; but it must be certainly for the Use of their Servants and Officers, for the Monks being of the Order of *St. Benedict*. were obliged to wear Hair Shirts, and sleep in them to subdue the Flesh. It remained in them till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* when it was vested in the Crown, and so continued till King *Edward VI.* Reg. 7. granted it to *Sir Thomas Cheyney*, who sold it to *Mr. John Johnson*, and he to one *Paramour*, who passed it to the Lady *Elizabeth Finch*, Widow of *Sir Moyle Finch*, whose Son *Thomas Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, sold it to his Kinsman *John Finch*, who being an Eminent Lawyer, was made Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and at length created Lord *Finch of Fordwich*; but he dying without Issue, though he had two Wives, this Honour became extinct. This Place is famous for its excellent Trouts. The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

*Bishops-bourn*, so called because it was given by King *Kenulf*, at the Request of *Athelard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to the Monks of *Christ's-Church*, A. C. 789. *ad vestimentum eorum*, for a Supply of Cloaths. Archbishop *Ulfred* A. 811. exchanged it for this Manor of *Eastry upon Bourn*, with the Convents, and it remained a part of the succeeding Archbishop's Demesne till the latter End of King *Henry VIII's* Reign, when Archbishop *Cranmer* exchanged it for other Lands with *Sir Thomas Colepepper* of *Bedgbury*, who soon after conveyed it to *Sir Anthony Aucher*; in whose Family it now is.

*Hautsbourn* is an Hamlet and Manor in the same Parish, anciently the Patrimony of *John de Bourn*, who had a Charter of Free Warren for it, and then it bore the same Name; but his Heiress marrying to *Mr. Shelving*, it took the Name for some Time of *Shelving-bourn*, till another Heiress of the *Shelvings* married *Mr. Edward Haut*, and then it was called *Hautsbourn*, as it continues to this Day, tho' it was long since brought by Marriage into the Family of the *Colepeppers*, who passed it to *Sir Anthony Aucher*, in whose Posterity it still remains. This

Family is descended of *Aucherus* the Saxon, who was of eminent Note at *Newenden* in this County. *Bursted*, or *Burghsted* is another small Manor in this Place, anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name, but hath for many Descents been the Estate of the *Dennes*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and the Archbishop is Patron.

*Beaksbourn*, the Possession anciently of the *Bekes*, for *Richard de Beke* held some Lands here by Grand Serjeanty, to find one Ship at any Time when King *Henry III.* would pass the Seas. It hath long been a Member of the Port of *Hastings* in *Sussex*, and enjoys the Liberties of the Cinque-Ports, which King *Edward III.* Reg. 43. granted to it by a special Writ. The Archbishops of *Canterbury* had here a small, but neat House, very commodious for their Retirement; about which the River *Leving* is so conveniently brought, that the Trouts which are plentifully produced there, are made very useful to it. *Garwinton* is a Manor in this Parish, anciently belonging to Lords of that Name, but by the Heiress of that Family transferred to the *Haues*, from whom by *Isaac*, *Sydley* and *Palmer* it came to *Mr. George Curtis*. The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter*.

*Patricks-bourn*, anciently the Demesne of the *Cheyneys*, or *de Casineto*, from whom it was styled in their Writings, *Patricksbourn Cheyney*, as they are enrolled in the Record of the Exchequer, called *Testa Nevil*, when *William de Cheyney* paid a Supply at the Marriage of *Isabel* the Sister of King *Henry III.* Reg. 20. several of this Family were Men of great Renown: *Alexander de Cheyney* accompanied King *Richard I.* to the Siege of *Acon*, and *Alexander*, this Man's Grand-child, attended King *Henry III.* in his Expedition against the *Welsh*, who much troubled the *English* Borders. *Sir Alexander de Cheyney*, this Man's Son, went with King *Edward I.* against the *Scots*; and from him this Estate descended to *Henry Lord Cheyney*, who by his Excess and Extravagancies squandered away a great Estate, and among the rest, sold this Manor to *William Partrich*, whose Grand-child *Sir Edward Partrich*, alienated it to *Mr. Brams*, and he to *Mr. Taylor*.

*Howlets*,



*Howlets*, and *Hode*, two small Manors in this Parish, were anciently the Demesne of the *Isaac's*, for *John Isaac* paid an Auxiliary Supply for these Lands at the investing the *Black Prince* with Knighthood, and *Thomas Isaac* had a Command in *France* under the Duke of *Bedford*, where he did good Service. The last of this Family was *Edward Isaac*, Esq; whose Heiress being married to Sir *Henry Palmer*, brought these Manors into his Family; but his Descendant Sir *Henry* of *St. Martin's-Hill* in *Canterbury*, sold them to Sir *Robert Hales* Knight and Baronet.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and there is a Chancel belonging to it, which formerly bore the Name of *Isaac's* Chancel. In the Church there lies entombed one *John Isaac* and his Wife, with this Inscription on their Monument, *Orate pro animabus Joannis Isaac Arm. & Cecilie Uxoris ejus, qui obiit Anno 1443.* Here was also anciently a Priory, a Cell to the Abby of *Beaulieu* in *Normandy*, given to it with certain Lands in this Parish, by *John de Prætellis*.

*Upper* or *High Hardresse*, was anciently the Possession of an eminent Family of that Name, who were of *Saxon* Original, and dispersed in this County; for *Robertus de Hardresse*, held half a Sulling, or Plough-Land, in *Liming*, in the 20th Year of the Conqueror, and *Philip de Hardresse* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ* in the Reign of King *John*; but 'tis probable, that the *Bohuns* had some Interest here, because we find that *Oliver de Bohun* obtain'd a Charter of Free Warren for his Lands in *High Hardresse*, 1 *Edward I.* which was soon after renewed to *Nicholas de Hadlow*, or *Hallow*, who had purchased it; but about the latter End of King *Richard II.* we find that the *Hardresses* had the sole Property of it, and as if it were immoveably riveted into the Family, enjoy it to this Day, Sir *Richard Hardresse's* Heirs or Descendants being the Possessors of it; but anciently held it by Knights Service of the Castle of *Tunbridge*.

*Southcourt* is a small Manor in this Parish, anciently the Property of *Garwinton*, a Family of great Esteem once in these Parts, but being resolved into an Heir female, the *Hauts* and *Isaacs* obtained it successively by Marriage, which last held it some time,

but at length sold it to *Diggs*, and he to *Hales*.

The Church of this Town is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

*Little*, or *Neither Hardresse* is noted for two Manors only, viz.

1. *Hepington*, anciently the Estate of the *Chiches* of *Dungeon* in *Canterbury*, then of the *Foggs* and *Hales*, and lately of Sir *Thomas Godfrey*.

2. *Lindethore*, the Demesne of the *Garwintons*, *Hauts* and *Isaacs*; and now of Mr. *Young*. Near these Villages, *Cæsar* and his Roman Army encamped after his first Encounter with the *Britans* in his second Expedition. The Battel was fought upon the River *Stoure*, called also *Bourn*, and the Romans being Victors, the *Britans* fled into the Woods, which being strong by Nature, they had fortified with great Labour by cutting down great Trees, and laying them in the Passage to hinder their Entry, but the Romans forced their Way, drove them out of their Holds, and then made their Camp here.

*Littlebourn* was given many hundred Years ago to the Abby of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, by *Withred* King of *Kent*, but there is a Manor called *Well* in this Parish, which always had Lay Proprietors, it being the Demesne of *John de*, or, *At-Well*, but he held it not long, for he sold it to *Reginald de Cornhill*, by whose Daughter it passed in Marriage to the *Garwintons*, *Hauts*, and *Isaacs*, and so to the *Palmers*, who sold it to Lieutenant Colonel *Prude*, who left it to his two Daughters and Co-heirs. *Reginald de Cornhill* founded a Chantry in this Church, which he dedicated to *St. Vincent*, and endowed it with some Lands in *Lukedale* in this Parish, to which his Wife *Matilda* made an Accession, which was confirmed by King *Henry III.*

*Whitstaple* gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, and was a Branch of the ample Estate of *Alexander de Baliol* Earl of *Atkol*, who left it to his Son *John*, Earl of *Atkol*; who out of Zeal to his Nation of *Scotland*, engaging against the fierce Attacks of King *Edward I.* was taken Captive, and executed for High Treason, whereupon his whole Estate escheated to the Crown, and this

Manor



Manor, with the rest, in which it remained, till King *Edward II.* Reg. 9. granted it to *Bartholomew*, Lord *Badelesmere*; from whose Family, by a female Heir, it passed to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; in whose Family it continued some Time, but at length was sold to Mr. *Phineux*; from whom it was translated, by a Daughter, to Sir *John Smith* of *Ostenhanger*, whose Descendant, the Viscount *Strangford*, lately enjoyed it.

There are other Manors of less Note in this Parish, viz. 1. *Chesfield*, the Seat and Family of the same Surname, of which *James Chesfield* paid an Aid for these Lands, at the making the *Black Prince* Knight, from whom it passed, by the Conveyance of the four Coheirs of that Family, to *John Roper Esq.*; in whose Posterity it remains.

2. *Grimgill*, or properly *Greenshields*, the Demesne of a Family so called, from whom, after some Descents, it was conveyed to the *Quekes* of *Birchington*, from whom, by *Crispe* and *Paramour*, it is come into the Possession of Mr. *Twiman* of *Canterbury*.

3. *Condies-Place*, the Residence of *John Condie*, the King's Champion, who in congressu bellico, took the King's Enemy Captive, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* for which he had 30 *l.* a-year, settled upon him, out of the Staple of *Canterbury*. He left this Manor to his Son *William Condie*, whose only Sister and Heir carried it into the Family of *Grubbe*, as his Daughter did to Mr. *Isaac* of *Blackmanbury*, in *Bridge*, in whose Family it remained many Generations. Here is a Fair kept yearly upon Good-friday, or the Friday before Easter. The Church is dedicated to *All-Saints*.

*Reculver*, *Reculure*, or *Racluse*, in Latin *Reculsum*, and in Saxon *Raculf* *Odynr-zen*, a poor and despicable Place at present, but may boast of as many Antiquities as any Place in this County; for *Severus*, Emperor of *Rome*, about A. C. 205, built here a Castle, which he fortified against the *Britains*; and afterwards *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of *Kent*, having given *Augustine* his Palace at *Canterbury*, for a Residence for him and Companions, retired to this Place, and built a Palace for himself and his Successors, the Compass of which may be still traced out by the Ruins of an old Wall. About an hundred Years after

this, *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, gave one *Bassa*, a Saxon, certain Lands in this Parish, to build a Monastery upon; which he accordingly did, and dedicating it to the Virgin *Mary*, replenished it with Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, but the Manor, with all its Appendages, and the adjacent Shore, estimated then at twenty-five Mansions, or Cottages, was given by King *Edred*, Reg. 4, to the See of *Canterbury*, in the Presence of Queen *Edgiva* and Archbishop *Odo*. Some Time after this, *Ethelbert II.* King of *Kent*, built a College, which he dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, where he lies buried in the North Wall under an Arch; but the Monastery seems, not long after, to have been dissolved by Archbishop *Egelnoth*, who, with the Consent of the Abbot (then called Dean) and some of the Monks, gave the Lands to two of his Servants, *Alfwold* and *Eldred*, paying some Tithes, and other considerable Rents; as fifty Pence in Money, and a certain Quantity of Cheese.

What the State and Condition of this Place was in the Conqueror's Time may be understood by these Words in *Domesday-Book*, where it is placed among the Manors of the Archbishop, *Raculf est Manerium Archiepiscopi, &c. Raculf is a Manor of the Archbishop's, and was valued in King Edward's Time at eight Shillings, or Plough-Lands, and rented at fifty-two Pounds five Shillings, and three Minutes, or Pence.* But tho' the Head Manor was the Archbishop's Demesne, there was a small one, called *Helburgh*, which was the Seat of the *Tingewikes*, descended of the Family of that Name in *Buckinghamshire*. From them it passed to the *Pines*, of whom, *James de la Pine* was Sheriff of *Kent*, and they sold it to Mr. *Cheyney*, whose Posterity held it for some Descents, till *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney* alienated it to *Maycot*, whose Son, Sir *Cavaleiro Maycot*, passed it away to Sir *Christopher Clive*, from whom it came by Contry to the Posterity of Sir *Edward Masters* of *Canterbury*. *Walter Reynolds*, Archbishop there, procured the Grant of a Market of King *Edward II.* to be kept every Thursday weekly upon his Manor of *Reculver*; and tho' it be now discontinued, here is a Fair kept yearly upon the Feast of *St. Giles*, Abbot, being Sept. 1.

The



The Parsonage of this Town was appropriated by *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop to the Hospitals of *Harbledown* and *St. John's*, without *Northgate* in *Canterbury*, and *Robert Winchelsea*, his Successor, erected a perpetual Vicarage in the Mother-Church and the Chapels of *Hearn* and *St. Nicholas*, thereunto belonging; but this Settlement lasted not long, for *John of Stratford* upon *Avon*, Archbishop and Lord Chancellor, obtain'd that the Parsonage should be annexed to the See of *Canterbury*; but upon an humble Representation of the Prior and Monks of *Canterbury*, that the Appropriation aforesaid did redound to the grievous Prejudice, and manifold Loss of the Parish-Church of *Roculver*, the Archbishop recalled and restored the Tithes, that it might be served by a fit Rector.

The Church, which was dedicated to *St. Mary*, tho' it be now almost quite ruin'd, yet how fine a Building it once was, we may learn from *Leland's Perambulation*, who thus describes it, as it then stood, tho' at that Time past its Splendor. 'The Abbey-Church hath two goodly Spires and Steeple. In the Quire is a fair Column, on which are curiously wrought and painted the Images of our Saviour Christ and his Apostles, *St. Peter*, *St. Paul*, *St. John*, and *St. James*. Christ is represented speaking, *I am Alpha and Omega: Peter* says, *Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God*; but the Words of the other three are obliterated. Higher is the Passion of Christ pourtray'd, Christ hanging on the Cross, and the Apostles and Women attending. In the Church is an ancient Book of the Gospels in large Roman Letters, and on the Borders of it a Crystal Stone thus inscribed, *CLAUDIA ATEPICCVS*. On the North Side of the Church is the Figure of a Bishop, painted under an Arch. The old Walls shew the Extent of the whole Monastery. Out of the Church-yard is a neglected Chapel, which is thought to have been once a Parish-Church.' Thus far *Leland*; but he seems to have omitted the famous ancient Monument of *Ethelbert*, the thirteenth King of *Kent*, which is placed at the upper End of the South Isle, mounting up with two Spires. The Monument of *Mr. Sandway*, tho' above two hundred Years old, is since his Time.

*Wingham* gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, which is an Argument that it was then the chief Town in it. The Manor was almost from the first Settlement of the Hierarchy among the Saxons, annexed to the Archbishoprick, but was again taken from it, and detained some Time till pious King *Edmund I.* restored it. In the Conqueror's Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, it is thus described, *Wingeham est proprium Manerium Archiepiscopi, &c.* *Wingham* is the Archbishop's own Manor, and in King *Edward I.*'s Days contained forty Plough-lands, but now no more than thirty-five, which to the Archbishop are worth an hundred Pounds, for *William de Archis* hath one valued at 6 l. &c. It is probable this Manor may be called the Archbishop's own, because he made the Manor-house sometimes the Place of his Residence, where many Things of Moment were transacted.

*Baldwine*, who was Archbishop in the Reign of King *Henry II.* lay here, when he had a Contest with the Convent of *Christ's-Church*, for making a Chapel at *Hackington*. *Robert Winchelsey*, Archbishop in King *Edward I.*'s Days resided here, when that King came down into those Parts, and lay at his House while he took Orders for the Defence of the Sea-coasts against the French, charging both the Clergy and Commons to furnish out Horse and Armour according to their Estates. And here it was that the same King being advertised that *Sir Thomas Turbervile* was fallen into the Hands of the French, and to obtain his Release, had agreed with the French King to betray him to him, caused such diligent Watch to be laid for him, that he was soon taken, and executed as a Traytor; and from hence it was lastly that King *Edward II.* sent his Son, Prince *Edward*, to whom he had given the Dutchy of *Aquitain*, to do Homage to the French King for his Territories on the Continent, and his Mother going with him, a Conspiracy was there hatched that cost the King his Crown and Life.

*Stephen Langton*, Archbishop in 7 *Henry III.* procured the Grant of a Market to be kept weekly on and *John de Peckham*, his Successor, converted the Parish-Church into a Collegiate, to be a Seminary of secular Canons, viz. six Prebends, and other Church-men; the Head of which



Fraternity he ordered to be styled *Præpositus*, or *Provost*. It fell at the Suppression, and was valued at 84*l.* *per Annum*, and was given by King Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Palmer, in whose Family it now remains.

The subordinate Manors of this Town, which were not in the Archbishop's Demefne are, 1. *Wenderton*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, who held it many Ages, till 1 Hen. VIII. they alienated it to Archbishop Warham, who gave it his Brother Hugh Warham, whose Son sold it to William Manwood; from whom it passed to the Denes, whose Female Heir brought it by Marriage to Roger Lukyn, in whose Family it now is, or late was. 2. *Brook-place*, formerly the Estate of the *Wendertons*, by whose Female Heir it passed to Richard Oxenden, whose Posterity enjoy it, as they also do 3. *Twitham*, which was anciently the Seat of a Family of the same Name, who held it many Descents, but Issue male failing, the Female Heir also matched with the *Oxendens*, and brought the Inheritance of it with her into that Family.

*Chartham* or *Certeham*, which is a Manor given to the Priory of *Christ's-Church*, by one *Alfrid* a Nobleman, A. C. 970, and continued in their Possession till after the Conqueror's Reign at least, for *Domesday-Book* thus registers it. " *Certaham* is a Manor of the Monks, and contained in the Reign of King Edward, 8 Sullings, as now it doth, and was valued at twenty-five Pounds, but yieldeth thirty Pounds. " How the Archbishop afterwards got into the Possession of this Manor we know not, but 'tis certain they were Lords of it, and had a Palace in this Town; for Robert Winchelsey, Archbishop in Edward I's Time, refusing to pay any Aid to that King towards his War, retired to this Town, and fled from thence beyond the Seas. The Dissolution of the Monasteries brought these Lands into the King's Hands, but he returned them again to the Church.

There were some other Manors of secular Interests in this Parish, while the Chief was in the Hands of the Religious, viz. 1. *Densled*, held by John Bolre of Harbledown of the Priory of *Leeds*, to which it was given by Hamon de Crevequer, 47 Henry III. for the Salvation of his own Soul, and those of his Ancestors. This Priory held it till the

Dissolution, when it was given by King Henry VIII. Reg. 37. to John Tuston, Esq; from whom through the Hands of Argal, Man, Lovelace and Steed, it has passed to Sir Thomas Swan of *Southfleet*, whose Heirs enjoy it. 2. *Howfield*, the Patrimony of the *Foggs*, a noble and ancient Family in these Parts, who held it many Generations, but at length alienated it to Colepeper, from whom it has come by Mr. Vane to Sir William Man of *Canterbury* 3. *Shalmsford Bridge*, so called, because it is situate near the Bridge which crosses the *Stoure*, It was anciently the Inheritance of the *Shalmesfords*, whose Female Heirs in the Beginning of King Henry VII's. Reign, transferred it to the *Petits*, as theirs did to the *Belks*, who now enjoy it. 4. *Shalmsford-Street*, the Mansion of the *Bolles's*, and after them of *Cracknal*, who conveyed it to *Michael*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

*Harbledown*, or *Herbaldown*, now an obscure Village, was anciently famous for three Things. 1. Two Religious Houses; the one an Hospital built by *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Relief of poor Lepers both Men and Women, and for want of such, of the Aged and Decrepit. This House stood by the Road-side in the Way to *Canterbury*, and therein was kept an old Shoe, (set fairly in Copper and Crystal, others say with Diamonds) which one of the Hospital brought out to all Passengers, that they might kiss, and put something into, in Token of their Devotion to *St. Thomas* (as they styled *Thomas Becket*) pretending that it was taken off from one of his Feet when he was killed in his Church at *Canterbury*, all besmeared with his Blood, and therefore highly to be revered, as a sacred Relick; the other a Chantry founded by *William Wittlesey* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and dedicated to the Honour of *St. Nicholas*, Ann. 1371, which Foundation was confirmed by Archbishop *Arundel*, Anno. 1402.

2. For two Manors, the one called *Polret*, who had Lords of the same Name, of whom John Polre paid an Aid 20 Edw. III. From them it passed by Sale to the *Martins*, whose Female Heir transferred it to the *Brents*, who sold it to Sir Thomas Bind, where the  
Pos-



Possession now rests; the other called *Beverley*, the Demesne of Owners of that Name, from whom after several Descents it passed by the Female Heir to Mr. Norton, whose Posterity conveyed it to *Meresday*, and his to Mr. *Richardson*.

The Church here is consecrated to St. *Michael*.

*Preston*, by *Wingham*, gives Name to the Hundred, and was anciently the Possession of the *Leybourns*, of whom *William Lord Leybourn* obtained a Grant of a Fair and Market to be kept on this his Manor, 35 *Edw. I.* *Juliana* was the Heir of this Estate of the *Leybourns*, and married two Husbands, viz. *John de Hastings*, Brother of *Lawrence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, but had no Child by either of them, nor did any other Heir appear after her Death, whereupon her Estate escheated to the Crown, and was by King *Richard II.* granted to Sir *Simon de Burleigh*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; but he also being attainted, it again returned to the same King, who divided it, and gave part of it to the Abbey of St. *Mary de Grace* upon *Tower-Hill*, and the other Part to the Priory of *Canons Langley*, sometimes written *Children's Langley*, in whose Possession it remained till the Suppression by King *Henry VIII.* who gave it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*: His Daughter and Heir carried it to Sir *Thomas Kemp* in Marriage, and their Daughter to the *Chicheleys* of *Cambridgeshire*, who sold it to the *Spences* of *Bankham* in *Sussex*.

This Town has had the Grant of a Fair and Market twice in old Time, one Market on Monday, and a Fair of three Days continuance on the Feast of St. *Crosse*, Sept. 14. 35 *Edward I.* another obtained by Sir *Simon de Burleigh*, on Friday, and a Fair for the space of three Days at the Feast of St. *Mildred* the Virgin, 10 *Richard II.* but these Markets have been long disused.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Mildred*.

Having thus taken a brief Survey of the City of *Canterbury*, and the Towns of Note adjoining, we should pass to the next Market-Town, but shall first take a View of the Isle of *Thanet*, which lies in our way. Some

will have the Name derived from *Thanatos*, i. e. Death, because no Serpents, or venomous Creatures will live in it; but Mr. *Lambard* more probably conjectures that the Name is Saxon, and therefore called *þænet*, i. e. moist or watery, because it is encompassed with Water all round. It contains about nine Miles in length, and near as much in Breadth, and is encompassed with the Sea on the North and East, and with the River *Wantsome* on the West and South.

In this Isle which *Vortigern* had given the Saxons, whom he had sent for to assist him to drive the *Picts* out of his Dominions, *Vortimer*, his Son, when he saw them encroaching upon his Father's Territories, gave them such an Overthrow, that they having made some Offers of Peace, withdrew themselves of a sudden into their Ships, and sailed home. *Vortimer* afterwards ordered his Body to be buried in this Isle, out of a Conceit that his very Corps would fright them from Landing on these Coasts; but it had not that Effect: For not long after they returned, and landed in Kent, and being encountered by *Cador*, Duke of *Cornwal*, at the Command of King *Arthur*, they were forced to fly into this Isle, with the loss of *Childric*, their Leader; where, upon their Submission they were permitted to abide. After the Settlement of the Saxons, the *Danes*, in the Days of King *Alfred*, began their Ravages of England, invaded *Thanet*, and having slain *Ealhere*, Duke of Kent, and *Huda*, Duke of *Surrey*, who opposed them, possessed themselves of it; and having sojourned here the whole Winter, so plundered and harrassed it at their Departure in the Spring, that the Monks of *Minster-Abby* were forced to abandon it, and provide themselves of a Sustainance elsewhere.

This Isle gives Title to the ancient Family of the *Toketons*, or (as they are now called) the *Tustons*, an ancient and wealthy Family, Sir *Nicholas Tuston*, Knight and Baronet, being created Baron *Tuston* of *Tuston* in *Sussex*, and Earl of *Thanet*, Anno 1628. He was a Person of great Merit, and died in 1632, leaving his eldest Son then living.



*John*, the Heir of his Estate and Honours, who by *Margaret*, one of the Co-heirs of *Richard Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset*, had six Sons, four of which inherited this Honour, viz.

*Nicholas*, *John* and *Richard*, who died without Issue, *Nicholas* married to *Elizabeth Boyl*, third Daughter of *Richard*, Earl of *Burlington*, and *John* and *Richard* died unmarried, so that the fourth Son, *Thomas*, became Earl of *Thanet*, and now enjoys that Honour; a Person whose Virtues adorn his Title. He has no Heirs males, though several Daughters, so that his Brother *Sackvil Tuston*, Esq; who has four Sons, is Heir expectant of this Honour.

The Loyalty of this noble Family to King *Charles I.* in his Wars with his rebellious Parliament was very exemplary: *John*, Earl of *Thanet*, several Times endeavoured to raise the *Kentish Men*, to attempt his Majesty's Restoration to the peaceable enjoyment of his Throne, and once had almost effected it, but failed in his pious Design, through the Fear and Inconstancy of the People, who left him thereby exposed to the severe Usage of the Parliament's Power, which he felt in the heavy Composition they laid upon him to save his Estate, viz. 9000 *l.* At the same Time exacting of *Thomas*, Viscount *Fauconbridge*, 5012 *l.* for joining with him.

The Places of Note in this Place are,

1. *Sarre*, anciently a Parish, but quite deserted for the unhealthiness of the Air, caused by its bordering on the Marshes; it was anciently the Estate of the *Criols*, but lately of the *Whites*, *Rush's*, and the *Wentworths*, Brother to the late Earl of *Strafford*. The Church was dedicated to *St. Giles*, but it is now fallen into such decay, that there are scarce any Remains of it.

2. *Birchington* was anciently the Manor and Seat of the *Quekes*, which Family ended in a Daughter, who was married to *Mr. Crispe* of *Oxfordshire*; who coming to dwell in this Isle, his Posterity became so prosperous and flourishing, that *Henry Crispe* was Sheriff of *Kent*, and being Knighted, had such an Influence upon the Inhabitants, that he was styled *Regulus Insulae Thaneti*, i. e. the little King of *Kent*. *Gorend*, the first Place that was united to *Dover*, by King *Edward I.* lies in this Parish, and had an-

ciently a Church near the Sea, which endangering it, the Inhabitants removed it into the Town. 'Tis now called *All-Saints*.

3. *St. John's*, a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*, the Manors of which are part Lay-Fee, belonging to the *Dandelions*, *Leybourns* and *Fleets*, anciently, but to *Petit*, *Norwood* and *Philpot*, of later Years, and part belonging to *St. Augustine's*, *Canterbury*, but since the Suppression to *Colepeper*. Here are two Fairs kept yearly upon *Midsummer* and *St. Bartholomew's Day*. *Margate*, an ancient Haven lies in this Parish. The Church is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*.

4. *St. Peters*, the Seat of the *Danes* and *Exeters*, anciently, but of *Norwoods* in late Days: It is a Member of the Port of *Dover*, and hath two Fairs yearly on *Lady Day* and *St. Peter's*, *June 29*. In this Parish 1574, a monstrous Fish shot himself a-shore, and being left by the Water, was heard to roar above a Mile, and then died. He was twenty-two Yards long, and fourteen Foot thick, one of his Eyes more than a Cart and six Horses could draw, and his Liver two Cart-loads. The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter*.

5. *St. Lawrence*, anciently the Estate of the *Ellingtons*, *Maunstons*, *St. Nicholas's* and *Criols*, and of late of *Spracklin*, *Monins* and *Johnson*. *Ramsgate* is a Portion in this Parish: The Church was founded by the *Maunstons*, many of whom, and the *St. Nicholas's*, lie buried in it. It is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*.

6. *Minster*, famous anciently for its Abbey, of which in its Place. *Ippersfleet*, or *Ebsfleet*, (as 'tis now called) where *Hengist* and *Horsa*, with 9000 Saxons first landed, is in this Parish. King *Henry I.* granted a Market to this Parish, but it is long since discontinued, if it were ever kept. Having thus surveyed *Thanet*, we come to the Market-Town lying at the Corner of it, viz.

*Sandwich* is one of the five Cinque-Ports, the other four are, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hish* and *Romney*; *Rye*, and *Winchelsey* are incorporated with them as Principals, and divers other Places partake of their Privileges as Limbs and Members; but 'tis from the first five that they received and retain the Name.



Name. It is probable that this Place became a Port upon the Destruction of the *Portus Rhotupensis*, or *Statio Rhotupiae*, by the heaps of Sand cast into it by the Sea, whether we understand by that Port, either *Richborough*, or *Stonar*, from which the Romans set Sail for the most part to the Continent, and where they usually arrived when they returned into *Britain*, but it was not useful much longer than their Time; for *Sandwich* being found more convenient for a Port, the Kings of *Kent* gave such Encouragement to such People as would build and inhabit it, that it soon became well peopled, and one of the chief Ports in those Parts. This appears by many eminent Transactions in or near it.

In the Year 851, King *Aethelstane* the Younger, Son of King *Egbert*, had a very great Sea-fight with Duke *Ealcher* the Dane, near this Place, and having given him a memorable Overthrow, took nine of his Ships; and about eight Years after King *Egelred* gave this Town to *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*. Afterwards in the Year 993, *Unlaf* the Dane, came to *Sandwich* with a Squadron, and did a great deal of Mischief there, as well as about *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, and *Maldon* in *Essex*. Here it was also that King *Canute* the Dane, the Son of *Swain*, Anno. 1015, acted that inhumane Tragedy, in flitting the Noses, and cutting off the Hands of such *Englishmen* as had been given his Father as Hostages; but to make them amends for all Injuries done them, he (when he obtained the Kingdom) re-edified the Houses which had been destroyed by the Danes, and gave the Inhabitants a Charter with many Privileges, yet continuing the Port and Royalty to *Christ's-Church*, which King *Henry II.* confirmed. King *Harold* also, when he came into *England* to take possession of the Crown, landed here; and was received both by the Danes and *English* as their Sovereign. Here also it was, that King *Edward* the Confessor's great Fleet rendezvoused in 1052. In the Conqueror's Reign it was reckoned one of the Cinque-Ports, and was to find five Ships for the King's Wars, armed and arrayed at its own Charge, with twenty Men in each, which they were to maintain fifteen Days, and then the King was to pay them.

*Richard I.* arrived here when he came from his Wars in the *Holy-Land*, and *John Dinham*, a zealous Abettor of the York Faction, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* boarded that King's Ships here, and by the help of the Mariners, who sided with him, carried them with their Admiral the Earl of *Rivers*, to *Calais*, where he lay with them, till being called over into *England* by the *Yorkists*, he returned with the Lord *Cobham* and divers other Gentlemen, and did Prince *Edward*, Duke of *York* and Earl of *March*, good Service. So ancient as well as useful was this Port for some Ages, tho' now the Haven, by reason of the Sands thrown into it by the Sea, and a great Ship of Burthen of Pope *Paul IV's*, sunk in the Channel, it hath not Depth enough to receive Vessels of larger size. Thus much of it as a Port, we shall now consider it as a Town.

In *Domesday-Book* it is thus recorded, *Sandwicum est manerium Sanctae Trinitatis, &c.* " *Sandwich* is a Manor of the Holy Trinity, given it for the Monks Clothing, and is a Lathe and Hundred in it self, and pays the King the same Service as *Dover* does, tho' not so great; and the Inhabitants, before the King gave them new Privileges, paid him 15 *l* per Ann.; and when the Archbishop recovered it, it paid 40 *l* and forty thousand Herrings, &c." In the Reign of *K. Henry III.* Ann. 1217. *Lewis*, King of *France*, burnt it, but it was again restored and united to the Crown in the Year 1290, the Monks of *Christ-Church* surrendring all their Right in it (except some few Houses and the Keys) to King *Edward I.* in Consideration of which Grant King *Edward III.* afterwards gave them the Manor of *Bortie* in *Essex*, in Exchange, which was a Cause of its flourishing, because King *Edward I.* settled the Staple here. About this Time there lived here a Family surnamed *de Sandwich*, which was much enriched and ennobled by Matching with the Heirs of *Crevequer* and *D'Auranches*, Lords of *Folkeston*, and deserved well of this Place.

*Thomas de Sandwich*, of this Family was Knight of the Shire for this County in King *Edward II's* Reign, Reg. 6, 15, & 16.

As to Religious Foundations we find several erected in this Town, viz. In the Time of the Saxons, the Lady *Domneva*, by the



the help of King *Egbert*, founded a Monastery near a Place then called *Canterburygate*, which she dedicated to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*. It was indeed afterwards destroyed by the *Danes*, but re-edified by Queen *Emma*, and flourished for some Time, till the *French* quite ruin'd it, that it never recovered; yet there was some Time after an Anchorite's Cell built near the Place where the Monastery stood; and out of the Ruins of it at length there was a Church raised in honour of the said Virgin. After this in the Year 1272. *Henry Comfield*, a *German*, founded an House of *Carmelite* Friars, and dedicated it to St. *Mary*. *John Sandwich*, some time Prior of this House, as also *Thomas Hadlow*, *William Becklee*, a Person of great Learning, and *Dionysius Plumcooper*, all of them Friars of the same Foundation, were buried in it above 200 Years ago, and some of the first above 300 Years.

In this Town also there were several Hospitals, viz. St. *Bartholomew's*, founded by *Simon of Sandwich*. 2. St. *John's*, and St. *Thomas's*, erected by one Mr. *Ellis*, who appointed three Priests, two to officiate in his said Hospitals, and one in his Common School, which he founded for the Benefit of the Town, and called it St. *Peter's* School. He and his Wife lie buried in the North Isle of St. *Peter's* Church. 3. St. *Thomas's*, founded by *Thomas Rabing*, *John Good*, *William Swan*, and *Richard Long*. To these we may add a more modern Benefactor, but not less memorable, viz. Sir *Roger Manwood*, a Native of this Town, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; who in the Year 1563, new built the Free-School in this Town, out of the Ruins of the *Carmelite* Monastery, and endowed it with a sufficient Maintenance for the Masters; and for the encouragement to Parents to send their Children to it, *Robert Trapes* and his Wife, gave a Maintenance for two Scholars to be sent out of it to *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*.

Several Misfortunes have happened to this Town, besides those above-mentioned by the *Danes* and *French*. In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Anno. 1457, the *French* again to the Number of fifteen thousand, under the Command of Sir *Peter Bressay*, landed at this Place, killed the Mayor and other Officers, and having robbed and spoiled the

Inhabitants, set the Town on Fire and departed; and though by the Labour and Industry of the People some Part of it was preserved, yet it was not suffered to recruit its Losses much before the Earl of *Warwick*, being engaged with the Duke of *York* against that King, fell upon it and ransack'd it. There also happened in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Ann. 1580, a great Earthquake in and about this Town, which not only caused the Sea to rage and foam, but much damaged the Houses; but all these Damages it recovered soon after by the coming over of certain *Walloons* and *Dutchmen*, who flying out of their own Countrey to procure a good Conscience in the Profession of the true Religion, settled here, and have much enriched the Town by establishing the Manufacture of Cloth.

The present Condition of this Town is this: It now is, and for many Years hath been a Corporation, established by Charter, by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*; and before that by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*. The Mayor of this Town is elected still (as he was anciently) yearly upon the Monday after St. *Andrew's* Day, in St. *Clement's* Church, and there was anciently a Bell rung for a Summons to the Election, but it is now removed to St. *Peter's*. This Port hath the same Privilege of sending their Representatives to the Parliament under the Name of Barons, as the other Ports; and the Barons serving in Parliament this present Year 1718, are Sir *Henry Oxenden*, Baronet, and Sir *Thomas D'Aeth*. This Town hath two Markets Weekly upon *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and a Fair kept yearly upon St. *Clement's* Day, Nov. 23. and two Days after.

There were anciently four Churches in this Town, viz. St. *James*, St. *Clement*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Mary*, of which the first is quite demolished, and the three others are yet standing.

This Town hath the Honour to confer the Title of Earl on a Branch of the Noble Family of the *Montagues*, of which the eldest Branch were created Baron *Montague* of *Boughton* in *Northamptonshire*, 19 Jac. I. and since dignified with the higher Titles of Viscount *Monthermer*, and Earl of *Montague*.



1 Gul. & Mar. which Queen Anne, Reg. 4. was pleased to change into Marquess of Monthermer and Duke of Montague, Anno 1705; and the younger Branch, Earl of Sandwich, in the Person of Edward Montague, of Hinchinbroke, in the County of Huntingdon, Esq; He was the Son of Sir Sidney Montague, the youngest of six Sons of Sir Edward Montague, of Hymington in the County of Northampton, and being singularly well skilled in the Mathematicks, and thereby of great Judgment in Sea Affairs, obtained the sole Command of the English Navy, under the Government of the usurping Powers; which he so managed, that he caused the whole Fleet to be peaceably delivered to King Charles II. in Order to his Restoration, which was immediately consequent upon it; for which signal Service, and exemplary Loyalty he was created an Earl, by the Name and Title of

Edward, Lord Montague, of St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and Earl of Sandwich. He was Vice-Admiral in the War against the Dutch in 1672, and was slain fighting with great Courage in an Engagement against them, leaving by his Lady Femima, Daughter of John Lord Crew of Stene.

Edward, his eldest Son, to succeed him, (and four Sons more, Sidney, Ralph, Charles, and James, and four Daughters.) This Earl married the Lady Anne, fourth Daughter of Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, by whom he had Issue.

Edward, his eldest Son, the present Earl of Sandwich, who was Master of the Horse to the Prince of Denmark, in the Reign of King William III. and afterwards to Queen Anne. He married the Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, by whom he hath Issue one only Son, Edward Lord Hinchinbroke, who by Elizabeth, only Daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecott in Leicestershire, hath only two Daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

Before we leave this Place, it will be convenient to speak of the Cinque-Ports in general, Sandwich being the first that we meet with, and four of the five lying in this County.

The five Ports above-mention'd, were incorporated and endowed with many and

great Privileges, not only to promote the Traffick of the Nation, but to be the Defence of it; and as among the Romans, when the Saxons much infested these Coasts, there was a Count of the Saxon Shores, (as the Kentish and Norfolk Shores were called) because the Saxons chiefly infested them) who was furnished with a sufficient Force at all Times to attack those Ravagers; so there was appointed by the Saxons a Warden of these Cinque-Ports, who upon any sudden Invasion of an Enemy, should be ready at a Short Summons to oppose them, with the united Strength of these Towns, and their Dependants.

The Force to be raised and kept in Readiness for this Service was fifty-seven Ships, furnished with twenty-one Men and a Boy; the Master and Constables Salary to be Sixpence a-day apiece, and each vulgar Mariner Three-pence a-day; and thus they were to attend the King fifteen Days at their own Charge, and if the State of Affairs required their Assistance any longer, they were to be paid at the same Rates by the Crown; but because the Expence was in After-times found too burdensome for the Cinque-Ports, therefore several other Towns, within the adjoining Counties, were made Members of the Cinque-Ports, that they might bear a Part in this Charge, which was apportion'd after this Manner, viz.

1. Sandwich had Fordwich, Sarre, Ramsgate, Deal, Walmer and Stonor annexed to it; and they together were to find five Ships.

2. Dover had Feversham, Birchington, St. John's, St. Peter's, Ridlingwould and Folkston; and they were to furnish out twenty-one Ships.

3. Hith had West-Hith, and they were to bring five Ships.

4. Romney had Old Romney, Lidd, Promhill, Dengemersh and Orwelston; and Hastings, with Rye and Winchelsea, had in Kent, Beakshorn, Grench and Tenterden, besides other Towns in Sussex; which we shall take Notice of there.

To recompence this Charge, the Cinque-Ports, and their Dependants, had these Privileges granted them.

1. To be freed from all Taxes and Toll.



2. To have *Sac*, *i. e.* a Cognizance of all Courts; and *Soc*, *i. e.* to force all that lived in their Jurisdiction to plead in their Courts.

3. To have *Toll*, *i. e.* take Toll in their Markets; and *Theam*, *i. e.* a Power of punishing Offenders in their own Bounds.

4. To have *Blood wite*, *i. e.* to punish Bloodshed, and *Fled wite*, *i. e.* to punish such as fly from Justice, when taken.

5. To have Pillory and Tumbrel, or Cuckingstool.

6. To have *Infangtheof* and *Outfangtheof*, *i. e.* to punish Foreigners, as well as Natives, for Theft.

7. To have *Mundbreich*, *i. e.* Power to raise Mounds, or Banks, in any Man's Land, against the Sea-Breaches.

8. To have *Waifs*, *i. e.* lost Goods; and *Strays*, *i. e.* Wandering Cattle, if not claimed within a Year and a Day.

9. To have *Waste* and *Strip*, *i. e.* the Commons, and a Power to cut down the Trees growing upon them.

10. To have *Flotsam*, *i. e.* Goods floating on the Sea; *Jetsam*, *i. e.* Goods cast out of Ships in a Storm; and *Wilsam*, *i. e.* Goods driven ashore, when no Wrack or Ship is visible, hence called *Goods of God's Mercy*.

11. To be a *Guild*, *i. e.* a Fraternity, allowed the Franchises of Court-Leet and Court-Baron, lay Taxes, &c.

12. To assemble at *Shepway*, and keep a *Portmote*, or Parliament for the *Cinque-Ports*, to punish all Infringers of their Privileges, make By-Laws, and hear all Appeals from the inferior Courts of the *Cinque-Ports*.

13. That their Barons support the Canopy over the King's Head at the Coronation, &c.

Near *Sandwich*, Northward, upon the Sea-Coast stands

*Richborough*, alias *Richberge*, *Repisborough*, *Rupitumth*, and *Reptacester*, a famous City and Port in the Time of the Romans, who called it *Rutupia*. *Ptol. Portus Rhutupensis*, *Rhutupis Portus*, *Ant.* and *Rhutupia Statio*. This City was so stretched out along the Descent of an Hill, and there was a Tower upon the highest Ground, that it overlooked the Ocean, which then came up to it, tho' now, by Reason of the Sands cast up in the Ha-

ven, the Sea comes not within a Mile of it. In the Time of the Roman Government it was a famous Port, where all their Forces arrived, *viz.* those, which were sent by *Claudius*, under the Command of *Vespasian*, to reduce *Arviragus*, the British King, who had shaken off his Subjection to the Romans; the *Heruli*, *Batavi*, and the *Mærian* Regiments under *Lupicinus*, who governed under *Constantius*, the *Herculii*, *Victores*, and *Fidentes* (Roman Cohorts) under *Theodosius*, the Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and the second Legion *Augusta*, sent hither to curb the Saxon Pirates, and commanded by *Clemens Maximus*, then President under the Count of the Saxon Shore; who being proclaimed Emperor by the Roman Soldiers in Britain, *Flavius Sanctus* was made the President of *Rhutupia*, or *Richborough*, and much enriched it by his Care.

*Severianus*, or *Severus Affri*, who was a Consul set over the Britains by the Romans, finished the Castle, which *Arviragus* had began, when he opposed *Vespasian's* landing; and King *Arthur* fought a Battel with *Mordred* in this Place, who had usurped his Kingdom in his Absence.

This City flourished some Time under the Saxon Government; for *Ethelbert*, the first King of Kent, desiring to be near *Augustine*, that he might have frequent Conferences with him, who then resided at *Stonar*, had his Royal Palace here, and *Bede* honours it with the Name of a City; but after this Time it fell to decay; the *Danes*, in their Ravages, destroying both the City and Castle, so that now it is become a Corn-Field, wherein yet, when the Corn is grown up, one may observe Streets crossing one another, (Corn being thinner where they anciently were) which Crossings, the People, who easily discern them, call *St. Augustine's Cross*; yet in some Places there are some Remains of the old Walls of a Tower made up of rough Flints, and long *Britain* Bricks, of a square Form, cemented with a Sort of Sand extremely binding, and so strengthened by Time, that the Cement is as hard as the Stone. To prove its Antiquity, there are often cast up by the Plough Roman Coins, both Gold and Silver. Near this Place Westward lies



*Stourmouth*, in Latin *Ostium Sturæ*, because it is situate at the End of the *Stour*, whereat, as at a Mouth, that River which riseth at two Heads; the one at *Streatwell* in *Lenham*, and the other at *Postling-Church*, and becoming one Stream, near *Ashford*, empties it self into the Sea. This Town was anciently the Possession of the *Husseys*, for *Henry le Hussey* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, 5 *Henry III.* and his Grandchild died possessed of it, 6 *Edward III.* but his Posterity alienated it not many Years after to the eminent Family of the *Apulderfelds*, which ended in a Daughter, who marrying to *Sir John Phineux*, Justice of the King's Bench, brought it into his Family, which his Heir *Jane* transferred by Marriage to *Mr. Roper* of *St. Dunstan's* in *Canterbury*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *All-Saints*.

*Elmston* was anciently a Parcel of the Demesne of the Lord *Leybourn*, whose Line ending in *Juliana*, who died without Children, this Estate, with her other Lands, escheated to the Crown, and King *Richard II.* then reigning, gave it to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*, which held it till the Dissolution, when it was given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Sir Walter Henley*, Serjeant at Law, a Person of great Reputation at that Time; but he soon after sold it to *Mr. Linch*, whose Family was of Antiquity in this County, and from which the *Linches* of *Lemster*, in *Ireland*, are descended. His Posterity sold it to the *Gibs's* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, who have since parted with it to the *Jaques's* of *London*.

*Ash* is a large Parish, and contains in it many Places of Note.

1. *Welmstone*, the Estate of the *Septuans* anciently, who held it many Generations; from whom at length it passed to *Sir Walter Henley* by Exchange, and from him it was not long after conveyed to *Alday* and *Solley*, who sold it to *Mr. Barnham*, whose Coheir brought it to the Heir of *Castlehaven*, whose Descendant alienated it to *Brigham*.

2. *Gosball*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, famous for the Production of *Sir John Gosball*, a worthy Knight, who flourished in King *Edward III.'s* Reign, and lies entombed in compleat Armour in *Ash-*

Church. The Heir general of his Family transferred it by Marriage to the *St. Nicholas's*, in the Isle of *Thanet*; and after some continuance in that Family it passed in the same Manner to the *Dinleys*, who conveyed it to *Mr. Roper*, the Lord *Tenham's* Ancestor, who sold it to *Sir Edward Monins*.

3. *Checquers*, the Estate anciently of the *Septuans*, who from their Residence there took the Name of *At-chequer*. They held it many Generations, but at length sold it to *Halday*, and he to *Harfleet*.

4. *Hells*, anciently the Manor of the *Hells*, and then of the *Tunthams*, who alienated it to the *Septuans*.

5. *Overland*, given by the Royal Charter to *Bertram de Criol*, 20 *Henry III.* whose Posterity sold it to *Leybourn*, whose female Heir *Juliana*, called for her great Wealth the *Infanta* of *Kent*, dying, tho' twice married, without Issue, her Estate escheated to the Crown, and was given to *Sir Simon Burleigh*, who being attainted, forfeited it again to the King, who thereupon gave it to the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*, in which it remained till the Dissolution, when King *Henry* gave it to *Sir Thomas Moyle*, and *Sir Henry Henley*, from whom, by *Harfleet* and *Solley*, it passed to *Mr. Ward*, of *London*.

6. *Goldstanton*, the Patrimony of the *Leybourns*, of whom *Roger de Leybourn* was one of those *Kentish* Gentlemen, who were pardoned by the Pacification, called *Dictum de Kenelworth*, for assisting *Simon de Montfort* in his seditious Revolt. *Juliana* abovemention'd was their Heir, and this Estate was with other Lands settled on the Abbey of *Childrens Langley*; but at the Dissolution was given to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, who forfeiting it by his Treason, it was given by the same Prince to *Vincent Engham Esq;* who sold it to *Carcelis* of *London*.

7. *Newils-fleet*, most anciently called *Botelers fleet*, because it was the Estate of that Family; then *Latimers-fleet*, because transferred from the *Botelers* to *William Lord Latimer*, of *Corbie*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*. His Daughter and Heir marrying *John Lord Nevill*, brought this Manor to his Family, and from him it took the Name of *Newils-*



*fleet*; but his Posterity alienating it, it hath passed thro' the Hands of *Cromer*, *Isaac*, *Fog*, *Spracklin*, to the *Harfleets*.

8. *Molands*, the Seat of Lords of that Name; but after of the *Septuans*, alias *Harfleet*, whose Arms were three Corn-Fans, with this Motto, *Dissipabo inimicos Regis mei, ut pa'eam*. One of this Family, in his Will, gives Manumission, or Freedom to divers of his Slaves.

9. *Wingham-Barton*, a Manor of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which Archbishop *Peckham* tied to pay two Exhibitions to his College of *Wingham*. Archbishop *Cranmer* changed it with the King, and Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Sir *Roger Manwood*, whose Son, Sir *Peter*, passed it away by Trustees to Sir *William Curteen* of *London*, from whom it passed thro' divers Hands to Mr. *Denne* and his Heirs.

10. *Chilton*, the Seat of Sir *William de Chilton*, and after him of *William Baude*, from whose Posterity it passed to *Thomas Wolton*, and then fixed in the *Harfleets* or *Septuans*.

11. *Hells*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, of great Account in these Parts; for *Thomas de Hells* obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor. *Bertram de Hells* was Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, in the Reign of *Edward II.* *Henry de Hells* was Knight of the Shire for this County, the 3d; 4th, and 6th, of *Edward III.* and *Gilbert de Hells* was High Sheriff of this County, 13 *Edward III.* but at length it was alienated to *Wroth*, and then to *Peake*, in whom it now is.

12. *Lewerocks*, the Mansion of a Family of that Name, of whom one lies buried in the Church on the North Side, Cross-legg'd. This Manor passed by *Parnel*, the female Heir, to *Monins*, who sold it to *Peake*.

13. *Fleet*, the Property of the Earls of *Oxford*, who held it many Generations; and tho' twice forfeited to the Crown, once by assisting King *Richard II.* against his Nobility, and another Time by maintaining the *Lancastrian* Title against King *Edward IV.* yet it was again restored to them, and kept in the Family till *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's*

Reign, sold it by Parcels to *Hamon*, *Peyton* and *Harfleet*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and in it are, or lately were, ancient Monuments for Sir *John Goshal* above-mention'd, *Lewerocks*, *Septuans*, *St. Nicholas*, *Clitherow* and *Kinel*. It was anciently a Chapel to *Wingham* and *Richborow*.

The Tithes of this Parish are appropriated to the See of *Canterbury*, charged only with 16 s. per Annum to the Vicar; but King *Charles II.* having given some Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops for the Augmentation of such Vicarages as have not a sufficient Maintenance for their Ministers, Archbishop *Juxon* added 33 l. 6 s. 3 d. per Annum, to this Vicarage, out of the Parsonage, for ever.

*Eastry*, or *Eastrege*, gives Name to the Hundred in which it is, as being once the principal Town in it. The Manor was a Royal Demesne, and given by King *Egellred*, A. 979, to the Monks of *Christ's Church*, for the Support of their Kitchen, and was intended, as was thought, to expiate for the Murther of *Ethelbert* and *Ethelred*, the Brothers of *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, slain by his Connivance. In the Time of King *Edward the Confessor* it belonged to the Monks of *Christ's Church*, and is said to contain seven Plough-lands, as it was also reckoned in *Domesday-Book*. Valued at 37 l. 10 s. 3 d.

There are two Manors besides in this Parish.

1. *Shrickling*, the Mansion of the *Perrots*, by a Daughter of which Family it devolved to the *Langleys*, and from them, in the same Manner to the *Peytons*; but *Elizabeth*, the Widow of *Edward Langley Esq;* the last male Heir, having it settled on her by Way of Dower, Sir *Edward Ringley*, Knight-Marshal of *Calais*, and Bailiff of *Sandwich* both by Land and Water, being married to her, enjoyed it some Time in her Right; in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*

2. *Heronden*, the Estate of a Family of that Name, whose Arms was an Heron with one Tallon erected, gaping for Breath. They enjoyed it many Ages, and at length ended in the female Heir, who matching to *Boteler* of *Botelers-fleet* in *Essex*, annexed this Manor to their Patrimony.



A Fair is kept yearly in this Parish upon *St. Matthew's Day*, Sept. 21.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and was appropriated to the Almshouse of the Abbey of *Christ's Church* by *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but being taken away by his Successor *Baldwin*, was annexed to his Revenue, till *Simon Mip*, Archbishop in 1365, appropriated it again to the same Monastery. At the East of a little Chapel in this Church is an Altar-tomb, which an ancient Tradition informs us to be the Place, where the Bodies of the two murdered Princes above-mention'd were buried; and near the Chancel there is another Monument for one of the Family of the *Heron-dens*, on which, in the Time of *Robert Glover*, *Somerset Herald*, was his Pourtraiture affixed with his Coat of Arms on Brass, but they have been plucked off long since. Near this Place, in the same Hundred, is.

*Staple*, a Parish that hath two Manors memorable in it, viz.

1. *Crixall*, anciently written *Crickleadshall*, the Possession of the *Brockhuls*, from whom, by a female Heir, it passed to the *Wadhams*, of whom *William Wadham*, leaving this Estate to his Son *Sir Nicholas*, went into *Somersetshire*, and was there a Conservator of the Peace. *Sir Nicholas* left a Daughter only, who marrying *Sir William Fog*, this Manor was engrafted into the Estate of that Family, in which it rested some Time, but at length was by Sale alienated first to *Mr. Banister*, then to *Tucker* and *Smith*, and lastly to *Dr. Fotherby*, Dean of *Canterbury*.

2. *Grove-place*, the Habitation of the *Groves*, who were several of them Knights. *Sir John Grove*, who lived in *King Henry VI.'s* Reign, was a great Benefactor to the Church of *St. Peter* in *Sandwich*, where he lies buried. This Family also concluded in a Daughter, who by Marriage translated this Estate to *S. Nicholas*, whose Descendants conveyed it to *Quilter*, and he to *Linch*, in which Family it remains; and was eminent for its Owner *Mr. John Linch*, who, in the Time of the Civil Wars, was a noble Confessor for the Interest of the King, Church, and Protestant Religion, as was also his pious Brother *Mr. Simon Linch*, Minister of *North-Weal* in *Essex*, where he lived sixty-

four Years, and brought up forty Children and Grandchildren. Bishop *Ailmer* offered him *Burnt-wood-weal*, a much greater Living; but loving his Parishioners, and being beloved by them, he told the Bishop, 'He preferred the Weal of his Parishioners Souls before any Weal whatsoever, and so refused it.' He died in 1656.

There is, or lately was, a Family in this Parish called *Omer*, which, as appears by old Court-Rolls, Tombs, Deeds, and other Evidences, has been constantly resident here for above 400 Years. Here is also a Fair yearly kept on *St. James's Day*, July 25.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. James*.

*Wodnesborough*, so called (as *Mr. Verstegan* conjectures) from the God *Woden*, which the Pagan Saxons worshipped, and it is probable might have an eminent Temple dedicated to him in this Place, is a large Parish, and hath several Manors of Note in it, viz.

1. *Shelving*, the Demesne of the *Houghams*, of *Hougham*, near *Dover*, of whom *Robert de Hougham* assisted *King Richard* at the Siege of *Acon*. *Benedicta de Hougham* was the Heir of this Family, and by her Marriage with *John Shelving* translated this Land into his Name. He built a Mansion-House on it, which from him was called *Shelving*. His Posterity sold it to *St. Leger*, from whom it hath passed thro' the Hands of *Dynlley*, *White*, and *Knight*, and is at length come to be the Inheritance of *Mr. Solomon Hougham*, of *Sandwich*, descended collaterally of *Sir Robert Hougham*.

2. *Ringleton*, anciently the Estate of *Perot*, whose Daughter by Marriage transferred it to the *Langleys*, in whom it rested for several Generations, and then was sold to *Mr. John White*, a Merchant of the Staple, and a great Benefactor to the Church of *Canterbury*, from whom it was alienated to *Butler* of *Heronden* in *Eastry*, *Neame* and *Spencer*, till it is now come to the *Hughes*, descended of the *Hughs* of *Northwater*.

3. *Upper-Hammold*, the Property of the *Greenshields*, whose principal Seat was at the Manor of *Greenshield*, or *Grimgil* in *Whitstaple*. Of this Family was *Henry Green-*



*Shield*, who was a bountiful Benefactor to the Poor of the Town of *Sandwich*. From them it passed by *Francis* and *Wilson* to *Parloe*, the present Owner of it.

4. *Grove*, the Inheritance of *Peter de Goldsborough*, 32 *Edward III.* From whose Family it removed to the *Langleys* of *Knowlton*, who conveyed it to *Sir John White* above-mentioned, Merchant of the Staple; from whom, by *Mois* and *Everard*, it came to be the Possession of *Mr. James*.

5. *Poltmans*, the castellated Mansion of the Family of that Name, with a Moat surrounding it. They held it some Ages, and were Men of Account. *Peter Poltman* was the last Lord of it, for he sold it, 15 *Richard II.* to *Langley* of *Knowlton*, of whom *Sir John White* aforesaid bought it, and gave it to be sold for Acts of Charity, and pious Uses; which was done accordingly, and it was conveyed to *Boteler*, of *Heronden* in *Eastry*, whose Posterity conveyed it to *Ben-skin*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

*Werd*, *Word*, or *Werth*, a small Parish, but of Note for two Manors, viz.

1. *Sandown*, the Inheritance of the *Pe- nots*, and endowed with the Privileges of *Infangthef* and *Outfangthef*, *Toll* and *Theam*, *Sac* and *Soc*, *Tumbrel* and *Pillory*, and other Franchises. By the female Heir of this Family it was removed to the *Langleys* of *Knowlton*, and from them to the *Peytons* of *Cambridgeshire*.

The *Uffords* of *Suffolk* are a Branch of this Family of the *Paytons*; *Robert Payton*, who had the Manor of *Ufford* given him by his Father *John de Payton*, changing his Name into *Ufford*.

2. *Lidde*, or *Ilsden*, which at the Request of *Janibert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was given by King *Offa*, Anno 874, to the Monks of *Christ's-Church*, and in the Record, signed with Crosses, is said to contain three Sul- lings, or Plough-lands; for Seals were not in use in *England* till the Reign of King *Ed- ward* the Confessor, who brought that Cu- stom out of *Normandy*, and taught it here as the more sure Way of Signature. At the Suppression these Lands fell into King *Hen- ry's* Hands, and remained in the Crown till *Queen Elizabeth* granted them to *Serjeant*

*Lovelace*, whose Son sold them to *Sir John Smith*, Grandfather to the Lord *Castle haven*.

*Hammc*, given to the Monks of *Christ's-Church* by *Ælfleda*, in 934, where it con- tinued till the Dissolution, when King *Hen- ry VIII.* Reg. 35, granted so much of it as be- longed to the Priory to *Sir Thomas Moyl*, who sold it to *Sir Robert Oxenbridge Kt.* whose Po- sterity alienated it to the *Beis's* of *Betsbanger*, whose Successors are not only in Possession of this, but the other Moiety, which was anciently the Seat of the *Criols*, of whom *Sir Thomas Criol*, being a zealous *Torkist*, was beheaded at *St. Albans* by *Queen Margaret's* Command, after her Victory there. He left only two Daughters, one of whom married to *Fog*, whose Daughter carried it to *Scot*, who sold it to *Mr. Bois*, whose De- scendants now enjoy both. The Church is dedicated to *St. George*.

*Knowlton*, anciently the Patrimony of the noble Family of *St. Leger*, of whom, *Hugh St. Leger* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, in the Reign of King *John*, and *Ar- nold St. Leger* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 50 *Edward III.* He left it to his Son *John St. Leger*, who changed it with *Reginald de Cornhill* for other Lands, and he sold it to the Monks of *Christ's-Church*; but they kept it not long, for they exchanged it with *Thomas Perot*, whose female Heir tran- slated it by Marriage to the *Langleys*, a Fa- mily of great Account in these Parts, for *William de Langley* was Sheriff, 4 *Henry V.* and Justice of the Peace in that Reign. *John Langley* was also Sheriff, 20 *Henry VII.* but Issue male failing, the Heir general of the *Langleys* married to the *Peytons*, and so this Estate became Parcel of their Pa- trimony, but it is now the Estate of *Sir Tho- mas D'Aeth*.

The Church here is supposed to have been founded, or at least rebuilt, by one of the Family of the *Langleys*; and in it there are, or lately were, very ancient Mo- numents for the Family of *Ringley*. Near this Place is

*Betsbanger*, of which, in the Conqueror's Time, *Sir Robert Porch*, one of the eight chief Captains, or Lieutenant-Governors of *Dover Castle*, under *John Lord Fines*, was Lord; but in later Times we find it to be the Patrimony of the Family of *Marney*, or

*Marin*,



*Marin*, as their Name is indifferently written, and *John de Marney* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, 1 *Edward I.* but it did not continue in this Family long after, for *John de Soles* was the Owner of it in *Edward III.*'s Days, and *Bertram de Tancrey*, Lord of *Tancrey-Island* in *Fordwich*, in King *Richard II.*'s Time. His Descendants sold it to Mr. *Rutter*, from whom it passed to *Lichfield*, and then to *Thomas Cox Esq;* a Customer of *Sandwich*, who sold it to Mr. *Bois*, whose Heirs inherit it.

*Little Betshanger* is a Seat in this Parish, belonging to the *Cliderows*, a flourishing Family in these Parts, for *Roger de Cliderow* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 7 *Henry IV.* and *Richard Cliderow*, his Successor, High Sheriff in the same Reign. He was constituted soon after Admiral of the Seas, from the *Thames Mouth*, along the *Saxon Shore* to the West; for in these Times the Admiralty was divided into three Parts, viz. The former two from the *Thames Mouth* Northward, and three had the Command of the *Irish Seas*; but King *Henry*, Reg. 8. reduced them all under one, viz. *John de Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerset*. The *Cliderows* held this Manor till the later End of King *Henry VIII.* when leaving only a female Heir, it passed with her in Marriage to *Thomas Sloughton*, who sold it to *John Goskin*, and he to Mr. *Bois*, whose Heirs enjoy it.

*Deal*, or *Dole*, a Castle built with two others at *Sandown* and *Walmar*, by King *Henry VIII.* just at the Time when he shook off the Pope's tyrannical Government; for knowing that the Emperor was offended at the Divorce of *Katherine* his Queen, and the *French King* had married his eldest Son, the Dauphin, to the Pope's Niece, and his Daughter to the King of *Scots*, he could expect nothing but Enmity on all Sides, and therefore to secure himself, he resolved to provide for his own Safety, (under God's Providence) by building Castles, Platforms, and Blockhouses, in all needful Places in his Kingdom, and accordingly built these three, and recommended them to the Inspection of the *Cinque-Ports*, as appears from the Statute 32 *Henry VIII.* cap. 48.

At this Place *Julius Caesar*, when he invaded *Britain*, being repulsed at *Dover*, landed

upon an open and plain Shore, and was warmly received by the *Britains*; but having repulsed them, he encamped there till he could make a secure Station for his Ships, as the very Form of the Place seems to confirm; for just upon this Shore there are Ridges for a long Way together, like so many Rampires, which some indeed suppose that the Wind has swept together; but may be rather thought a Ship-camp, which *Caesar* and his whole Army was ten Days and ten Nights in making, to draw in their shattered Ships, and to secure them as well against Tempests, as against the *Britains*, who made some fruitless Attempts upon them.

At this Town it was that *Perkin Warbeck* counterfeiting himself to be the Duke of *York*, and Heir to the Crown, landed in King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, and here also the Lady *Anne* of *Cleve* landed, when she came over to be Wife to King *Henry VIII.* This Parish also, in the same King's Reign, refused to pay to the Subsidies, because it lay in the Foreign; but to put an End to the Dispute, the King by his Letters Patent united it to *Sandwich*.

*Norburn*, or *Northbourn*, was given to *Christ's-Church* by *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, about the Year 619; after his Return to the Christian Faith, by the Influence of Archbishop *Laurentius*, and continued Part of its Revenue till the Dissolution, when it became a Part of the Royal Demesne till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it in Lease for Life to her Foster Brother *Saunders*. It returned to the Crown at his Death, which happened in the Beginning of King *James's* Reign; whereupon that King granted it to Sir *Edward Sandys*, for some signal Service he had done him at his first Accession to the Throne. He left it to his Son, Colonel *Sandys*, who having received a mortal Wound in a vigorous Encounter between Prince *Rupert* and himself at *Worcester*, languished some Time of it, and at length died. To whom this Estate descended we know not, but find it was purchased by Mr. *Bois* of *Betshanger* in 1630.

*Leland*, in his Survey of *Kent*, which was performed in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* tells us, that he found in this Manor the Relicks of an old Stone House, which



which Tradition affirmed to him, that it was Part of the Palace of King *Eadbald*, and that many Years before there was discovered a little Cell, or Chamber, where were found the Skeletons of two Children, who were supposed to be immured up there. In one of them was found a stiff Pin.

*Tickenhurst*, now commonly called *Ticknes*, is another Manor in this Parish, anciently the Patrimony of a Family of that Surname, who having held it many Successions, alienated it to the *Stoddards* of *Modingham*, near *Eltham*, from whom it removed to the *Paytons* of *Knowlton*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Augustine*.

*Waldershare* was, at the Time of the Conquest, the Lordship of Sir *William Mamouth*, from whom it passed, some Time after, to the *Malmains*, a Family of great Esteem and Repute, for *John de Malmains* was one of those Gentlemen who came into England with the Conqueror, and was at the Fight at *Battel* in *Suffex*, being Standard-bearer to the Norman Foot. *Henry de Malmains* assisted *Richard I.* at the Siege of *Acen*. *John de Malmains* was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assise*, in the Reign of King *John*. Sir *Nicholas de Malmains* attended King *Edward I.* to the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, Reg. 28, and was knighted for his valiant Behaviour there. *John de Malmains* also was Knight of the Shire for this County, 12 *Edward III.* *Nicholas de Malmains* died possessed of this Estate, 23 *Edward III.* and left it to his Grandchild *Henry Malmains*, who having only one Daughter, gave her one Moiety of this Manor, and the other to his Kinsman *Thomas Malmains*; but he having no Heir male, his Daughter and Heir carried her Share to *John Monins* Esq; as the Daughter of the former did to *Thomas Goldwell*, of *Great Chart*; who selling his Part to Mr. *Monins*, he became entire Lord of it, and his Posterity have held it ever since the Beginning of King *Henry VI.* *John Monins*, of this Family, was so considerable a Man, that he had an Indulgence granted him under the Seal of Pope *Sixtus IV.* Anno 1474, to carry with him a Priest, and a portable Altar for the Celebration of Divine Offices in his necessary Journeys.

*John Monins*, this Man's Grandchild, compounded 27 *Henry VII.* and paid ten Marks to be excused from being made Knight of the Bath, at the Creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*. *Edward Monins* was Justice of the Peace for *Kent* in the later End of King *Henry VIII.* and *William Monins* Esq; was created Knight and Baronet by King *James I.* Reg. 9. 1611, June 29. It is now in the Possession of Sir *Robert Turnese*.

The Church here is dedicated to *All Saints*, and was appropriated to *Langdon Abbey* about 400 Years since by *Walter Reynolds*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Having thus briefly surveyed the Villages about *Sandwich*, we will pass to *Dover* and its Villages.

*Dover*, called by *Antoninus*, *Dubris*, and the Saxons, *Doppa*, is an ancient Town, situated among Rocks, where the Haven it self was formerly, when the Sea came up further, and was then noted for a very convenient Harbour, tho' neither very neat, nor populous. The Passage from thence into *France* being nearest and safest for all Merchants, Travellers, and Pilgrims, it was provided by Law, that no Person going out of the Kingdom to the Continent should take Shipping in any other Port. It is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and was formerly bound to find twenty-one Ships for War, in the same Manner as *Sandwich*, of which we have spoken. In discoursing upon this Place, we shall speak of the Town, Castles, Churches, and other religious Buildings.

1. Of the Town: It was walled in anciently, and had ten Gates, for the Conveniency of Journeying and Traffick, viz.

1. *Eastbrooke gate*, which stood under the East Cliff.

2. *St. Hellens gate*, next to the former, towards the South-west.

3. The Postern of *Fishers gate*, near the Bridge.

4. *Butchery gate*, which opens towards the South.

5. *Snar-gate*, which is towards the South-West, which is a Pavement for the Merchants meeting, and over it the Custom-house.

6. *Severus's-gate*, South-west, towards the Peer, said to be built by one *Severus*, a Roman.

7. *Adrian's*



7. *Adrian's gate*, called *Upwall* on the side of the Hill on the *West* part.

8. *Common-gate*, because the Way to a Common lies through it, and because the Cows belonging to the Town are driven through it, 'tis also called *Cow gate*.

9. *St. Martin's-Gate*, sometimes called *Monks-gate*, and *Postern-gate*, leading towards the Hill to *Biggin-gate*; so called from the Street leading to it, but anciently called *Northgate*.

In *Edward* the Confessor's Days it was in a flourishing Condition, being incorporated by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Townsmen were called *Burgeses*; the Mayor was chosen out of the Commonalty, out of whom he chose himself Assistants for his Year, who being sworn to serve him faithfully, were called *Jurats*, which Name and Office is now common to all the *Cinque-Ports*. The Time of Election of the Mayor yearly, is in the Afternoon of *Sept. 9* the Day after the Nativity of *St. Mary*; and the Place was anciently *St. Peter's-Church*, but that being decayed, 'tis now in *St. Mary's*. But tho' the Town had a Government in it self, yet *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* in the Confessor's Days, had it under his Protection and Command, which was the Reason that that Earl took upon him to revenge the Wrong the Earl of *Bologne's* Servants had done the Townsmen in a Quarrel, by slaying nineteen of them, tho' the King forbad him, and was banished for his disobedience, by the King and his Nobility.

Shortly after the coming of *William* the Conqueror, great part of the Town was destroyed by Fire; and before it had been long rebuilt. In the Days of King *Edward I.* while two Cardinals were treating of a Peace between *England* and *France*, then at War, the *French* landed here in the Night, and burnt a great part of the Town; and among others several of the religious Buildings, by which Misfortunes it was much impoverished, and never fully recovered it self before the Haven began to decay; and though King *Henry* endeavoured to restore it by repairing one of the Peers at the expence of sixty thousand Pounds, it proved in vain; so that the loss of the Religious Houses by the Suppres-

sion, and soon after of *Calais*, concurring with it, hath now made it a poor and despicable Place; yet it keeps up the Form of a Corporation, and sends its Representatives to Parliament, who are at this Time in 1718, the Lord *Aylmer*, and *Philip Papilion*, Esq;. It hath its weekly Markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and a Fair yearly upon *St. Martin's Day*, *Nov. 11.* which continueth nine Days, and some traffick for Vessels of lesser Burthen is maintain'd in the Harbour, which is some Advantage to the Town.

2. The Castle was built by *Julius Caesar* the Roman Emperor, (as some of our Historians relate, and was upon that account called *Caesar's Castle*, or the *Roman Court*) to keep the rebellious *Britains* in Awe; and so it continued about eighty Years, till *Arviragus* the British King, being got into the Favour of the Emperor *Claudius*, was suffered to govern without Controul. He among other Things repaired and enlarged the Castle (*Mr. Lambard* says, first built it, because he finds no Mention of any such Fortification in *Caesar's Commentaries*) and so fortified it, that upon a Revolt from the Roman Yoke, the *Britains* might secure themselves in it: But however this was, even in the *Saxons* Time it was so strong, that it was accounted by our Neighbours, *Clavis & Repagulum totius Regni*, The Lock and Key of the whole Realm, and accordingly we find it was possessed and contended for as such. For,

When *Harold*, Earl *Godwin's* Son, being in *Normandy*, engaged by a corporal Oath, to contribute his utmost Assistance to put *William* the Conqueror into the Possession of the Crown after the Death of the Confessor King *Edward*, 'twas one part of his Promise, that he should cause the Castle of *Dover*, and the Well therein to be delivered up to him; which tho' he performed not, but opposed his Entrance into the Kingdom, yet when *William* obtain'd it by Force of Arms, he had no sooner conquer'd *Harold*, and reduced the *Londoners* to Obedience, but he marched with his whole Army to *Dover*, as the Place of the greatest Importance to him, and having taken it, put it into the Custody of his Kinsman and faithful Subject *John*, Lord *Pines*, to whom, that



that he might oblige him to be more careful in preserving and defending it, he gave him the Constableness of it for his Inheritance, and allotted him for his Charge of keeping it, 56 Knights Fees. *John*, Lord *Fines* being thus possessed of the Castle, erected a new Work on the side of the Hill, and chose him eight Lieutenant-Governors, to whom he having apportioned the Knights Fees given him for that end, bound each of them by the Tenure of those Lands, to maintain 112 Soldiers each, of which twenty-five were continually to watch and ward within the Castle, and all the rest to be ready at the Word of Command, upon any Necessity.

The Names of the eight Commanders made by the Lord *Fines*, were, Sir *William de Albrances*, Sir *Fulbert de Dover*, Sir *William de Arfick*, Sir *Jeffrey Peverel*, Sir *William Mamouth*, Sir *Robert Porth*, Sir *Hugh Crevegeur*, and Sir *Adam Fitzwilliams*; all which had their several Charges in different Towers, Turrets and Bulwarks of the Castle, which they were to maintain and repair at their own Expence, and having a thousand Men under them, defend it against all Enemies, especially the *Danes*, who were ready to attack it by Sea, and the *Kentishmen* by Land, whom the Conqueror had no Reason to trust, because they had lately conspired with *Eustace*, Earl of *Bullogne*, to surprize it, when he was gone into *Normandy*. Thus the Castle of *Dover* continued till the Reign of King *John*, who recompensed the Heirs of the Lord *Fines*, and took the Custody of the Castle into his own Hands, turning the personal Service of Castle-guard into a certain payment of Money, by which sworn Warders, and many Soldiers were maintained for the guarding of it; and then it was that Arches, Vaults, and Barbicans were made for them to sally out at, by which means it was thought the strongest Fortrefs almost in the World.

In the Castle there was a Church said to be built to the Name, and for the Service of Christ, by *Lucius*, the first Christian King of the *Britains*, who endowed it with the Toll and Custom of the Haven. In this Church Sir *Robert Ashton*, Constable of this Castle about 300 Years since, who gave the biggest \* Bell to it, lies buried; and

*Henry*, Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, who died about an hundred Years ago. *Eadbald* also, the Son of *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of *Kent*, built a College in it for secular Canons, and dedicated it to *St. Martin*, which *Wythred* his Successor removed into the Town, but it was afterwards suppressed by *William Corbeil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, rebuilt and stocked with *Benedictine* Monks: There were also two Chapels in it, several Streets of Houses, and Markets kept.

For the regular Government, and constant Supply of the Soldiers of it, there were several Officers constantly resident in it, viz. a Commissary, Lieutenant, Marshal, a learned Steward, Clerk of the Exchequer, a Gentleman-Porter, and four Yeomen-Porters, a Serjeant at Arms, Boder, a Serjeant of the Admiralty, (being anciently the Marshal's Deputy) Serjeants to arrest, serve Process, and order the Artillery, an Armorer, Smith, Plummer, Carpenter, two Warreners, and a Priest, who had all of them Salaries. In it also were anciently many Things remarkable, viz. *Cesar's* Tower of excellent Workmanship, King *Arthur's* great Hall, with a fair Entry, great Casks of Wine, as thick as Treacle thro' Age, Salt petrified, Cross-bows, Long-bows, and Arrows of such a bigness, as not fit to be used by Men of these latter Ages, several deep Wells, sounding Places, and Vaults under ground, and a curiously engraven piece of Ordinance (called *Basilisco*) twenty-four Foot long, reported to have been presented to King *Henry VIII.* by the Emperor.

The Castle hath several Times fallen into decay, but hath been again repaired by King *Henry IV.* and King *Edward IV.* who bestowed much Cost upon it, but the greatest Benefactor to it was Queen *Elizabeth*, who upon a Complaint of the great decay of this important Fortrefs and Harbour, not only bestowed many Gifts and Favours on them her self, but took Order by Parliament, *Reg. 23.* that there should a Relief be made them out of the Tonnage, by which means there was erected a Pent and Sluice, which so opened the Mouth and scowred the bottom of the Haven from the Beach that choaked it, that whereas before

\* All the Bells were begg'd by the late Sir George Rock, and by him given to the Town of Portsmouth.



fore there was not four Foot Water, a Ship of some Hundreds of Tuns might go in and out; and if the like Care had been taken of the Walls toward the Sea, the Peer would have been much more beneficial to the Inhabitants, and defensible against any Enemy.

3. There have been anciently seven Churches in this Town, but five of them, dedicated to *St. John*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Peter*, *St. Martin le Grand*, and *St. Martin the Less*, are demolished; so that at present there are but two Parish Churches, *viz. St. Mary's*, which was built by the Prior and Convent of *St. Martin's*, and by them given to the Town; but the Advowson was vested in *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, the Founder of an Hospital in this Town, which he called *Maison de Dieu*, *i. e.* God's House, to which he afterwards gave it. 2. *St. James's* the Apostle, otherwise called *St. James of Warden Down*. This Church anciently belonged to the Castle of *Dover*, and in it the Courts of Chancery, and Admiralty, for the Cinque-Ports, the two ancient Towns, and their Members, are still usually holden. These two were but of an inferior Note, while *St. Martin le Grand* stood, which was the Mother Church, and had belonging to it a College, wherein were Canons, and twenty-two Prebendaries, and three other Churches, *viz. St. Martin the Less*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Peter*.

4. The religious Houses of this Town were not many, those which are come to our Knowledge are. 1. *St. Martin's Hospital*, afterwards commonly called the *New-marke*, built by King *Henry II.* valued at the Suppression, at 188 *l. per Annum*. 2. An Hospital called *Maison de Dieu*, *i. e.* God's House, built at the lower end of the Town, by *Hubert de Burgh* above-mentioned, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and by him given to King *Henry III.* in whose Reign it was built. At the Suppression it was valued at 120 *l. per Annum*, which King *Henry* took into his own Hands, but the House was appointed by Queen *Mary*, for the Victualing of the Navy, and Offices built accordingly. 3. At the Peer was a small Chapel, built by a Nobleman who escaped the dangers of the Sea by Shipwreck, and landed first there, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and com-

monly called *The Lady of Pity's Chapel*. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 59 *l. per Annum*. 4. An House of the Knights Templars suppressed in the Reign of King *Edward II.* and famous for nothing, but this Relation out of *Matthew Paris*, *viz.* That the Submission which King *John* made to *Pandulph*, the Pope's Legate, in which he yielded his Realm to be Tributary and himself a Vassal to the Bishop of *Rome*, was sealed here. 5. About two Miles distant from this Town toward the North-west, upon an Hill, was a little Monastery called the Abbey of *Bradsole*, founded by *Hugh*, the first Abbot, for Canons *Præmonstratenses*, dedicated to *St. Rhadigund*, and valued at the Suppression at 142 *l. 8 s. 9 d. per Annum*.

This Town hath had the Honour to confer the Title of Earl to divers Families, *viz. Henry Cary*, Lord *Hunsdon*, Viscount *Rochford*, was made Earl of *Dover*, March 8. 3 Car. I. He died in 1606, and his Son,

*John*, Earl of *Dover*, was his Heir; he died without Issue, and this Honour lay vacant several Years, till King *James II.* Anno. Dom. 1685. conferred it on,

*Henry Fermyn Esq;* and created him Baron of *Dover*. He was a second Son of *Thomas Fermyn Esq;* elder Brother to *Henry Fermyn*, Earl of *St. Albans*; but he dying without Issue, Queen *Anne*, soon after created

*James Douglas*, Duke of *Quensberry* in *Scotland*, a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Baron of *Rippon*, Marquess of *Beverley*, and Duke of *Dover*. He died in 1711, and was succeeded in this Honour by his second Son,

*Charles Douglas*, the present Duke, on whom it was entailed by Patent.

We shall now take a View of the circumjacent Towns of Note, *viz.*

*West Clive*, the patrimonial Inheritance of the Lord *Cobham*, of *Sterborough Castle* in *Surrey*, a younger Branch of the Lord *Cobham* of the *Cobham's* Family, summoned to Parliament, 22 *Edward III.* *Reginald de Cobham*, the first Lord died possessed of it, 45 *Edward III.* and his Posterity enjoyed



it for some Discents; but *Thomas*, Lord *Cobham*, leaving no male Issue, *Ann*, his Daughter, by Marriage transferred this Estate to *Edward Borough*, Lord *Gainborough*, whose Grandson alienated it to Mr. *Guibon*.

*Beer-Court* is a Manor in this Parish, anciently the Seat of a Family of that Name, of whom *William de Bere* was Bailiff of *Dover*, and was to account for the Profits of his Office to the Constable of *Dover Castle*. From the *Beres* it passed to the *Tooks*, who held it many Ages. It was lately purchased for the Heir of Sir *George Rook*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter*, and the Advowson was given by *Eleanor*, Wife of King *Edward I.* to the Abbey of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, and confirmed to it by that King, but afterwards the Parsonage was by King *Edward III.* assigned to the *Almshouse*.

*Sutton* was the Inheritance of an old Family named *Stroud*, by which Name it was called some Time. *John de Stroud* held it in the Reign of King *Edward I.* and after his Family was worn out, the *Criols* or *Kerriels* got the Possession. Sir *Thomas Kerriell* was the last of the Family; for being slain at *St. Albans*, in the Quarrel of *Lancaster* and *York*, he left only two Daughters, one of which marrying with *John Fogg*, Esq; carried this Estate into that Family, from which it has since removed by Sale thro' the Hands of *Whitlock*, *Maycock*, and *Stokes*, to *Merryweather*.

The Church of this Place was much damaged by an Earthquake, that happened April 6, 1580. and a piece of it fell down.

*East-Langdon* was a Manor anciently belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but A.C. 824. was exchanged by Archbishop *Ulfred*, with the Monks of *Christ Church*, for the Manor of *Berham*; and so remained in their Possession till the dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* who having seized it into his Hands, gave it Reg. 30. to Mr. *Thomas* and *John Masters* of *Sandwich*.

There are two other Manors in this Parish worth our Notice.

1. *Apulton* and *Southwold*, or *Southwood*, anciently the Estate of the *Malmains*, but

given to *Langdon Abbey*, by Sir *John Malmains*, 6 *Edward III.* because the Abbot had by his Mediation saved his Father's Life, when he was attainted for assisting *Simon de Monfort*, against King *Henry II.* The Monks being thus in Possession, exchanged *Southwold* with *Robert Monins*, Esq; for *Mansuvers-Langdon*; and so Things remained till the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII.* seized them all three, and exchanged them with *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and so Mr. *Monins* lost *Southwold*, because it had formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Langdon*.

2. *Marton*, or *Marton-street*, so usually called, but more truly *Marsh-town*, the Possessions of the *Marshes*, or *de Marisco*, this Town being for the most part *Marsh-Land*, as it still continues.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Augustine*.

*West-Langdon* is a Manor that wholly belongeth to the Abbey of this Place, founded by Sir *William de Auberville* of *Westenhanger*. Knight, and dedicated to the Honour of *St. Mary*, and *St. Thomas* the Martyr, of *Canterbury*, and filled with Canons of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*. His Son *Hugh d'Auberville*, and Grandson, Sir *William*, were great Benefactors to this House, as they were the Patrons; but Sir *William* leaving only one Daughter, who married *Nicholas de Criol*, the Patronage of this Monastery attended her into this Family, where it remained till the Dissolution, when it was for a while made the Revenue of the Crown, but did not long remain so, for Queen *Elizabeth* Reg. 33. granted it to *Samuel Thornhill* of *London*, Esq;

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

*Ewell*, was a principal Mansion of the Knights Templars, to which much Land was united both in this Place and *Romney-Marsh*, where they had the Manors of *Hornchild*, and *Eastbridge*. Their Order 2 *Edward II.* was totally suppressed throughout Christendom, for their Pride, Covetousness, Uncleanliness and Collusion with the Infidels; all which they renounced at their Death. Upon their Dissolution their House at this Place was given to the Knights Hospitallers.



pitalers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, whose Vow was almost coincident with the Knights Templars. In their Demesne it remained till the general Dissolution, when the Revenues were united to the Crown, but were soon alienated, being granted by King *Edward VI. Reg. 6.* to *William Cavendish, Esq;* who conveyed it the same Year to *Christopher Sackville*, from whom it passed by *Daniel, Mab, and Wiseman*, to Mr. *Angel of London*.

*Borestall-Banks* is a Manor in this Parish, belonging anciently to the *Diggs of Diggs's-Court* in *Barham*, a Family of good Repute in this County, for *John de Diggs*, was an Alderman of *Canterbury* in 1258, and a great Benefactor to the *Franciscans* of that City, giving them the Isle of *Bennewith* for their Support. *Roger de Diggs*, paid an Aid for his Lands at the making the *Black-Prince* Knight, and three *Johns de Diggs* were Sheriffs of *Kent*, one 2 *Henry IV.* another 4 *Edward IV.* and the third 11 *Henry VII.* so that they held this Estate for many Descents, but at last it was sold to Mr. *Stokes*, whose Heirs alienated it to Captain *Temple of Dover*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Peter and St. Paul*.

*Buckland* was anciently a Branch of the spacious Demesne of *Hamon de Crevequer*, a Person so famous in this County, but his Posterity alienated it to the *Wilgebyes*, or *Willoughbys*, who retained not the Possession of it long, for in the next King's Reign we find it in the Tenure of *Barry of Servington*. After the *Barryes* failed, the *Callards*, now called *Collards*, became Lords of the Fee, a Family of high Extraction in these Parts who had an Estate at *Canterbury*, 40 *Edward III.* and one of whom, viz. *John Callard, Esq;* accompanying Sir *Henry Gailford* into *Spain*, to help King *Ferdinand* against the *Moors*, merited so highly for his Service, that he had a Coat of Arms given him of Girony of six pieces, Or, and Sables, with three *Blackmore* Heads decouped. This Family held it many Descents, but at length sold it Mr. *Sherman of Croydon*, Archbishops *Abbot* and *Laud's* Steward.

*Dudmanscomb* is another Manor in this Parish, which was part of the Revenue of

*St. Martin's Priory* in *Dover*, to which it continued annexed, until the general Suppression of the Monasteries, when King *Henry* exchanged it with *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for other Lands, whereby it became part of the Demesne of the metropolitanical Sea, as it still continues.

Here is a Fair kept yearly upon *St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24.*

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and the Parsonage was about three hundred and fifty Years since appropriated to the Priory of *Dover*, with the Consent of *Simon Islip*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but being appropriated to the Sea of *Canterbury* at the Dissolution, Archbishop *Juxon* settled 12 l. a Year upon the Vicar for ever, out of the great Tithes.

*Hougham* gave a Surname, as well as furnished a Seat, to a Family of as great Reputation and Antiquity, as any in these Parts, for *Robert de Hougham* was Castellan of *Rocheſter* Castle in the Reign of King *Edward I.* but this Family concluding in Daughters, one of them marrying to *Warretius de Valoigns*, transferred the Inheritance of it to him, as one of his Daughters and Heirs did to *Thomas Aldon*, and his to *Heron*, whose Descendant sold it to *Phineas*, in whose Name it continued many Generations.

*Little Hougham* is another Manor in this Parish, which was anciently the Property of the *Bassings*, who held it to the Beginning of King *Henry VI.* and then conveyed it to *Clive*, or *Clift*, a Family of good Account in *Essex* and *Shropshire*; from whom it hath passed through the Hands of *Hextal* and *Whetenhal*, to *John Bois, Esq;* the Ancestor of Mr. *Bois of Fredville*.

*Maxton*, a third Manor in this Parish, was divided between two Families, *Madekin* and *Walsbam*. *Madekin* was also Lord of *Denton*, and had some Lands at *Canterbury*; and *Walsbam* settled some Lands on the Parson of *Harbledown*, about 1077, but they were after united in the *Archers, Alkhams, Hermans, Andrews* and *Peppers*, as they still were more lately in the Family of Sir *Thomas Wilford* of *Ilden*. The Priory of *St. Martin's* in *Dover*, had, not-



withstanding some Interest in this Manor, 16 Richard II. then held by *John Atte-hal*, as is manifest by an Inquisition taken at his Death.

*Siberston*, a fourth Manor in this Parish, had Lords of the same Name, who alienated it to *Monins*, 39 Edward III. in which Family it continued till the latter end of King Henry VIII. when it was sold to *Pepper*, whose Heirs conveyed it to Mr. *Moulton* of *Rotherhith* in *Surrey*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*: The Living is a Vicarage, to which Archbishop *Juxon*, upon the Directions of King *Charles II.* for the Augmentations of small Vicarages, gave twenty-five Pounds *per Annum* for ever, out of the Impropriation. Having thus given an Account of the most considerable Places in the Lath of *St. Augustine*, we shall come to,

### V. The Lath of Shepway;

WHICH abutteth upon the German Ocean toward the East, on the narrow Seas on the South-East, on the County of *Suffex* on the South, on the Lath of *Seray* on the North-West, and on the Lath of *St. Augustine* on the North-East; in treating of which we shall proceed in our former Method, and describe the Market-Towns with their Neighbouring Villages, beginning in the Northern Parts with

*Elham*, anciently called *Helham*, which was in the Conqueror's Time given to the Earl of *Ew*, a Norman, and then had the Reputation of an Honour upon the account of his Residence here; tho' now his magnificent Palace is demolished, and there remains only an heap of deplorable Rubbish to shew us where it stood. *Gilbert*, Earl of *Ew*, paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of the Princess *Isabel*, King *Henry III.*'s Sister, but it was not long after alienated to Prince *Edward*, King *Henry III.*'s eldest Son, afterwards King *Edward I.* who after he had obtained a Market and Fair by Charter for it, sold it to *Boniface* of *Savoy*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who knowing the Prosperity of Strangers was much envied at that Time, passed it away to *Roger*, Lord

*Leybourn*, in whose Family it rested till *Juliana Leybourn*, the only Heir of the Family translated it to *John de Hastings*, and *William de Clinton*, Earl of *Huntington*, by whom she having no Heirs, her Estate escheated to the Crown, and *Richard II.* granted it to *Simon de Burleigh*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports; but he forfeiting it by his Treason soon after, the same King granted it to the Canons of *St. Stephan's*, *Westminster*, in whom it remained till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when coming again to the Crown, King *Edward VI.* granted it in Lease for eighty Years, to *Sir Edward Wotton*, one of his Privy Council, whose Son made over the Remainder of his Lease to *Alexander Hamon*, Esq; whose Co-heir carried it by Marriage to *Sir Robert Lewknor*, but the Fee-simple was purchased of the Crown by *Sir Charles Herbert*, Master of the Revels, in the beginning of King *Charles I.* and he not long after resigned his Interest in it to Mr. *Alst*, a Dutch Merchant of *London*.

There are divers Manors in this Parish which deserve our Remark, viz.

1. *Shottlesfield*, anciently the Estate of the *Peirses*, or *de Petris*, who alienated it to *Thomas Grubbe*, 3 Edward II. in which Family it continued to *Richard III.* when *John Grubbe*, conveyed it to Mr. *Brockman* of *Liming*, whose Grand-child sold it to *George Fogge*, of *Brabourn*, Esq; who alienated it to Mr. *Bing*, who conveyed it to Mr. *John Masters* of *Sandwich*.

2, *Mount* and *Southblabden*, with *Jaques-Court*, which were in the Conqueror's Time the Patrimony of *Anketellus de Rosse*, who passed it away 20 Conq. to one *Cosenton*, whose Descendant *Stephan de Cosenton*, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for these his Manors. This Man's Heir *William de Cosenton*, was Sheriff of *Kent*, 35 Edward I. From these proceeded *Sir John Cosenton*, who leaving only Daughters, two of which brought *Southblabden*, and *Jaques-Court* to Mr. *Wood*, and *Mount* to *Alexander Hamon*, Esq; *Wood* alienated his Part to *Sir John Wilde*, of *Canterbury*, and *Hamon's* Daughter and Co-heir carried *Mount* to *Sir Robert Lewknor*.



3. *Canterwood*, was the Partimony of *Thomas de Garwinton*, of *Welle* in *Littlebourn*, but his great Grandchild, *William de Garwinton*, dying without Issue, *Joan*, his Kinswoman being the next Heir, transferred it by Marriage to *Richard Haut*, as his Heiress did to Mr. *Isaac*. From this Family it passed by *Hales* and *Manwood* to *Lewknor*.

4. *Bowick*, the Demefne of the *Lads*, or *De Lads*, a Manor in *Chart* by *Sutton*, which was lately in the Possession of that Family. This Family parted with it to the *Netherfoles*, in whom it remained some Years, but was at length sold to *Aucher*, who alienated it to *Wroth*, and he to *Elgar*.

5. *Oxroad*, the Possession of a Family of that Name, who held it till the beginning of King *Henry VIII.* when it was conveyed to the *Hickleys*, whose Daughter and Heir carried it to Mr. *John Bene*, whose Posterity held it some Years, and sold it to Mr. *Shet-terden* of *Shetterden*, in *Great Chart*.

6. *Lad-wood*, i. e. the Wood of the *Lads* of *Bowick*, which being sold to *Rolf*, who erected an House on the Ground, it became their Manor and Seat. Their Name is contracted of *Rodolphus*.

7. *Claverty*, a Manor belonging to the Knights Hospitalers, and one of the Commanderies belonging to the Seminary of that Order at *Ewell*. Upon the Dissolution the Revenues of this House were annexed to the Crown, till King *Edward VI.* granted them to *Peter Heyman*, Esq; a Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber.

A Market is kept there Weekly on Monday, the Grant obtained by Prince *Edward* abovementioned, being confirmed by the Judges Itinerant in the 7th Year of his Reign, and four Fairs are kept yearly, viz. On *Palm Monday*, or the Monday before *Easter*, on *Easter-Monday*, on *Whitson Monday*, and on *St Dennis's Day*, Octob. 9.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

The Villages adjoining to this Town of most Consideration are

*Liming*, famous for being the Manor, which *Eadbaldus*, Son of *Ethelbert*, King

of *Kent*, gave to his Sister *Edburga*, (surnamed *Jace*) second Wife and Widow of *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, on which she built a Nunnery of the Order of *Sr. Benedict*, and dedicated it to *St. Mildred*, in which it continued to the Suppression, when it was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to the See of *Canterbury*; but Archbishop *Cranmer* afterwards exchanging it with the Crown for other Lands, the same King, Reg. 36 granted it to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who was slain in defending *Calais*, against the French Army under the Duke of *Guise*; however, this Estate continued in his Family, till Sir *Anthony Aucher* of *Bourn*, sold it in the last Century to Sir *John Roberts* of *Canterbury*.

*East-Leigh* is another Manor in this Parish, and was anciently in the Tenure of the *Leighs*, who held Land here of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* by Knights Service, 20 *Edward III.* From this Family it passed to the *Allens* of *Borden* and *Sittingbourn*, who sold it to *Fogg*, as he did to *Cobbe*, of *Cobbe's-Court*, of whom the *Salkelds*, descended of them of *Yorkshire* and *Durham*, bought it.

*Sibeton* also lies in this Parish, the Manor and Seat of the *Tibetots*, a Family of good Account in the Counties of *Leicester* and *Nottingham*. They passed it to the *Leighs* of *East-Leigh* in this Parish, who held it many Years, but at length sold it to *Allen*, and he to Sir *John Hales*, Baron of the Exchequer in King *Henry VIII.*'s Days, whose Posterity some Years since conveyed it to *Salkeld*, which much encreased his Possessions here.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Eadburgh*; and 25 *Edward III.* was held by the Lord *Audomar de Rupe*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, being then valued at 20 *l. per Annum*.

*Swingfield*, the Possession of the *Criols*, who held two Manors here, called *Bonnington*, or *Bointon*, and *Northcourt*, which were both of them given by *Nicholas Criel*, 3 *Richard II.* to one *John Phineux*, Esq; for saving his Life at the Battel of *Poitiers*, in whose Family they continued, till they came to be the Possession of *John Phineux*, Esq; the Son of Sir *John Phineux*, the Judge, who leaving only a Daughter, who was matched to Sir *John Smith*, they became his Propriety,



Propriety, and passed by Inheritance to his Grand-child, Viscount *Strangford*.

Here was anciently a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, which at the Suppression was valued at 87 l. 3 s. 6 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Annum, and being seized by King Henry VIII. was granted to Sir *Anthony Aucher*, who not long after passed it away to *Palmer*, of the *Sussex* Family, in whose Posterity it continues, viz. the *Palmers* of *Wingham*.

The Church here is dedicated to *S. Peter*, and in it there is, or lately was, a Monument for one *Mr. Tong*, who built one of the Windows.

*Stelling* was Parcel of the Inheritance of the illustrious Family of the *Hauts*, of whom *William de Haut* founded a Chapel at his Manor of *Wadenhal*, which lies Part in this Parish, and Part in *Petham*, an adjoining Parish, and dedicated to *St. Edmund*, the *Saxon*, King of the *East Angles*. In this Family it continued till the latter End of King Henry VI. when *William Haut* sold it to *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, whose Grand-child *Edward*, being attainted, it fell to the Crown; and was given by Queen *Mary*, to *Edward*, Lord *Clinton*, with many other Lands; but he soon parted with it to *Mr. Herdson*, whose Son dying without Issue, bequeathed it to his Nephew Sir *Basil Diswell*, of *Terlingham* in *Folkston*, but *Wadenhal* remained much longer in the *Hauts*, till it came to Sir *William Haut*, whose Daughter and Co-heir being wedded to Sir *Thomas Colepeper* of *Bedgbury*, settled it in that Family, till being exchanged with the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 42. granted it to Sir *John Sotherton*, a Baron of the Exchequer, whose Heir sold it to *Mr. Benjamin Pere* of *Canterbury*.

Here are two Fairs kept yearly, the one upon *Ascension Day*, which is ten Days before *Whitsontide*, and the other upon *All-Saints-Day*, Nov. 1.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and the Advowson of the Rectory was granted to the Priory of *Tunbridge*, 26 *Edward III*.

*Acrise* is a small Parish, and was held in the Time of *William the Conqueror*, by *Anketellus de Rosse*, from which Name it passed to the *Cosentons*, of *Cosenton* in *Abres-*

*ford*, to hold of the Barony of *Rosse*, and the Manor of *Horton* near *Ferningham*. Of this Family was *William de Cosington*, whom King *John* absolved with other *Kentish* Gentlemen, from the Oath they had taken to *Lewis*, the Dauphin of *France*, and Sir *Stephan de Cosington*, and his Son *William*, on whom *Charles*, King of *Navarre*, settled an Annual Pension of a thousand Crowns, for their remarkable Services performed against his Enemies. Sir *John Cosington* was the last of this Family that held this Manor, for he leaving Daughters only for his Heirs, one of them married *Alexander Hamon*, Esq; and invested him in it, as one of his Daughters did Sir *Robert Lewknor*.

The Manor of *Brandred* lies in this Parish, which belonged to the Abbey of *St. Radigund*, till the Suppression, and then was exchanged by King *Henry*, with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Revenue it now remains.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Martin*.

*Padlesworth* was the Demesne of the Family of *Chetwind*, in the Reign of King *Henry III*. but was soon after exchanged with *Hamon de Gatton*, for the Manor of *Hocklin* in the County of *Bedford*: From him it passed to the Noble Family of *Huntingfield*, after whom it had many Owners, as *Bele*, *Bullock*, *Diggs*, *Peckam*, and *William Clifford* of *Bobbing-Court*, and at length settled in *Robert Bembergh*, whose Daughter and Heir brought it by Marriage to *Nicholas Wotton*, Esq; from whom in a direct Line it came down to *Thomas*, Lord *Wotton*, who settled it upon his Daughter in Marriage with *Henry*, Lord *Stanhope*, the eldest Son of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, by whom it was sold to *Mr. Marsham* of *Whornes Place* in *Cuckston*.

*Stowting* gives Name to the Hundred in which it stands, and was given by *Egelricus Big*, Anno. 1044, to *Christ. Church*, *Canterbury*; how it came to be taken from the Monks there we know not, but find, that it was in the Reign of King *John*, the Demesne of *Stephan de Harengod*, who had a Grant of a Market to be held Weekly on this his Manor on *Tuesday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Vigil and Day of the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary*. His Successor in this



this Estate, was *Bartholomew de Burghurst's*, or *Burwash*, who was knighted by King *Edward I.* for his brave Assistance at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, Reg. 28. His Son, *Stephen de Burwash*, obtained a Charter of Free-warren for this Manor, and died possessed of it and the Hundred. His Grandchild *Bartholomew*, Lord *Burwash*, conveyed this Manor, with much other Land, to *Walter de Parvely*, Knight of the Garter, who sold it to *Trivet*, from whom, thro' the Hands of *Sir Lewis Clifford* and *William Wenlock*, it came by Purchase to *Richard Beauchamp*, Lord *Abergavenny*, whose Son *Richard* having no Issue male, it passed by Marriage of his Daughter and Heir to *Edward Nevil*, who by her Right was created Lord *Abergavenny*. In his Family it remained till *Henry*, Lord *Abergavenny*, alienated it to *Sir Thomas Moyle*, whose Daughter and Co-heir brought it to *Sir Thomas Kemp* by Marriage, in whose Posterity it remained some Descents, and then falling to two Daughters, they joined in the Sale of it to Mr. *Jenkins of Aythorn*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

The next Market-Town in this Lathe is *Hith*, or *Hede*, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and lieth on the South-East Part of the County, near the Sea. It owes its Original to the Decay of *Lime* and *West-Hythe*, two neighbouring Villages, which having been formerly famous Ports, but banked up with Sand, caused the Ships to take in here; and it continued a good Port a while, till the same Fate befell it, and hath made it almost useless. However, it is an ancient Corporation, first of all incorporated by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Hith*; but afterwards this Government was changed, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* appointed yearly a Bailiff, who, with certain Jurats, presided over the Town; but at length the Town obtained a new Charter, by which it was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Hith*. The Mayor is chosen yearly upon *Candlemas-day*, Feb. 2, and anciently the Election was made in *St. Bernard's Church*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Captain over the Company of *Turnagences* kept his

Station under the Count of the *Saxon Shore* here; and from hence to *Canterbury* is a paved Military Way, called *Stony street*, which any one may easily discern to be a Work of the *Romans*. At a little Distance stands a Castle, which includes ten Acres, upon the Descent of an Hill, a noble Piece of Antiquity, which (says the Author of the *Additions to Camden*) is no doubt the *Portus Lemanis*; which Conjecture is favoured not only by the Remains of the Walls made of *British Bricks* and *Flints*, so cemented, that Time cannot unloose them: but by the Place called *Shipway*, where the Warden of the *Cinque-Ports* takes his Oath, and the Controversies of those Towns are decided.

King *Alfred*, in the Year 849, gave the Manor of *Hith* to the Abbey of *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury*, but it appears that it came afterwards into other Hands; for in the Year 1036, one *Halden*, a Prince, gave the same again to that Church; and afterwards, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* we find it was in that King's Hand.

This Town hath suffered great Losses at several Times, viz.

1. Earl *Godwin* and his Sons, in the Time of their Exile, fetched away divers Vessels lying in the Road here.
2. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* there happened not only a raging Pestilence, which swept away many of the Inhabitants; but there was in one Day two hundred of their Houses consumed by Fire, and five of their Ships sunk at Sea, with the Loss of an hundred Men; which Losses together so afflicted the surviving Inhabitants, that they began to consult about abandoning the Place, and building themselves a Town elsewhere, which Resolution they had fulfilled, had not the King by his liberal Charter released to them for the Turns next following, their Service of five Ships, of one hundred Men, and five Horse, which they were to have furnished out for the King's Wars, at their own Charge, fifteen Days.
3. Upon Wednesday in *Easter Week*, April 6, 1580, there was so great an Earthquake in this Town, that the Bells in the Steeple rung with the Motion, and the Houses suffered much Damage.

A Mar-



A Market is kept in this Town upon Saturday weekly, and two Fairs yearly, viz. one on *St. Peter's Day, June 29*, and the other upon the Feast of *St. Edmund the King, Nov. 20*.

There were anciently in this Town five Parishes, and their Churches, viz. *St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Michael, St. Bernard, and St. Leonard*, (which last was a Chapel to *Saltwood*) but now the Town is but one Parish, and *St. Leonard's* is the only remaining Church, the rest being quite demolished.

Here are two Hospitals, both under the Government of the Mayor and Jurats of the Town; the one called *St. John's*, and the other *St. Bartholomew's*; the last of which was founded about 300 Years since by *Haymo of Hith*, a Native of it, and Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for ten poor Men.

The Villages of Note near this Town are,

*Lime*, or *Limne*, anciently a Port where Ships were wont to unload their Burden; but the Sea either being hindred by the Sands, or not helped by the Freshes, hath so shortened its Flood, that the Merchants were forced to put in at *West-Hith*; but this Port was not long useful to them, for here also the Sea decayed so by little and little, that they were obliged to take in at *Hith*, which thereupon began to flourish; but this Port also was stopt up by the same Cause; so that tho' it now standeth, the Sea is of no great Benefit to it, because it comes not up to the Town by a good Distance: But tho' *Lime* is now become a poor Town, yet it may be of high Esteem with our Antiquaries, for those many Relicks of Buildings, that are found within its Limits, as well as for some Remainders of its ancient Grandeur, which we find in our Histories, viz. That here it was that Prince *Edward*, the eldest Son of King *Henry III.* exacted an Oath of the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*, being their Lord-Warden. And here the *Limenarcha*, or Lord-Warden, receiveth his Oath, at his Entrance into his Office. And here it was that the *Danes, A. 893*, with two hundred and fifty Vessels, sailed up the River four Miles, and landing, destroyed a Castle and Town.

In this Parish are divers Manors of Note: as,

1. *Berewick*, belonging to the Priory of *Christ's-Church* before the Suppression, but after settled by King *Henry VIII.* on the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, who held it before the Dissolution, and had a castellated Mansion on it, which being seated on the Brow of an Hill, affords a delightful Prospect into *France*. It contained (says *Domesday Book*) half a Plough-land, and was valued at 11 l.

2. *Court-at-street*, the Seat of the *Hadloes*, or *Hawdloes*, who were Men of great Worth in ancient Times, for *Nicholas de Hadloe* attended King *Richard I.* at the Siege of *Acon*, and another *Nicholas* had a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, and a Grant of a Market and Fair. *John de Hadloe* was knighted at the Siege of *Carlaverock* in *Scotland*, and *John de Hadloe* had a Patent to embattle his Manor-house here, and was summoned to sit as a Baron in Parliament, 1 *Edward III.* but this Family concluding in a Daughter, it became by Marriage the Demesne of the *Colvils*, who held it some Descents, but then sold it to *Edward Thwaites Esq;* from whose Family it has passed by *Jackman* to *Sir William Hewet*.

3. *Bellarview*, the ancient Seat of the *Criols*, from whom it passed with the female Heir to *Richard de Rokesley*, whose Daughter carried it to *Thomas de Poynings*, in which Family it continued a-while; but at length, for want of Heirs, escheated to the Crown, which granted it to *Richard Bernys*, from whom it has been conveyed by *Wombuell* and *Heyman* to *Bedingsfield*. Gavelkind divided it among his Heirs; but they all joined and sold it to *Sir Edward Hales*, whose Heirs are now in Possession of it, as they are also of

4. *Wellop*, another Parcel of the escheated Lands of *Poynings*, leased to *Knatchbul* and others, but bought by the said *Sir Edward*. But,

5. *Otterpool* continued longer in the Crown, after the Death of the *Peynings*; but was at length granted to *Sir Edward Hales*, who alienated it to *Mr. Smith*, the Ancestor of *Viscount Strangford*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Stephen*.

*Bonnington* anciently belonged to the Knights Templars; which Order being suppressed, 2 *Edward II.* this Manor by Act



An Act of Parliament was settled on the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*; in whose Revenue it continued till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, which disposed of it to *Sir Thomas Moyle*, who sold it to *Sir James Hales*, of the *Dungeon in Canterbury*, whose Son, *Sir James*, alienated it to *Sir William Man*, of *Canterbury*.

*Singleton* is another Manor in this Parish, anciently the Inheritance of the *Boningtons*, who paid an Aid for it when the *Black Prince* was made Knight. From them it removed to the *Breslands*, who had a great Estate in *East-Kent*, and held it many Years, but at length conveyed it to *Edward Cob*, whose Daughter and Heir matching to *Sir John Norton*, of *Northwood*, engrafted it into his Demesne, whose Successor sold it to *Mr. White*.

Here was anciently a Court-Leet, usually holden for the Boroughs of *Bonnington* and *Ham*, at which the Bourseholders of the said Boroughs were elected; but it hath been discontinued for above an hundred Years last past, yet the Memory of it seems to be continued by a great old Oak, lately standing in the Highway, where the Court was usually kept, called *Lawday Oak*.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Rom-bald*.

*Bilsington* was of old the Inheritance of *John Mansel Knight*, a Man of great Note in the Reign of *King Henry III.* for he was Chief Justice, and Lord-keeper of the great Seal, Constable of *Dover Castle*, Lord-warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, Provost of *Beverley*, Chaplain to the said King, and Queen *Eleanor* his Consort, and Treasurer of the Church of *York*; by Reason of which great Preferments, he was able to expend 18000 Marks, or 12000 *l.* a-year; but he being a Person of great Piety (as Men were then esteemed) he heaped not up Riches for Posterity, but made God his Heir; for having built a Priory of black Canons of *St. Augustine*, which he dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, he settled his whole Estate upon that Foundation, which enjoyed is till the great Looseness of Manners among the Seculars and Monks, caused by the Connivence of their Superiors and Plenty, provoked God to deliver them up to the Avarice of greedy Harpyes,

who, by *King Henry VIII.*'s Authority, suppressed all religious Orders in the Nation. This Priory then fell into the King's Hands, and was *Reg. 37*, granted to *Sir Anthony St. Leger*, of *Ulcomb*, in whose Family it continued till *Sir Warham St. Leger* sold it to *Sir Francis Barnham*, of *London*, Knt. whose Ancestor, *Sir Walter*, was knighted at *Carlawerock* in *Scotland*, by *King Edward I.*

*Little Bilsington* is a distinct Manor in this Parish, and was anciently the Estate of the *Staplegates*, of *Staplegate* in *Natindon*, who claimed to be the King's Butler at his Coronation. They bought it of *Richard Fitz-Allan*, Earl of *Arundel*, and held it many Descents, but were deprived of the Butlership belonging to their Manor at the Coronation of *Richard II.* by the then Earl of *Arundel*; but it was with a *Salvo jure* that this Turn should not infringe the Right of *Staplegate*, or any other Owner of this Manor of *Little Bilsington*. From them it at length passed to the *Cheyneys*, of whom *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney* was descended; and being Heir of this Demesne, sold it to *Sir Francis Barnham* above-mention'd, in the Beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign.

Here is a Fair, vulgarly called *Wood-cock Fair*, kept yearly on *Midsummer-day*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

*Aldington* was given by *Queen Edgiva*, Mother to *King Edmund* and *King Edred*, to the Abbey of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, in gross with other Lands, *Anno 961*; but it continued not long in their Possession; for in the Conqueror's Survey, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is said to have twenty-one Sullings, or Plough-lands, in this Parish, which were then valued with the Appurtenances of *Stowting* and *Liming*, at 107 *l.* and twenty-five Burgeses held of it. The Officers belonging to *Romney-Marsh*, and the Manors of it are chosen here yearly.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* had a Seat there, to which they often retired, and a Park empaled, as well as a Frith, or Chace, called *Aldington Frith*, where Deer ranged at large, as in a Forest. *John Morton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of *King Henry VII.* was at great Charges in re-



pairing and augmenting of it ; but this spiritual Grandure was displeasing to King Henry VIII. who, tho' he dealt not with the See as with the Monasteries, yet he resolved to retrench it, and accordingly obliged *Cranmer*, then Archbishop, by Deed enrolled in the Office of Augmentations, to grant him this Manor, and King Charles I. granted the Manor-house and Farm-lands thereunto belonging, to hold of his Manor of *East Greenwich* in Free-soccage.

*Ruffins-Hill* was a Seat of the *Godfreys*, ancient Gentlemen, whose Daughters transferred their Estate to the Clerks of *Kingsnorth*, and the *Blechendens*. *Hurst* was formerly a Parish, and the Church dedicated to St. *Leonard* ; but that now being ruin'd, the Inhabitants assemble for the Performance of Divine Worship at *Aldington*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Martin*, and in the Time of King Henry VIII. there were two Parsons belonging to it, of very different Repute, *Erasmus Roterodamus*, a Person as eminent for Learning, as the World perhaps yeilded, and *Richard Master*, a Man infamous for adhering to, and carrying on the Cheat of *Elizabeth Barton*, who was of this Parish, and styled by such as admired her, *The Holy Maid of Kent* ; he and five others that conspired together with her, were found guilty of treasonable Practices, and being attainted by Parliament, 25 Henry VIII. Chap. 12. were executed at *Tyburn*, and six others were attainted of Misprision of Treason. In this Parish also was a Chapel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and called the Chapel of our Lady of *Court-at-street*.

*Saltwood*, or *Boscum Salsum*, so called, it is probable, because the Sea came up of old so near it, as to flow some Part of it, then a Wood, tho' now the Sea affords it nothing but a large Prospect. This Manor was given to the Church of *Canterbury* in 1096, by one *Halden*, who for his Wealth and Grandure was reckoned one of the Princes of *England*. The Value and Extent of it, in the Conqueror's Time, is set forth in *Domesday-Book* to have been seven Sullings, or Plough-lands, valued at 28 l. 4 s. then held by *Hugh de Montfort*. *Oese* or *Usk*, Son of *Hengist*, King of *Kent*, built the Castle, and it was called the Honour of

*Saltwood*, because many Manors in these Parts held of it by Knights Service.

*Henry de Essex*, Baron of *Ralegh*, in that County, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, (*pro tempore*) and the King's Standard-Bearer by Right of Inheritance, held the Castle in the Time of King Henry II. but being found guilty of High Treason for casting away the King's Standard in a Skirmish with the *Welch* ; his whole Patrimony, and this Manor, with the rest, escheated to the King. *Thomas Becket*, then Archbishop, presented to the King, that this Manor belonged to his See, and obtained an Order from him, who was then beyond Sea, to his Son the Prince, to restore it ; but new Contests soon arising between the King and that insolent Prelate, it was not then restored, but King John restored it, or at farthest *Richard II.* for our Historians do not agree about the Restitution.

Soon after it was again settled upon the Archbishoprick. *William Courtney*, the next Archbishop, repaired, and magnificently enlarged the Castle, setting his Arms on the Stonework, as they remained a long Time after. The Manor continued after this many Years annexed to this See, till Archbishop *Cranmer* exchanged it with King Henry VIII. and then being in the Crown a-while, King Edward VI. granted it to *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, but either reassumed, or got it again by exchange, a little Time after, for we find that he granted it, Reg. 4. to *Edward*, Lord *Clinton*, with the Bailiwick of *Hithe* ; but this Lord kept it not long before he sold it to Mr. *Broadnax*, whose Family was of good Repute in these Parts, and had a good Estate about *Bermerish* and St. *Mary's* in *Romney marsh* ; but removing to *Godmersham*, sold this Manor to *Knatchbull*, from whom it passed to *Gibbons*, and from him to *Cranmer*, whose Daughter marrying Sir *Arthur Harris*, in *Essex*, translated it to him, and his Son alienated it to Sir *Oliver Boteler*.

There is an old Mansion-house in this Parish upon the Manor of *Brocknall*, or *Brock-hel*, on the Side of a steep Hill, anciently the Seat and Residence of a Family of that Name, as eminent as any in these Parts, for several of them were Knights, and *John* and *Thomas Bracknall* were Knights of the Shire



Shire for this County, 2 *Richard II.* and 1. and 3 *Henry IV.* From them sprang the *Brockhulls* of *Cole-hill* and *Aldington*, *Septuans* in *Thurnham*; but the male Line failing in *Thomas Brockhull*, *Elizabeth*, his Daughter, brought it into the Family of *Selling* by Marriage, where it continued till it was fold of late to *Tournay*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and the North Isle was built by *Margaret*, the Wife of *William Brockhull*, as is evident from an Inscription in the East Window, in very ancient Letters, in these Words:

*Margaretta la Famma Gillam de Brockhilla fio fera sata Shapella.*

We shall now pass to another Market-Town in this Lathe, viz.

*Folkston*, which gives Name to the adjoining Hundred, as the chief Town of it. The *Roman* Coins and *British* Brick, which are frequently found in it, prove it to have been an ancient Town, it was probably one of those Towers which the *Romans*, in the Reign of *Theodosius* the younger, built upon the Sea-coast, to guard them against the *Saxons*. In the Time of the *Saxons*, this Manor, with the Manor of *Walton*, was given to the Nunnery of this Town by *Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, which it seems was in so great Repute in those Times, that *Eanswide*, his Daughter, became a veiled Nun; and his two Sons, *Ermenred* and *Ercombert*, Monks of this House, under the Discipline of *St. Bennet*. But the Situation of it being but about twenty-eight Rods from the Sea, it lay much exposed to the Ravages of the *Pagan Danes*, who several Times pillaged and plundered it; but it still held up, till the Sea breaking in upon it, quite swallowed it up, and then the Manor returned to the Crown, and was by King *Canutus* settled upon the Abbey of *Christ's-Church* in *Canterbury*, with this Restriction, that it never should be alienated by the Archbishop, without the Consent of the King and Convent of *Christ's-Church*.

In the Confessor's Reign, Earl *Godwin* and his Sons, who were banished for their treacherous Designs, did much Mischief on the Sea-coasts of this Isle, and among other

Places plundered and spoiled this Town, burning and destroying the Houses and Churches, which were before five in Number, but four of them were then destroyed, and never rebuilt.

In the Reign of the Conqueror, *William de Muneville*, laid the Foundation of a new Priory in another Place of this Town; but dying before it was finished, *William de Albranceis*, who married his only Daughter, and was one of the Governors of *Dover-Castle*, under the Lord *Fines*, compleated and augmented it; and to establish a Revenue for the Maintenance of the Monks, he procured that the Manor by the Authority of the King, and the Consent of the Archbishop and Convent of *Christ's-Church*, should be settled upon this House. *John Segrave*, and *Julian* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *John de Sandwich*, Lord of the Manor of *Terlingham* and *Ackhanger*, in this Town, as also *John*, Lord *Clinton*, were great Benefactors to this Priory, and procured the Relicks of *St. Eanswide*, (to whom and *St. Peter* it was dedicated) to be translated to it. It was at this Foundation made a Cell to the Abbey of *Lolley* in *Normandy*, and so fell with the Priors alien in the Reign of King *Henry V.* The Manor, after this Suppression, remained in the Crown, till King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30, granted it with *Walton*, to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, whom soon after sold it to *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*; but he being attainted, it returned again to the Crown, and was regranted to *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, who conveyed it to Mr. *Herdson*, whose Descendant gave it to his Nephew Sir *Basil Dixwell*, Knight and Baronet.

*Eadbald*, King of *Kent*, about a thousand Years ago, or more, built a Castle at the South Part of this Town; which being fallen into decay, *William de Albranceis* above-mention'd, about the Year 1068, built a Fort upon the same Foundation, and out of the Materials of the decayed Castle, the Ruins of which are yet visible. Upon an Hill also in this Town, yet called *Castle hill*, was a Watch-Tower, but now in Ruins. King *Henry VIII.* also built a Fort here, called *Sandgate Castle*, for the Defence of the Nation, which cost him above 5000 l. building.



The Manors of lesser Note in this Parish are,

1. *Terlinger* and *Ackhanger*, the ancient Patrimony of *William de Muniville*, by whose Daughter and Heir they devolved to *William de Albranceis*, whose Son's Daughter transferred them to *Hamon de Crevequer*, Baron of *Leeds Castle*, who for his great Estate and Power was styled, *Lord of Kent*, and for that Reason the Custody of the Sea-coasts, from *Hastings* to *Pool*, was committed to his Care by the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*. From his Posterity, by the female Heir, they passed to the *Criols*, and from them by *Rokefey Poynings*, *Lord Clinton* and *Herdson*, to *Dixwell*.

2. *Morehall*, the Lordship of *William de Valentia*; the *Morehalls*, who engrafted their Name on it, the *Bakers* of *Caldham*, *Sir Thomas Brown*, *Mr. Goodman* and his Heirs.

3. *Hopehouse*, anciently the Estate of the *Houghams*, and then of the *Clintons*, *Davis's* and *Lessingtons*, who alienated it to *Hopday*.

4. *Bredmer*, or *Berdmer*, the Seat of a Family of that Name, who were also Lords of *Cheriton*. From them it passed to the *Brockhulls*, *Sellings*, *Inmiths* and *Reyner*.

The Market is kept in this Town weekly upon Thursday, according to the Grant made by King *John*, Reg. 6. to *Jeffery Fitz-Peter*, and confirmed to *William de Abranceis* by the same King, Reg. 16, and renewed to *Sir John Segrave*, 2 *Edward III.* *Sir John Clinton*, afterwards obtained of *Richard II.* Reg. 13. that a Market should be kept here weekly on Wednesday, and a Fair on the Vigil and Day of *St. Giles*, but the Market was never observed, or is long since laid aside.

There were anciently five Churches in this Parish, three of which were dedicated to *St. Peter*, *St. Mary*, and *St. Paul*; all which, and one more, whose Name is not known, are demolished. Only one of them yet remains, which is now the Parish-Church, and was founded by *Nigellus de Munewile*, Lord of this Town in 1095, and is dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Eadwich*. *John Lord Fines*, Constable of *Dover Castle* in the Conqueror's Time, is buried in

one of them. Archbishop *Whitgift* finding the Vicar's Maintenance of this Town but small, abated something of the Fine, when he renewed the Lease of the impropriate Tithes, that the Tenant might allow him 10 *l. per Annum*, for his better Maintenance, as he did also at *Maidston* and other Places, to which the late Archbishop *Sancroft* made a more considerable Augmentation, by giving him all the small Tithes of *Week* and *Stone*, two Hamlets, or Townships, in the Parish, all the Church-yard Fees, and one Moiety of the small Tithes of the Borough itself, *Ken. impr.*

The most considerable Villages near this Town are,

*Newington juxta Hith*, or *Newington Belhouse*, was in the Reign of King *John* and King *Henry III.* the Possession of *Hubert de Burgo*, Lord chief Justice of England, but his Son *John* sold it to *Thomas de Belhouse*, from whose Heirs it took the Name of *Belhouse*, and was so called when *Sir Thomas de Belhouse* paid an Aid for this Manor at the making the *Black Prince* Knight. *John de Belhouse* succeeded him, but dying without Children, *Robert Knevit*, the younger Son of *Sir John Knevit*, Lord Chancellor of England, who had married the Heir general of the Family, was found to be his right Heir. He obtained the Liberty of Free-warren for this his Manor. From the *Knevits*, the last of whom lived at *Stanway Magna* in *Essex*, it passed to the *Cloptons*, who sold it to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, by whose Attainder it fell to the Crown, and was given by Queen *Mary* to *Edward Lord Clinton*, who conveyed it to *Herdson*, and he to *Brockman*.

The smaller Manors of this Place are,

1. *Sene* and *Bithborough*, anciently the Lordships of the *Valoigns*, a Daughter of whose Family made it by Marriage the Inheritance of *Sir Francis Fog*, who lies Cross-legg'd in *Cheriton Church*, with the Arms of the *Valoigns* and *Fog* empaled upon his Tomb. His Descendant, *George Fog*, alienated *Sene* to *Mr. Honiwood*, and *Bithborough* to *Mr. Brockman*, who made it the Seat of his Family, and purchased

2. *Bertrams*, another Manor, anciently the Seat of *Bertram de Criol*, by whose Daughter and Heir it was carried to *Sir Richard*



*Richard Rokefley*, as it was by his to the *Poynings*, who sold it to the Lord *Cromwell*, from whom it came as *Newington* to *Brockman* and his Heirs.

3. *Blackose*, the Possession of *Nicholas de Morehall*, whose Family had much Land in this Town, but sold this Manor at length to Mr. *Edwy*, who paid an Aid for it at the Marriage of *Blanch*, the Daughter of *Henry IV.* Reg. 4. as did also others, for many Lands in *Kent*, at the same Time, which retain the Name of *Blanch lands* to this Day. *Edwy* sold it to *Wreake*, whose Descendant exchanged it with *William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as *Cranmer*, his Successor, did with King *Henry*, who annexed it to the Crown, which granted it to *Honiwood*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*.

*Postling* was the ancient Demesne of the noble Family *de Columbariis*, or *Columbers*, from whom it was removed by Purchase to *Hugh de Audley*, who passed it to *Delves*, of *Delves-Court* in *Cheshire*, as they did to *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, in whose Family it continued many Generations; but at length was sold to Sir *Anthony Ancher*, and by him soon after to Mr. *Thomas Smith*, Customer to Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Heir, was Viscount *Strangford*.

*Henewood* is another Manor in this Parish, from which the *Honywoods* of *Elmsted* and *Pett* in *Charing* take their Surname. *Edmund de Honywood*, of this Place, was a bountiful Benefactor to *Horton Priory*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* This Family are still Lords of this Place. *Fishborn* and *Colcote*, two Seats in this Parish, have had the *Criols*, *Rokefleys* and *Poynings*, their Owners, which last Family having forfeited them to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to *William Tipper* and *Robert Daw*.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

*Hawking* is remarkable for two little Manors only.

1. *Bilcheester*, which belonged anciently to the Knights *Templars*; but upon their Suppression, 2 *Edward II* rested in the Crown, till by the Statute *De terris Templarum*, it was settled on the Knights *Hospitallers*, who held it till the Suppression by

King *Henry VIII.* who having it in his Hands, gave it to Sir *Anthony Ancher* in Lease, which has since been transferred to *Sommorsel* and *Simonds*, but the Fee-simple is in the Crown.

2. *Fleggs-Court*, which was the Revenue of the Abbey of *St. Radigund*, and upon the Suppression was exchanged by King *Henry* with Archbishop *Cranmer*, and so is a Part of the Revenue of the See of *Canterbury*.

The Church here is dedicated to St. *Michael*.

*Capel*, the Estate of the *Abranceis*, but transferred by the Marriage of the Heir to *Hamon de Crevequer*, called Lord of *Kent*, with two other little Manors, *Halton* and *Wolton*. Her Son dying in actual Rebellion, 47 *Henry III.* this Manor, with the rest of his Estate, was seized by that King, but restored to his Sisters and Heirs, of which, *Matilda III.* being married to *Bertram de Criol*, carried this Manor, and its Appurtenances, into his Family, as his Daughter did to *Rokefley*, and his to *Poynings*, and his to the Lord *Clinton*, who sold it to *Herdson*, who gave it to *Dixwell*.

*Caldham* is a small Manor in this Parish, belonging to a Family of the same Denomination, who alienated it to *Baker*, a Family of good Account in these Parts, who have a Chancel belonging particularly to them in *Folkstone-Church*, and of whom *John Baker* was Gentleman-Porter of *Calais*, under *Henry V.* and *VI.* He died without Issue male, and *Robert Brandred*, who married one of his Daughters, obtain'd the Possession of it. He passed it away to Sir *Thomas Brown*, whose Grandchild exchanged it with King *Henry VIII.* who granted it to *William Wilford*, *John Bennet* and *George Briggis*, who sold it to *John Tuston Esq;* Ancestor of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Thannet*, who now enjoys it.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

*Alkham*, or *Alcham*, hath divers Places of Account in it, viz.

1. *Malmains* and *Holmead*, the Seigniori of a Family of that Name, of whom *Nicholas de Malmains* paid an Aid for them, when the *Black Prince* was knighted. From them this passed to *John de Alkham*, (who took his Name



Name from hence) who held them by the Tenure of Castle-guard to *Dover Castle*, and paid an Aid at the Marriage of the Lady *Blanch*, as is above-mention'd. *Peter de Alkham* demised them to *Warren*, who conveyed *Malmains* to *Lushington*, and *Holmead* to *Wollet*, a Name of great Esteem at *Elham*.

2. *Hoptons*, the Inheritance of *Peter do Hall*, who Heirs alienated it to *William de Bourn*, whose Posterity held it several Successions, but at length sold them to *Baker of Calldham*, by whose Daughter and Heir it was translated to *Robert Brandred*, whose Heirs sold it to *Brown*, of *Bechworth-Castle* in *Surrey*, who demised it to *Goodman*.

3. *Evering*, the Possession of a Family of that Name, descended of the *Abranceis*, of which *Wolwardus de Evering* held it by the Service of a Knight's Fee of the Lords of *Folkston*, and his Successors still enjoy it.

In this Parish is an *Eylebourn*, which from no Appearance of Head or Spring, sends out such Store of Water, as will carry a Vessel of a considerable Burden. The Inhabitants look upon it to be a fatal Presage of Death, or Dearth, when ever it happens.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Anthony*.

*Cheriton*, the Demesne of the ancient Family of *Scotton*, of whom *Robert Scotton* was Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, Sheriff of this County the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Year of King *Edward I.* and held this Manor by the Tenure of an whole Knight's Fee, of the Lord of *Folkstone*. From them it removed to the *Valoigns*, whose Daughter and Heir transferred it by Marriage to *Sir Thomas Fogg*, who was Knight of the Shire for *Kent* several Times. *Sir Francis Fogg* lies entombed Cross-legg'd in *Cheriton Church*, and *George Fogg* sold it to *Mr. Brockman*.

*Enbroke* is another Manor in *Cheriton*, anciently the Patrimony of *Peter de Askham*, who conveyed it to *Enbroke*, who having erected himself a Mansion here, gave Name to it. Of this Family was *John Enbroke*, who paid an Aid for this Manor at the making of the *Black Prince* Knight; and *Michael Enbroke*, who was a great Contributor to the Fabrick of *Cheriton Church*. And it

is probable that the Tombs in this Church, adorned with several Pourtraictures and Sculptures related to them two, or some other of this Family. *John de Enbroke* was the last of this Family, and sold this Manor to *Thowld*, as he did to *Nicholas Evering*, who Family long held it, but at length sold it to *Honiwood of Elmsted*, the Ancestor, the *John Honeywood Esq;*

The Church of this Town is dedicated to *St. Martin*.

Having considered *Folkstone*, and the Villages adjoining, we shall pass to

*Romney New and Old*; for tho' *New Romney* is now only in Repute, yet since it arose out of *Old Romney*, we shall treat of them together, giving Preference to Age. *Old Romney* was anciently a considerable Port, particularly in *Edward the Confessor's Time*; for *Earl Godwin* came into the Harbour, and seized and carried away divers Ships riding there; but by Reason of the Sea's suddenly withdrawing it self, and leaving a large Tract of Land free from its Inundation and Flood, the Haven here became wholly deserted, and a new one made near the Sea, at about a Mile and a half distant from *Romney*, which thereupon began to be called *Old*, and the new Haven, *New Romney*. This happened, as near as we can guess, about the Conqueror's Time, or something before rather; for we find in *Domesday-Book*, that *New Romney* was a Town and Port given by the Conqueror to *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, his Brother, and held under him by *Robert de Romney*, who had thirteen Burgeses at that Time discharged for their Service at Sea, of all Actions and Customs, except Felony, Breach of Peace and Forestalling. From this Time *Old Romney* became of no Esteem, and *New Romney* was made one of the *Cinque-Ports*, having *Old Romney* and *Lid* as Members of it, to join with it in sending out five Ships of War.

The Town of *New Romney* being thus privileged, was incorporated at first by the Name of the Barons of the Town and Port of *Romney*, then by the Name of the Jurats and Commonalty of the said Town and Port. The Mayor was anciently, and still is chosen upon our *Lady day*, *March 25*. The Town was in a very flourishing Condition



tion in the Conqueror's Reign; having in it twelve Wards, five Parishes, an Hospital for the Sick, and a Priory. It had also a good Haven on the West Side of it; but the Sea breaking in, 15 *Edward I.* and overflowing a great Tract of Ground, not only destroyed a great Number of Men and Cattel, threw down *Bromhill*, a populous Village, and turned the Course of the *Rother*, but spoiled the Haven, and afterwards, by Degrees, so far left the Town, that it has lost much of its Populoufness and Dignity; yet here the two great Meetings for the *Cinque Ports*, called *Gesling*, are yearly held upon *Tuesday* after *St. Margaret's Day*, *July 20*, as well for all the Ports, as *Winchelsea* and *Rye*.

Here is a Market in this Town kept every Saturday, and a Fair yearly upon *St. Lawrence's Day*, being the tenth Day of *August*.

Here were anciently five Churches dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, *St. Martin*, *St. John Baptist*, one unknown, and *St. Nicholas*; of all which, the last only is in Being and Use. The Priory above-mention'd was founded by *Sir John Mansel*, a Privy-Councillor to *King Henry III.* Anno 1257, for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*; but being a Priory alien, it was suppressed, 2 *Henry V.*

Near this Town lies that spacious Level of the richest Pasture in *England*, commonly called *Romney-Marsh*, a Gift of the Sea, which by little and little withdrew it self from it, and left it. It is fourteen Miles in length, and eight in breadth, and contains forty-four thousand and two hundred Acres, reckoning with it *Walland* and *Gulford* Marshes, which join to it. Two Towns and nineteen Parishes. But by Reason of the unwholesomeness of the Air, neither large, nor well inhabited; tho' for the Incouragement of such as will inhabit there, all the Towns, within the Limits of the Marsh, are incorporated by the Name of a Bailiff, twenty-four Jurars, and the Commonalty of *Romney-Marsh*, in the County of *Kent*, having a Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, in which they can hold Plea for all Causes and Actions, real and personal, civil and criminal; and being endowed with a Power to chuse four Justices of the Peace yearly among themselves, (besides their Bailiff) who are armed with the same Autho-

rity, having also the Return of all the King's Writs, the Benefits of all Fines, Forfeitures and Amerciaments, Privileges of Leet, Law-day and Tourn, and Exemption from Toll and Tax, Scot and Lot, Fifteens and Subsidies, and so many other Charges, as scarce any Place else in *England* is. The King also has no Waste there, nor has any Title to the Wrecks that happen on the Borders of it, but they are appropriated to the several Manors confining on the Sea. And all this (as their Charter expresses it) to allure Men to inhabit it; which it can hardly do, because, (as *Mr. Lambard* says) it is *locus hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus*, fit only for those vast Herds of Cattel, which are sent hither from all Parts, to be fatned or restored.

Besides these Royal Privileges, the Inhabitants of this Marsh have certain ancient and wholsome Ordinances established among themselves for the better Regulation of their several Shares and Interests in the Pasturage, and for the Preservation and Maintenance of the Banks and Walls, which defend it from the Incursions of the Sea, and require a constant Care, as well as a great deal of Art to support them. These Laws are called, *The Statutes of Sewers*, and were at first made by one *Henry Bath*, (a Justice and Commissioner for that Purpose) in the Time of *King Henry III.* and are so well contrived, that long Experience hath begotten so great Allowance and Approbation of them, that it hath since been ordered, that all the low Grounds between the Isle of *Thanet* in this County and *Pemsey* in *Sussex*, should be governed by them; yea, and they are become a Pattern for the low and marshy Grounds thro' the whole Kingdom, to be regulated by. The Court for all this Liberty, together with all the Records belonging to it, and the Marsh, are kept at

*Dimchurch*, a Village lying in the Marsh, joining to the Sea, about three Miles and an half distant, on the North-East from *New Romney*. Here is a convenient Place, (called *New-Hall*) built above an hundred Years since, for the holding of a Court (called the *Lathe*) by the Lords of the Marsh and the Membeas of the Corporation, who are appointed by the Statute of 33 *Edward III.* to meet there yearly, or at

*Newchurch*,



*Newchurch*, or other proper Place, fifteen Days after *Michaelmas*, to regulate all Differences, and to take Care that the Marsh Laws be strictly observed, and duly executed, and to compose new Laws, for the better managing of the Marsh-lands and Walls, if Occasion require.

The Manor of this Place was anciently the Inheritance of the *Twithams*, who held it several Successions, till by the female Heir it removed to *Simon Septuans*, and continued in his Family, till the Daughter and Heir of *John Septuans*, marrying to Mr. *Fogge*, united it to his Patrimony, yet the *Poynings* had some Lands in this Parish, which they held till Mr. *Fogge* bought it, and so rendered his Manor compleat.

*Hope*, a small Parish in *Romney Marsh*, memorable for nothing but the Manor of *Crawthorn*, which has had several Families of Repute for its Owners, viz. the *Cheneys* and *Henleys*, who held it till the Beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when it was sold to *Thomas*, Lord *Borough* of *Sterborough*, who not long after conveyed it to the *Tookes* of *Bere* in *West-cliffe*, whose Descendant gave it to his Nephew Mr. *Edward Chowto*.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, from which it is called sometimes *Hope-All Saints*.

*Burmarsh*, another Village in the Marsh, related anciently to the Abbey of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, by Reason of a Mansion here, called *Abbots-Court*, so denominated, because the Abbot of that Convent used to sojourn there, when he came to survey the Monks Demesne, which lay in *Romney Marsh*. This Manor was held by that Abbey till the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII.* assumed the Power of disposing it to *William Finch* Esq; whose Successor, *Tho. Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, sold it to *Ralph Whitfield*, Serjeant at Law.

The Church here is also dedicated to *All-Saints*.

*Newchurch* gives Name to the Hundred in which it is situated, and lieth in *Romney Marsh*. In it are three Manors of some Note, viz.

1. *Peckmansfont*, the Inheritance of the Lords *Leybourn*, whose Family concluded in *Juliana*, a Daughter, who, tho' twice married, as is above-mentioned, died not only without Children, but Heirs, and so her great Estate escheated to the Crown, which happening in the Reign of King *Richard II.* that Prince granted it to the Abbey of *Chil-drens Langley*, in which it rested till the Suppression, when King *Henry VIII.* gave it to Sir *Thomas Moyle*, a Gentleman of his Privy Council, and of great Esteem in this County, by whose Daughter and Heir it became the Estate of Sir *Thomas Kemp*, who sold it to *Thomas Smith* Esq; Farmer of the Customs in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, by whose Daughter and Heir it was lodged in the *Burrows* of *Suffolk*.

2. *Eastbridge*, which anciently belonged partly to the Abbey of *Bradsole*, alias *St. Radagund*, near *Dover*, and partly to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*; but at the Suppression was united to the Crown, till King *Edward VI.* granted it in Lease to *Cuthbert Vaughan* Esq; who having purchased the Fee-simple of *Queen Elizabeth*, bequeathed it at his Death to *Richard Deering*, his Wife's Son.

3. *Silwell*, a Manor belonging to the Abbey of *Boxley*, and upon the Dissolution given by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Walter Henley*, one of his Privy-Council, who leaving no male Issue, this Manor was divided among his three Daughters married to *Waller*, *Colepeper*, and *Covert* of *Suffex*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

*Ivy-church*, a Place partly in *Romney Marsh*, in which are these Manors of Remark.

3. *Capels-Court*, the Seat of a Family written *At. Capel*, and in *Latin De Capella*, which was of repute in these Parts, and had an Estate at *Linton*, *Boxley*, and *Werehorn*. They held it divers Successions, and at length, having no Issue male, it passed with the Heiress in Marriage to *Harlackenden*, of the Borough of *Harlackenden* in *Wood-church*, from which Family it removed to the *Hales* of *Tunstall*, in the same Manner, Sir *John Hales* Bart. of *Tunstall*, being now Lord of it.

2. *Cheyney-Court*, which seems to bear the Name of *Cheyney*, and we find that Sir *Alexander*



*Alexander Cheyney* had some Land here, but the Manor belonged to the See of *Canterbury* till Archbishop *Cranmer* exchanged it with the Crown, 29 *Henry VIII.* who gave it to Sir *Thomas Cheyney*, whose profuse Son *Henry*, Lord *Cheyney*, sold the Manor to *Bird* and *Aldersey*, but alienated the Demeasne to *Knatchbull*, whose Family came from *Limne*, and his Descendants still enjoy it, of whom was the learned Gentleman Sir *Norton Knatchbull*.

3. *Moor-court*, the Seat of the *Moors*, Barons of *Mellifont* in *Ireland*, and Earls of *Drogheda*, before they removed to *More-Place* in *Benenden*. They held it many Generations, but at length sold it to Mr. *Taylor*, who dividing it between two Sons, they joined in the conveying it to *Peter Godfrey Esq;*

The Church here is dedicated to *St. George*, and in it there are (or lately were) several Monuments for the *At-Capels*, (or *Capels*) Knights, very ancient.

*St. Mary's* in *Romney Marsh*, was anciently the Demeasne of the *Criols*, so long as there were any Heirs male in the direct Line; but they failing, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Criol*, Knight of the Garter, made it by Marriage the Inheritance of *John Fogge Esq;* whose Son, *Thomas Fogge*, having only two Daughters, portion'd them otherwise, and gave this Manor and other Lands to his Kinsman *George Fogge*, whose Heirs kept up the Name a-while in this Place, but at length alienated it to Mr. *Carkeredg*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

*Orleston*, or *Orlanston*, was anciently the Inheritance of a Family of that Surname, famous in their Generation, for *William de Orlanston* assisted King *Richard I.* at the Siege of *Acon*, and his Son *William* obtain'd a Charter of Free-warren for this his Manor, 51 *Henry III.* and a weekly Market, and yearly Fair on *Holy-rood-day*, and two Days after; which Grant was confirmed to Archbishop *Kemp*, 20 *Henry VI.* This Man's Grandchild *William* was Sheriff of *Kent*, 2 *Edward III.* and his Son *John* was Burgefs of *New-Romney* several Times. This Family at length concluded in Daughters; one of

which marrying *William Scot*, of *Scots-Hall*, settled it in his Family.

In this Parish is the Manor of *Westbery*, the Propriety of the *Prisots*, of whom Sir *John Prisot*, a Judge in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* was descended. This Family held it till 8 *Henry VIII.* when *Thomas Prisot Esq;* sold it to Mr. *George Hount*, in whose Posterity it continued divers Successions; but at length was conveyed to *Reginald Stroyle*, a Justice of the Peace in this County in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, whose Family was of such Repute in *Romney Marsh*, that there are some Lands in it bearing that Name. From them it was passed to Mr. *Bennet Guldford*, descended of the *Guldfords* of *Hempsted*, who incurring the Penalty of a *Premunire*, and flying beyond Sea for refusing the Oath of Supremacy to Queen *Elizabeth*, forfeited this Manor to the Crown, and the Queen granted it to *Walter Moyl* of *Buckwell*, who alienated it to Mr. *Bourn*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Mary*.

*Snave*, in Part belonging to *Romney Marsh*, was anciently Part of the Patrimony of the *Hauts*, and so continued till *Joan*, the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *William Haut*, married Sir *Thomas Wyat*, and brought it into his Family; but he being attainted, his Estate escheated into Queen *Mary's* Hands, and she gave it to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, whose Successor *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, alienated it to Sir *George Stonehouse*.

*Snawewick*, another Manor in this Parish, belonged to the Abbey of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, till the Suppression, by King *Henry VIII.* who granted it for Life to Sir *Walter Henley*, at whose Death it returned to the Crown, and King *Charles I.* gave it to Mr. *Patrick Black* a Scotchman, who sold it to Mr. *Robert Austin*, of *Hall-place* in *Bexley*.

The Church here is dedicated to *St. Augustine*.

*Rucking*, a Parish within the Liberties of *Romney Marsh*, was given by King *Offa*, A. 781, to the Prior and Monks of *Christ's Church*, *Canterbury*, *ad Pascua Porcorum*, i. e. for feeding their Hogs; and continued in their Possession till the Suppression, when King



Henry VIII. having seized it, united it to the Dean and Chapter of *Christ's Church, Canterbury*, which he established out of the Ruins of the Monastery, as it now continues; but there is a Manor in this Parish, which is a Lay Property, called *Barbodinden*, which had Lords of the same Name, for *John de Barbodinden* paid an Aid for this Manor at the making the *Black Prince* Knight. Of this Family Judge *Belknap* bought it; and tho' he was attainted, and much of his Estate seized, yet he was in Possession of this at his Death, and gave it by Will to his Son *John Belknap*. He sold it about the Beginning of King *Henry the VI's* Reign to *Mr. Engham*, whose Heirs held it many Years; but at length conveyed it to *Sir Matthew Brown*, whose Son *Thomas* passed it away to *Mr. Lovelace*, as his Son did to *Mr. Richard Hulse*, descended of the *Hulses* of *Nantwich*, in *Cheshire*.

The Church of this Parish is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*.

We come now to the last Market-Town in this Lathe, viz.

*Lid*, in the Saxon *Hlida*, which is taken from the Latin Word, *Litus*, and signifies its Situation on the Sea-shore, as it is indeed not far from the Sea. It lies in the Hundred of *Langport*, which takes its Name from a Manor in this Parish, called

1. *Old Langport*, the Possession anciently of a Family named *Ikin*, who were in Possession of it, 2 *Edward III.* but alienated it soon after to *Hund*, an old Family hereabouts, of which *Sir John Hund*, who lies buried in the Church of *Lidde*, was. They sold it to *Sir Henry Belknap*, whose Son, *Sir Edward*, leaving no Heirs, his Daughters inherited it, and so it was divided into three Parts; of which two were sold to *Mr. Godfrey*, and one to *Sir Christopher Man* of *Canterbury*. The other Manors of this Parish are,

2. *New Langport*, or *Langport Septuans*, because it was the Patrimony of that noble Family of *Septuans*, or *de Septem Vannis*. They held it divers Successions, but at length sold it to *Writtle*, as he did to *Ferryplace*, of *Besfelstith* in *Oxfordshire*, who alienated it to *Thomas James*. This Man fell under a *Premunire*, and having forfeited it to the Crown, King *James I.* granted it to *John*

*Lord Haddington*, who immediately passed it away to *Mr. Edward Cropley* of *London*, to satisfy a Debt for which he was engaged.

3. *Jacks*, or *Jaquet-Court*, the Demesne of the *Eckingshams* of *Sussex*, who by their Birth-right were Seneschals of the Rape of *Hastings*, and had a good Estate at *Eckingham*, in that County. Many of this Family were Men of Note. *William Eckingham* was one of the Conservators of the Peace for *Sussex*. *Thomas Eckingham* was the last Heir male, and by his Daughter's Marriage it became the Inheritance of the *Blounts*, whose Son *Edward*, Lord *Montjoy*, having no Issue, his Daughter marrying the Lord *Windsor*, brought it into that Family, as the Daughters of *Clache*, *Stringer*, and *Wilcocks*, had done to *Bates* and Knight.

4. *Belgar*, or *Belgrave*, settled by *John Mansell* upon his Priory of *Bilfington*; but before the Suppression it was exchanged with *William St. Leger* for other Lands, and by him was alienated to *Mr. Middleton* and *Mr. Arthur*, who joining, conveyed it to *Mr. Shortley* of *Sussex*, who sold it to one *Abdy*, descended of the *Abdys* of *Abdy-kouse*, in *Waith*, *Yorkshire*, whose Heir was *Sir Christopher Abdy*, a Gentleman of such general Learning, that he was called an Exchequer of Learning.

5. *Scotney*, anciently a Manor of Lords of that Name; but they parted with it to *Mr. Ashburnham* of *Sussex*, who again conveyed it to *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who settled it on his Foundation of *All Souls College* in *Oxford*, whose Revenue it now in Part is.

6. *Nod*, the Property of the *Deerings*, before they removed to *Pluckley*; with which Seat being more delighted, they sold it to *Mr. Peter Godfrey*.

7. The Manor of *Hugh Altar*, which has for many hundred Years been united to the Vicarage for the Service of the Altar, as to find Books, Vestments, or Tapers.

Here is a Market kept weekly on *Thursdays*, and a Fair yearly upon the Feast of *Anacletus*, July 13

In the Beach, near *Stone-End*, at the East Side of this Parish, is seen a great Heap of Stones, which the Inhabitants call the Tomb of *St. Crispin* and *Crispianus*, who, as they suppose



suppose, and have it from Tradition, were buried there. Near the Sea also, on the South Side of this Parish, is a Place called *Holmstone*, consisting of Beach and Pibble-stones, yet Holm-trees grow plentifully upon the same.

The Church here is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and in it are divers Monuments for the *Deerings* and *Godfrèys*, of 300 Years standing, and among them there is one that will almost tell us the Price of Timber so long ago; the Inscription upon the Tombstone in old *English* being this:

*Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Thomas Briggs, who died on the Feast of St. Leonard, the Confessor, November 6, 1442, and did make the Roof of this Church so far as forty five Coplings goeth, which did cost him forty-five Marks.*

The Villages about this Town which are worthy of Consideration are,

*Fairfield*, which was given to the Cathedral of *Christ's Church, Canterbury*, by *St. Edmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, Anno 1238; and to strengthen this his Donation, he affixed his Seal to the original Grant. Upon the Suppression this Manor fell into King *Henry VIII.* Hands, with the Monastick Endowments; but upon the Institution of the Dean and Chapter, by the same King, he confirmed it to them.

The Church of this Place is dedicated to *St. Thomas* the Martyr, and was annexed to the See of *Canterbury* by the same Archbishop *St. Edmund*, and together with the Manor, was by King *Henry VIII.* given to the Dean and Chapter.

*Brookland* was anciently the Patrimony of a Family called *Passely*, whose Seat was at *Thervegat* in *Smeth*. They held it till the End of King *Henry IV.* and then *John de Passely* alienated it to the Lord *Cobham* of *Sserborough*, whose Son *Thomas* left it to his only Daughter and Heir, who matching to *Edward Borough*, made him Lord *Borough* of *Sterborough*, and Lord of this Manor. His Grandchild *Thomas*, Lord *Borough*, conveyed it to *Eversfield* of *Suffex*, and from him it passed by *Godfrey* of *Lid* and *Wood*, to Mr. *Fagge* of *Suffex*.

Here is a Fair kept yearly upon the Day of *St. Peter ad vincula*, or *Lammas-day*, August 1.

The Church is dedicated to *St. Augustine*.

The County of *Kent* has given the Title of Earl in very ancient Times to

*Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who, tho' he was of mean Parentage, as our Histories tell us, being *Babulci filius*; yet by his brave Atchievements he so raised himself, that he was one of the potentest Men in the Kingdom; was created Earl of *Kent*, and had a Daughter a Queen, being married to *Edward* the Confessor, and a Son a King, viz. *Harold*, who succeeded *Edward*, and was conquered by the Duke of *Normandy*, at *Hastings* in *Suffex*, who being become thereby King of *England*, disposed of the Honours and Estates of the Saxons, to the great Men that followed him, and among them made

*Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*, his half Brother by Mother's Side, Earl of *Kent*. He was a Person of a factious Temper, and having raised a Rebellion against *William Rufus*, his Nephew, he was deprived of this his Dignity and Estate by that Prince, who imprisoned him, as Earl of *Kent*, and not Bishop of *Baieux*; but his Earldom was not disposed of to any other till King *Stephen*, to engage Men of Interest and Courage on his Side, made

*William de Ipres*, a Fleming, Earl of *Kent*; but he proving a great Burden to the County, King *Henry II.* forced him to relinquish it, and betake himself for Safety to a Cloister. After him there seems to have been a Vacancy, till King *Henry II.*'s Son, designing to rebel against his Father, promised

*Philip*, Earl of *Flanders*, to make him Earl of *Kent*, upon the Condition of his Assistance; but we find that the Conditions were not performed on either Side, and so we must reckon that properly

*Hubert de Burgo* was the third Earl of *Kent* after the Conquest. He was at the same Time Lord Chief Justice; and having deserved well of the King and Kingdom, by his good Services, was advanced to this Honour by King *Edward III.* He continued his Love and Care of his Country, and discharged the Duty of the best of Subjects in this Station, tho' much molested in it, so that he died divested of all Honours. After him this Title lay dormant, till



*Edmund of Woodstock*, Brother of King *Richard II.* was created Earl of *Kent* by that Prince. He could not but pity and complain of his Brother's hard Usage in being deposed, and endeavoured his Restoration; but being overpowered by his Nephew King *Edward III.*'s Forces, he was taken and beheaded at *Winchester*; but his Children being shortly after restored to their Blood and Estate by Act of Parliament,

*Edmund*, his eldest Son, was his Successor, in his Earldom of *Kent*; but he dying under Age, and without Issue, his younger Brother

*John* inherited this Earldom, and was married to *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Gulike*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Joan*, styled, for her great Beauty, *The fair Maid of Kent*. She was married first to *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*; but being divorced from him, remarried to Sir *Thomas Holland*, who was, in her Right, made Earl of *Kent*, and had by her two Sons, viz. *Thomas Holland*, his eldest Son, Earl of *Kent* by Succession, and *John*, Duke of *Surrey*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*. This Earl died in the twentieth Year of King *Richard II.* and left two Sons, viz.

*Thomas* the eldest, Earl of *Kent*, who was also created Duke of *Surrey*. He was engaged in a Rebellion against King *Henry IV.* and beheaded, leaving no Issue, and so his Brother

*Edmund* became Earl of *Kent* by Inheritance. He was Lord High Admiral of *England*, and at the Siege of *Brieu*, in *Little Britain* received a Wound, of which he died in 1408, without any Issue; whereupon this Honour became extinct in this Family, and lay dormant till

*William Nevil*, Lord *Falconbridge*, was honoured with the Title of Earl of *Kent* by King *Edward IV.* Reg. 2. but he enjoyed this Dignity but a little while, for he died within two Years, and

*Edmund Grey*, Lord of *Hastings*, *Welsford* and *Ruthyn*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, was created by the same King Earl of *Kent*, and confirmed in it by King *Richard III.* and King *Henry VII.* He married *Katherine*, the Daughter of the Earl of *North. mberland*, and had by her

*George Grey*, his Successor in this Earldom, and three other Sons. He was a Comman-

der in the Army, sent into *France*, under *Jasper*, Earl of *Bedford*, and *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, and in King *Henry VII.*'s Reign was chiefly instrumental in vanquishing the *Cornish Rebels* on *Black-heath*. He married *Anne*, Daughter of the Earl of *Rivers*, and had by her

*Richard Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, his Successor, but by his second Wife *Catherine*, Daughter of the Earl of *Pembroke*, three other Sons, viz. Sir *Henry Grey*, of *Wrests*, *George* and *Anthony Grey*, of *Branspeth*. This Earl attended King *Henry VIII.* at the Siege of *Therrouene* in *France*, and was Knight of the Garter. He wasted his Estate by Gaming, and died without Issue, whereby the Right of the Earldom devolved upon his half Brother

Sir *Henry Grey*, of *Wrest*; but he having but a small Estate, declined to take the Title of Earl upon him, as also did *Henry* his Son, who married *Margaret*, the Sister of *Oliver St. John* of *Bletso*, and by her had three Sons, all successively Earls of *Kent*; for

*Reginald*, the eldest, having by his Frugality recovered much of his Estate, re-assumed the Title of Earl of *Kent* by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Approbation, and was one of the Peers for the Trial of the Duke of *Noefolk*, 15 *Eliz.* but he dying without Issue,

Sir *Henry Grey*, his Brother and Heir, succeeded him. He was one of the Peers at the Trial of the Queen of *Scots*, but died without Issue, whereupon

*Charles Grey*, his youngest Brother and Heir succeeded him in this Honour, and by *Susan*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Cotton*, of *Hampshire*, left one Son,

*Henry Grey*, who was married, but left no Issue; whereupon, by Reason their Honour was entailed upon the Heirs male of that Family.

*Anthony Grey*, then Rector of *Burbache* in the County of *Leicester*, Son of *George*, Son of *Anthony Grey*, of *Brandspeth* abovementioned, was by Inheritance Earl of *Kent*. He was never much affected with this additional Title, but continuing in his Duty as a Clergyman, in a strict Conformity to the established Church, excused his Attendance in Parliament by his Indisposition, being sickly; but his chief Reason was, he did not like the Proceedings. He left five Sons, and as many Daughters; of which,

*Henry*,



Henry, his eldest Son, succeeded him in this Honour, and left

Anthony, his only Son and Successor in this Honour in 1649. He married Mary, the only Daughter and Heir of John Lucas, Baron of Shenfield in Essex, created by King Charles II. Baroness Lucas of Crudwell in Wiltshire, by whom he had

Henry, his only Son, who succeeded him in this Earldom of Kent in 1702. He was some Time Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Anne, and one of the Lords of her Privy Council, during which, he was by her Majesty, in 1706, created Marquis

of Kent, Earl of Harold, and Viscount Goodrich; and afterwards, upon his resigning of his Office of Chamberlain, he was by the same Queen, in Acknowledgment of his faithful Services, made Duke of Kent; and not long after one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter. He married *Jemima*, eldest Daughter of Thomas Lord Crew, of Steane, (by his second Wife, *Anne*, Daughter of Sir William Armine of Osgodsby in the County of Lincoln, Bart.) and by her has Issue, now living, one Son, viz. Anthony, Earl of Harold, and four Daughters.

## The Natural History.

**T**HIS County lying upon the Sea Coasts for the most Part, cannot be thought of so good an Air as those that are more distant from it; yet the Beach not being so oozy as in Essex, it is better than in the Sea Coasts of that County, however the Unwholesomeness of the Air is compensated by the Warmth of it; for it being situated nearest the Sun's rising, and farthest from the Northern Pole of any Part of England, it is not so cold by a great deal as Northumberland, and in a Manner as warm as Cornwall, nor is the Air it self a little purified by the South and South-west Winds, very common in this Region.

The Soil is generally pretty rich and fruitful, but with this Difference, that the higher Parts, which lie by the Thames Side, are not so fertile as the Middle and lower Parts are, but they are generally esteemed the more healthy. It may be divided into four Sorts.

1. Arable, or ploughed Land, which bears all the several Sorts of Grain that other Counties do; as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and Pease, Beans and Tares.

2. Pasture, which serves not only for feeding Cattle, as Cows, Horse, Sheep, &c. but for planting great Orchards of Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plumbs, of which it produceth great Plenty.

3. Meadow, of which it hath good Quantities by the River-Sides.

4. Woodlands, which are not only interspersed in all Parts of it, except the Eastern Coast, which is most Champion, but takes up the greatest Part of the Place called the Weald, or Woody Lands, tho' there also is sown Oats, and some Orchards of Apples planted. The several Kinds of Tree that grow in the Woods, are Oak, Beech and Chestnut; of which there are whole Woods, which is not common in other Counties.

As for Cattle, it differeth not from other Counties in the Nourishment and Production, as Horses, Mares, Kine and Sheep, but it has been thought to excel them in their largeness.

There are several Parks of fallow Deer, and Warrens of gray Rabbits; but it nourisheth neither red Deer, nor black Rabbits,



bits, because it hath no Forests, or great Walks of waste Ground for the one, nor much Mind to propagate the other, which have no Preference but for their Skins, and they make a quicker Gain by selling the other while they are young.

They have no profitable Mineral yet found, but have certain Places where they have discovered Iron Mines, Quarries of Paving Stone, and Pits of Marl and Chalk.

Besides divers Bays and Creeks by the *Thames* and Sea-Side, there are sundry fresh Rivers and pleasant Streams; as the *Medway*, *Darent*, and *Stowre*, besides sundry Rivulets and Brooks, which supply the Inhabitants with Plenty of Fish, yet not to equal some other maritime Counties in Quantity, or Variety, except in their Oysters, found in the *East Swale*, or near *Faversham*.

Near *Folkstone*, in this County, upon the *Cliffs*, are found some Stones of divers Shapes and Figures, very strange and wonderful; some resemble a Muscle, but much bigger; others an Almond, but streaked like a Cockle-shell, a Screw, or Cock's Spurs; Quills, which were transparent as Amber; Snakes, and those so like, that they have a perfect *Spina* running quite thro' them; and on the Sides little Ridges, like Ribs. From hence to *Dover*, there are, for six Miles together a continued Chain of chalky Hills; among which is a Cataract of Water, which coming a great Way under Ground, as is supposed, falls down from the Cliffs, and so hastens to the Sea, being usually called *Liddal Spouts*. Along these Cliffs grows abundance of Samphire, a very wholesome Sallad.

The People of this County are of two Sorts.

1. The Gentry, who generally held their Lands by Knights Service, and are very rich, but not of so ancient Families as some other Counties, because being so near *London*, new Families of Courtiers, Lawyers

and Merchants, are continually purchasing and removing thither; and so much the more, because the Land there yields a great Profit from the Situation of the Country by the Sea, upon a navigable River the *Medway*, a populous City, and a well traded High Way, by which Means the Product is easily and dearly sold. From hence it is that they hold a Part of their Estates usually for the Maintenance of their Families, and Increase of their Wealth; and tho' they use hunting and other Sports, yet it is for their Recreation, and not as a constant Business.

2. Yeomanry, which is no where more free and jolly than in this Shire; and as they boast that they were never conquered, but yielded to the Conqueror by Composition; so our Historians tell us, that they were accounted of so great Valour, that the Fore-front of the Battel was allotted to them. It is certain they were none of them Bondmen, nor held their Lands by the feeble Tenure of Copy-hold, or Tenant Right, but by Gavelkind, paying a small and invariable Rent; and in this Condition they are so well pleased, (being many of them of good Estates) that they refuse to accept the Name, or pass into the Condition of the Gentry.

The Artificers are generally Seamen, Clothiers, Husbandmen, or such as are assistant in Husbandry; as Smiths, Wheelwrights, &c. The Towns are stored with such Tradesmen as usually are found in all other Towns of *England*; as Drapers, Grocers, &c. to supply the Country with Necessaries for Cloathing and Housekeeping, which so far agree with the Yeomanry as to deserve this Character of *Malmsbury*: 'The Country People  
' and Town-dwellers of *Kent* retain the Spirit of the *Old English* above other Counties,  
' bearing good Minds one to another, and being ready to afford a Respect, or kind Entertainment to Strangers, and less inclinable to revenge Injuries.



*Herbs rarely found in other Counties, or growing more plentifully in this than elsewhere.*

**B** *Orago Minor Silvestris*, small wild Bugloss, or great Goose-grass, called by some, German Mudwort; found near Boxley.

*Chamaedris Spuria*, foliis oblongis, Bastard, or wild Germander, with long stalked Leaves, in moist Hedges.

*Filix Saxatilis maritima*, small branched Stone-fern, growing upon the Rocks, by the Sea-Side.

*Foeniculum Vulgare*, common Fennel, or Finkle, growing plentifully at the West End of Pemsey Marsh.

*Lathyrus majoris Species*, the great wild Lathyrus, or Everlasting Pease, in the Parts near Sussex.

*Oenanthe cicutæ facie*, Hemlock-Dropwort, frequently in this County in watry Ditches and Brooks.

*Peucedanum Germanicum*, Hogs fennel, Sulphur-wort, Harestrong, in the Marsh Ditches near Shoreham.

*Anchusa*, Alkanot, or Spanish Bugloss, found about Rochester.

*Ammios*, or *Ammi*, Bishops-weed, or Cummin Royal, growing between Green-heath and Gravesend.

*Brasica marina*, the Sea Colewort, found

on several Places upon the Sea-shore, especially near Lidd.

*Morsus Diaboli*, floribus albis & subrufis, Devils Bit, with white and blush-coloured Flowers, about Aplemore.

*Pucedanum*, Hogs-fennel, in the Marshes near Feversham.

*Herba Paris*, Herb-true-love, or One-berry, about Chiselhurst and Maidstone.

*Piperitis*, Pepperwort, or Dittander, upon Rochester Common.

*Cynocranbe*, French Mercury, at Brookland in Romney Marsh.

*Polygonatum*, Scalacaci, Solomon's Seal, on Fishpool hill, near Canterbury, and on Chesson-hill, near Sittingbourn.

*Asplenium*, *Scolopendria vera*, Spleenwort, or Ceterach, at Strowd.

*Androsæmum*, Tuttan, or Park-leaves, in the Wild.

*Chamaepetis*, or Ground-Pine; more plentifully here than in any other County, viz. near Dartford, Southstreet, Cotham, Rochester and Chatham-Down.

*Stellaria*, *Sanicula major*, Ladies-Mantle, in many Pastures, and by Wood-Sides.

*Hiscus*, *Bismalva*, Marsh mallows, in the Salt Marshes upon the Kentish Shores.



## B A R O N E T S of this County, viz.

**S** I R Moyle Finch, of Eastwell, Knight, created May 29, 1611; now Earl of Winchelsea.

Sir John Tufton, of Hotfield, Knt. created May 22, 1611; now Earl of Thanet.

Sir Samuel Payton, of Knowlton, Knt. created ditto.

Henry Baker, of Syllinghurst, Knt. created ditto.

Sir William Sidley, of Ailsford, Knt. created ditto.

Sir William Twisden, of East-Peckham, Knt. created ditto.

Sir Edward Hales, of Wood-church, Knt. created ditto.

William Monins, of Waldershare, Esq; created ditto.

Sir William Harvey, of Kidbrook, Knt. created May 31, 1619, 17 Jac. I. Now Lord Harvey.

Adam Newton, of Carlton, Esq; created April 2, 1620, 18 Jac. I.

Sir Thomas Roberts, of Glassenbury, Knt. created July 3, 1620.

Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, Knt. created June 29, 1621, 19 Jac. I.

John Rivers, of Chafford, Esq; created July 19, 1621.

Sir Isaac Sidley, of Great Chart, Knt. created Sept. 14, 1621.

Gifford Thornhurst, of Agnes-court, Esq; created Nov. 12, 1622, 20 Jac. I. extinct.

Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden-Dering, Knt. created Feb. 1, 1626, 2 Car. I.

Thomas Style, of Watringbury, Esq; created April 21, 1627, 3 Car. I.

William Culpeper, of Preston-hall, Esq; created May 17, 1627.

Sir Humphrey Styles, of Beckenham, Knt. created May 20, 1627, extinct.

Michael Livesey, of East church, in the Isle of Shepey, Esq; created July 11, 1627, extinct.

Basil Dixwell, of Terlingham, Esq; created Feb 18, 1627-8.

John Maney, of Linton, Esq; created June 29, 1641, 17 Car. I. extinct.

William Boteler, of Teston, Esq; created July 3, 1641.

Norton Knatchbull, of Mershamhatch, Esq; created Aug. 4, 1641.

Henry Heyman, of Somerfield, Esq; created Aug. 12, 1641.

Sir Humphrey Tufton, of the Mote juxta Maidstone, Knt. created Dec. 24, 1641.

Sir John Rayney, of Wrotham, a Baronet of Scotland, created Jan. 22, 1641.

Sir William Cowper, of Ratling-Court, a Baronet of Scotland, created March 4, 1641-2.

John Williams, of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, created April 22, 1642, 18 Car. I.

Sir Richard Hardres, of Hardres, Knt. created June 3, 1642.

Stephen Lennard, of West-wickham, Esq; created Aug. 15, 1642.

Richard Brown, of Deptford, Esq; created at St. Germain, Sept. 1, 1649, 1 Car. II.

Sir Arthur Slingsby, of ——— near Canterbury, created at Bruges, Oct. 19, 1657, 9 Car. II.

Robert Austen, of Boxley, Esq; created July 10, 1660, 12 Car. II.

Robert Hales, of Bekesbourn, Esq; created July 12, 1660.

Edward Honywood, of Evington, Esq, created July 19, 1660.

Basil Dixwell, of Broomhouse, Esq; created July 19, 1660.

Humphrey Miller, of Oxenheath, Esq; created Oct. 13, 1660.

John Beal, of Maidstone, Esq; created October 16, 1660.

John Wroth, of Blendenhall, Esq; created Nov. 29, 1660.

John Sylyard, of de la Warre, Esq; created July 18, 1661, 13 Car. II.

Reginald



Reginald Foster, of East Greenwich, Esq; created July 11, 1661.

Robert Barnham, of Boughton Munchensey, Esq; created Aug. 15, 1663, 15 Car. II.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Westcomb, Knt. created Nov. 2, 1664, 16 Car. II.

Thomas Taylor, of Maidstone, Esq; created Jan. 18, 1664-5.

Sir William Swan, of Southflete, Knt. created March 1, 1665.

Maurice Diggs, of Chilham Castle, Esq; created March 6, 1664, extinct.

Sir Thomas Twisden, of Bradburn, Knt. created June 18, 1666.

Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopsbourn, created July 4, 1666, 18 Car. II.

Thomas Williams, of Eltham; Esq; created Nov. 2, 1674, 27 Car. II.

Robert Filmer, of East Sutton, Esq; created Dec. 26, 1674.

Richard Head, of Rochester, Esq; created June 19, 1676, 29 Car. II.

Sir Henry Oxenden, of Dean, Knt. created May 8, 1678, 30 Car. II.

Robert Guildford, of Hampsted-place, Esq; created Feb. 4, 1685, Jac. II.

Sir Thomas Fytch, of Eltham, Knt. created Sept. 7, 1688.

John Morden, of Blackheath, Esq; created Sept. 20, 1688.

John Narborough, of Knolton, Esq; created Nov. 15, 1688.

## GENTLEMEN, and others of EMINENCY in this County.

**D**R. Harvey, the Ἀρχίατρος, i. e. the Father of Physicians, who made that useful Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood; was born at *Folkstone*.

Sir Roger Manwood, Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born at *Sandwich*, where he built a Free-School for the Use of the Town.

Mr. William Somner, that great Antiquary, who wrote the Histories of *Canterbury*, *Gavelkind*, &c. was born at *Canterbury*, March 30, 1606.

William Lambard, that learned Lawyer and Antiquary, who wrote the first History of *Kent*, called, *A Perambulation of Kent*; a Collection of the *Saxon Laws*, and many useful Books, dwelt at *Eastcombs* in *Greenwich*.

William Seavenoke, Lord-Mayor of *London*, who from a poor Child, whose Parents were not known, became a rich Man, was brought up at *Seavenoke*.

John Frith, that learned Confessor, and constant Martyr, who suffered for his Religion in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, was born at *Westerham*.

Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of *London*, was the Son of John Judd, of *Tunbridge*, where

he founded a Free-School, because it was his Native Place.

Sir Norton Knatchbull, that learned Gentleman, who wrote some excellent Critical Notes upon the *New Testament*, had his Seat at *Cheyne-court* in *Ivy-church*.

Sir William Compton, who, for his firm Loyalty to King *Charles I.* was obliged to compound for his Estate, and pay the Parliament Commissioners 660 l. lived at *Erith*.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, a most ingenious and pious Person, who was much in favour with King *Henry VIII.* for his Wit, and by a Jest raised that King's Courage, to go thro' with his Divorce, and so began the Reformation saying. *It was very strange that a Man cannot repent without the Pope's Leave, &c.* was born at *Allington Castle*. That Sir Thomas Wyatt, which rebelled against Queen *Mary*, was his Son.

Sir William Boteler, of *Barrhams-place* in *Tewton*, for joining with the neighbouring Gentry in a Petition for Peace in 1642; was imprisoned near eight Months, as was Captain *Loveless*, who delivered the Petition, by Order of the House of Commons.



Sir *Henry Billingham*, who did eminent Services for King *Charles I.* in his Wars with his Parliament, was a *Kentish* Man.

Sir *John Phineux*, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was born at *Swinkfield*, had a Seat at *Herr*, and lies buried in *Christ's Church, Canterbury*.

Dr. *Nicholas Wotton*, Son of Sir *Robert Wotton*, Privy Counsellor to two Kings, and as many Queens, thirteen Times an Ambassador, and once a Plenipotentiary, was born at *Bocton Malherb*, a wise Man, but *omnium horarum homo*, i. e. *Pliant to all Times*.

Sir *Dudley Diggs*, who was so eminent a

Lawyer, that he was made Master of the Rolls in 1636; had his Seat descended to him from his Ancestors at *Chilham Castle*.

Sir *Edward Wotton*, Controulor of the Household to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, was created Lord *Wotton* and Baron *Morley*, in this County.

Sir *George Stroud*, who for his steady Loyalty to King *Charles I.* compounded for his Estate, and paid the Parliament Commissioners 2814, had his Seat at *Squerriers*.

Dr. *Fletcher*, a Civilian, who acted his Part so well in an Embassy to *Muscovy*, was of this County.

## The Ecclesiastical History.

**I**N the first Establishment of the Christian Religion in this Nation, tho' *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire* boasts of the first Church, yet *Kent* being entitled to the first King that embraced Christianity, it is more than probable that this was the first County where that Religion chiefly flourished, because it has been the chief Fate of Christ's Followers, that they were always under Persecution till Kings believing on Christ, took upon them the Patronage of his Doctrine and Followers. *Lucius* is undeniably the first Christian King of *Britain*, and that his Kingdom was in *Kent*, either over the Whole, or in Part, appears from his erecting a Church in *Dover*, i. e. *Canterbury*, for the Worship of Christ; from whence it may be gathered that his Palace was there, and that he openly professed the Christian Religion, which was such an Encouragement to his People, that they became most of them Christians.

But the Histories of these early Times being dubious, we shall not longer insist upon this Advantage, but proceed to the *Saxon* Times, when we have undoubted Assurance that King *Ethelbert*, who after the

Settlement of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, obtained this County for his Kingdom, was the first *Saxon* Prince that embraced the Christian Religion, and as he had before his Conversion given Liberty and Encouragement to *Augustine* and his Companions to preach the Gospel in his Kingdom to the People; so having considered upon his Doctrine, and upon a full Conviction received it, he became zealous in establishing of it in his own Kingdom, building Churches and Monasteries, erecting Bishopricks, and doing every Thing that *Augustine* advised for the future Settlement of it, so that in a few Years *Kent* was become a regular Christian Kingdom, and had two Bishopricks erected in it, viz. *Canterbury* and *Rockester*, before any other of the seven Kingdoms received the Gospel, who tho' at length they all did, yet it was by the Bishops and other Ministers, who were occasionally sent by the Kings of *Kent*, or the Bishops, to convert them; for *Kent* had Bishops at *Canterbury* and *Rockester* many Years before there were any in the other Parts of the Isle, and of them we shall now come to give a short Account.



1. *Augustine* himself, who had been sent over, A. 596, was made the first Archbishop, and was consecrated at *Arles*. He restored Christianity in *England*, (which by the coming of the *Saxons* was almost lost) by converting King *Ethelbert* and his People, of whom it is said he baptized a thousand in one Day. He built a Church without the City, which he dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, (since called St. *Austin's*) to be a Burial place for the Kings of *Kent*, and himself and Successors, (because it was not allowed then to bury in Cities) and was buried in the Porch of it himself. When he found himself declining, and fearing the ill Consequences of a Vacancy before his Death, which happened Anno 604. He ordained

2. *Laurentius* to be his Successor, a very pious and learned Man. *Ciaconius* says he was a Cardinal of St. *Sylvester* at *Rome*, i. e. Parson of that Parish. He laboured much to settle the Affairs of the Church, and chiefly to unite the *Welsh*, *Scotch*, and *English* men, in the same Doctrine and Discipline, and had succeeded, had not *Ethelbert* died, and left his Kingdom to *Eadbald* his Son, a Youth given to Luxury and Vice; who upon *Laurentius's* reproving him for anlawful Marriage with his Mother-in-Law, first hated the Bishop, and then renounced the Christian Religion, which he had before declared a great Affection for. The People also followed his Example, and returned to their Idols. *Laurentius* used all Means to recover them, and at length so prevail'd with *Eadbald*, that he returned to a better Mind; was himself baptized into the Faith of Christ by *Laurentius*, who the next Year died upon Feb. 3, 619, and was buried near his Predecessor St. *Augustine*.

3. *Mellitus* succeeded him, a Man of Piety and noble Birth, but of a more noble Mind. He was first Bishop of *London*, when King *Sebert* ruled the *East Saxons*. *Sebert* had three Sons, Men of very profligate Lives; who seeing the Bishop give their Father a fine Sort of Bread, required him to give it to them; which he refusing, unless they would be baptized, they expelled him the Kingdom. From hence he went to *France*; but being soon after sent for by *Laurentius*, he return'd, and continued with him at

*Canterbury*; where, after he had tarried a few Months, *Laurentius* died, and he was chosen Archbishop in his stead. He was a long Time very much afflicted with the Gout. He died April 24, 624, and was buried by *Laurentius*.

4. *Iustus* was his Successor. He came over Anno 601, as an Assistant to *Augustine*, and was very diligent and successful in his pastoral Work. He was first Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and from thence translated to this See, which he held ten Years; *Malmsbury* says but three. He died Anno 634, and was buried in the Porch of the same Church, among his Predecessors.

5. *Honorius* was the next Archbishop, a Roman by Birth, and eminent for his Learning and Piety, being the Scholar of St. *Gregory*. He is said to be consecrated at *Lincoln* by *Paulinus*, the first Archbishop of *York*, among the *Saxons*. To these Archbishops it was granted by the Pope, that when one of them died, the other should have Power to consecrate another in his Room, that they might not go to *Rome* for their Consecration. *Honorius* created some new Bishopricks, and which is memorable of him, he divided his whole Province into Parishes, that every Minister having a particular Flock, they might all be more easily supplied. He filled his Chair almost twenty, or as *Malmsbury* says, twenty-six Years, and died Sept. 654, and was buried among his Predecessors. His See was vacant eighteen Months, and then

6. *Deus dedit*, or *Adeodate*, was chosen: He was famous for his Learning and Virtues, and the first Saxon Bishop: His Name was *Frithona*, but called *Adeodate* when he was made Archbishop. He was consecrated by *Ithamar*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, (the See of *York* being then vacant.) He sat six Years, and died July 24, 664, the very Day that *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, died, and is the last that was buried in the Porch of this Church. One *Wigardus*, an *English* man, was chosen his Successor; but going to *Rome* for his Consecration, when *Vitalian* was Pope, died of the Plague: Whereupon that Pope chose one *Adrian*, an *Italian* Abbot, to succeed him; but he refused so great a Charge, and recommended his Friend



7. *Theodorus*, a *Grecian* by Parentage, and a *Sicilian* by Country, one of very great Learning, and a Promoter of it. *Vitalian* was not willing to accept him, unless *Adrian* would go with him into *England*; which being agreed on, (and afterwards accordingly perform'd) he was consecrated at *Rome*, April 1, 668, in the 66th Year of his Age; when the See had been vacant four Years. He brought over with him a very large Collection of choice *Latin* and *Greek* Books, particularly an *Homer*, so very fairly and correctly written, that no printed Copy excels it. He endeavoured to bring every Thing to the *Roman* Model; for which he was so zealous, that Bishops consecrated after another Manner, or with other Rites, he caused to be reconsecrated or removed. He was somewhat rigid and severe in the Exercise of his Episcopal Authority, especially towards *Wilfred*, *Cedda*, and others. He held two Synods, one at *Hereford*, and the other at *Clives-hoo*, near *Rocheſter*, in which, having obliged his Clergy to write every one of them a Confession of their Faith; and finding it sound, he confirmed it, and ordered them to approve the five first general Councils, viz. the *Nicene*, *Ephesine*, *Chalcedonian*, and the two first *Constantinopolitan*. He is said to have erected a School at *Greeklade*, for the teaching the *Greek* Tongue; which was about twenty Years after removed to *Oxford*, and was the Foundation of that University. He enjoyed this See twenty-two Years, and died Sept. 19, 690, *Ætatis* 88. The See was vacant after his Death two Years, and then

8. *Brithwald*, a Monk of *Glaſtonbury*, and Abbot of *Reculver*, was chosen his Successor; a Man expert in the Scriptures, and well instructed in Ecclesiastical Discipline. He was as great an Enemy to *Wilfred* as *Theodorus*, and caused him to be banished; but being at length terrified with the Pope's Threatnings, who had declared *Wilfred* innocent, he consented that he should be restored to his See. He did many Things for the Good of the Church, as in the long Time he was Archbishop, he doubtless had Opportunity; which was, thirty-eight Years and six Months. He died Jan. 9, 731, and

9. *Tatwyn*, or *Cadmyu*, a *Benedictine* Monk, and Native of *Mercia*, was consecrated in

his Room at *Canterbury*, by *Daniel*, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, *Ingwald*, Bishop of *London*, *Aldwyn*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, and *Adulph*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*. He is commended for his Love to Religion, and his great Skill in the Scriptures. In his Time there was a Controversy with the See of *York*, concerning the Primacy; but he got it confirmed to his See by Pope *Gregory*. He died July 30, 734.

10. *Nothelm*, a Priest of the Church of *St. Paul's*, *London*, (but others say, without Ground, Bishop there) succeeded him, received his Pall at *Rome*, being consecrated by *Gregory III.* in 736, and died October 17, 741.

11. *Cuthbert*, of a noble Family, and Bishop of *Hereford*, after his Death, was translated to this See; a Man of great Severity and Goodness. He called a Synod at *Cliff*, and made several Decrees against the Vices of the Age, which were grown enormous, viz. The Kings leaving their Marriage-bed, debauched young Virgins, and some of them Nuns; and their Nobles followed their Example. The Monks grew lascivious and wanton; and the Bishops and Priests, who ought to have reproved and punished both Clergy and Laity, connived at their Faults; and instead of reading the Scriptures and preaching, as by their Office they ought to have done, they gave themselves up to Luxury and Contention. *Cuthbert* therefore called a Synod, and made divers Decrees for the Reformation of the aforementioned Vices, and among other Things, ordain'd, that every one should use the Lord's Prayer and Apostles Creed in the *English* Tongue. He obtain'd of the Pope that the Dead should be buried in the Churchyards within the Cities; and of *Eadbert*, King of *Kent*, that the Archbishops should be buried in their own Cathedral, and not in the Abbey of *St. Austin*, as hitherto they had been, and accordingly ordered that he should be buried so himself. He died Anno 758, and

12. *Bredwyn*, a Person of a noble Family in *Saxony*, succeeded him; he was famous for his Modesty, Integrity and Learning. He was consecrated 759, and dying Anno 762, was buried by his Predecessor.



13. *Lambert*, Abbot of *St. Austins*, was immediately upon the Death of *Bredwyn*, chosen by his Monks. He had several Times demanded the Body of his Predecessor to be interred in his Monastery, but to no Purpose: At last he resolv'd to have it by Force, but the Convent of *Christ-Church* had taken Care to bury it before his armed Men could come at it; whereupon he made an Appeal to *Rome*, but the Convent of *Christ-Church*, who anciently had the Power of chusing the Archbishop, prevented the Contest by chusing *Lambert*, and so the Difference was made up. *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, having had a great Quarrel with the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, endeavoured not only to deprive him of his Revenues, but Primacy also, and bring the Archbishop's See into his Kingdom, because it was in the Middle of *England*; and to that End, obtained of Pope *Adrian I.* that *Eadulf*, Bishop of *Litchfield*, should have the Pall given him, and that the Bishops of *Worcester*, *Leicester*, *Chester*, *Elmham* and *Hereford*, should be subject to him, leaving only the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Rocheſter* and *Skirburn*, under the Jurisdiction of *Canterbury*. *Lambert* spared neither Pains nor Cost to recover the Prerogatives of his See, but could not effect it, and so lost these Dioceses in his Time. He died *Anno 790*, and was buried by his own Order in the Monastery of *St. Austin*. After him,

14. *Athelard*, Abbot of *Malmsbury*, and afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, was consecrated Archbishop *July 22, 793*. He was endowed with a great Share of Learning, and many Vertues. *Kenulf*, Grandson of *Offa*, was persuaded by him to restore the Jurisdiction of *Canterbury*, that had been lost, and Pope *Leo IV.* concurred in it, because he found him a most holy, renowned, experienced Governor. In his Time, the *Danes* first made their Incursions into this Realm, and spared no Order of Men, but were especially barbarous to all Priests and Churchmen; and these Ravages they continued full two hundred Years. He died, according to some in *803*, as others, *806*; and was buried in his own Church.

15. *Wulfred* succeeded him, but is said to have done little worthy of any Regard in the whole twenty-eight Years he was Arch-

bishop, altho' in the Records of this Church, his Benefactions are said to be large and many. viz. about twenty-nine. He was from a Monk of *Christ's Church* chosen into this Chair by Pope *Leo III.* He died *Anno 830*, and was buried in his own Church.

16. *Fleogild*, or *Theogild*, enjoyed the Archbishoprick but three Months; and *Syred*, who is said to be next, but a few Days.

17. *Celnoth* succeeded him, whom we find to be called Dean of *Canterbury* when *Theogild* was Abbot: He was Archbishop thirty-eight Years or more. He lived in very troublesome Times by the Inroads of the *Danes*, so that it is no Wonder that we do not find many Things remarkable of him. The Archbishops of *Canterbury* had in those Days a Power of Coinage, as some Silver, which bears *Celnoth's* Name and Superscription, proves. He gave the Village of *Chert*, which he had purchased, to this Church, and died *Anno 870*.

18. *Athelred*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, and afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, succeeded him. He was a very great Divine, and enjoyed his Honour eighteen Years. In his Time the Monasteries of *England* were generally plunder'd and destroyed by the *Danes*; so that for 90 Years the Order it self seem'd to be extinct, especially in the Northern Parts, where there were seen neither Monk nor Nun for near two hundred Years. He died *Anno 889*, and was buried in his own Church, as were almost all his Successors.

19. *Plegmund*, the learnedst Man of his Time, a Monk and an Hermit of the Island of *Chester*, called from him *Plegmundsham*, having been Tutor to King *Alfred*, was made by him Archbishop. He was consecrated at *Rome* by Pope *Formosus*, and upon his Return made a large Collection of Money to be laid out in charitable Uses; which when he had done, King *Alfred* sent it to *Rome* by *Athelmus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, that the Pope might relieve the Poor of *Jerusalem* and *Rome* with it: This the Pope so kindly resented, that the *Saxon School* at *Rome* was made free from all Taxes, and several valuable Gifts bestowed upon it, among which was a Piece of *Christ's Cross*. *Malmsbury* says, This Pope excommunicated King *Edward* and all *England*, insomuch that for seven Years the whole Country of the Ge-

wise



wife had no Bishop. However, *Plegmund* at that Time called a Synod, and made a Decree that there should be added to the Bishopricks of *Winchester* and *Shirburn* three others, viz. *Wells*, *Kirton*, and *Petrockstow*, and then went to *Rome* to get the Excommunication taken off, and the new Sees confirmed: both which he obtained, and so ordain'd seven Bishops in one Day, which had never been done before, viz. *Frithstan*, Bishop of *Winton*; *Wolstan*, Bishop of *Shirburn*; *Athelm*, Bishop of *Wells*; *Cedulfus*, Bishop of *Kirton*; *Athelstan*, Bishop of *Petrockstow*, *Bernegus*, Bishop of *Sussex*; and *Kenulf*, Bishop of *Dorchester*. He sat twenty-six Years, and died Anno 923.

20. *Athelm*, Abbot of *Glastonbury*; Bishop of *Wells*, succeeded *Plegmund*. He was Archbishop but one Year. Died Anno 925. And

21. *Ulfelm*, Bishop also of *Wells*, was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*; which Dignity he enjoyed ten Years, yet there is nothing said of him that is memorable. The next in Order was

22. *Odo*, surnamed *Severus*, born of Danish Parents in the East of *England*, both rich and noble, but such Enemies to Christianity, that they cast off their Son for frequenting the Christian Assemblies; whereupon he went a Servant to a Nobleman, named *Ethelelmus*, who perceiving him to be a towardly Youth, put him to School, where he made a great Progress in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues. At length he was baptized, went into Orders, and became a celebrated Preacher, was made Bishop of *Winton* by *Athelstan*, and was translated to *Canterbury* by King *Edmund*. This last Honour he refused, because he was not a Monk, for he said that none but Monks had been made Archbishops of *Canterbury*, tho' it is certain *Nothelm* and others were only secular Priests: However, he was so resolute in his Mistake, that he would not accept of the Archbishoprick till he was made a Monk of *Fleury*. He presided twenty-four Years, and was in great Favour with four Kings, viz. *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Athelstan*, and *Edred*. He died about the second Year of *Edwyn*, Anno 958. He was succeeded by

23. *Elfin*, who had obtained the Bishoprick of *Winchester* by Bribery, as he did also this of *Canterbury*. He was an Enemy to *Odo*,

whom he could not forbear to insult and trample on even in his Grave, which Indignity Providence soon revenged; for as he was passing the *Alps*, in his Way to *Rome*, for his Pall, he was seized with such a Coldness in his Feet, that notwithstanding all Remedies were used to recover their natural Heat, he died of it. After his Death, the Monks of *Canterbury* chose *Brithelm* Bishop of *Wells*; but King *Edgar* not approving their Choice, he relinquished his Claim, and

24. *Dunstan*, Bishop of *London*, succeeded him. He was a *Somersetshire* Man, brought up in the famous Monastery of *Glastonbury*, where he was thoroughly instructed in Books, in Painting, in Engraving and Singing. By his Uncle *Athelm's* Means he came to be known to King *Athelstan*, to whom he is said to have been related, and in whose Family he lived till he was expelled with Disgrace for a magick Trick, which the Monks called a Miracle. He retired to his Uncle *Elphege*, Bishop of *Winchester*, by whom he was advised to betake himself to a monastick Life; but he would not be persuaded to it, till he was seized with a Sickness, which he believed inflicted on him by God, for neglecting his Uncle's pious Advice. Whereupon, as soon as he grew well, he became a Monk of *Glastonbury*, and soon grew famous for his Austerities and Holiness. King *Edward* hearing of his Fame, called him to Court again, and there he lived and governed all Things with Repute, all the Reigns of *Edmund* and *Edred*; but *Edwyn*, King *Edmund's* Son, was very angry with him for endeavouring to draw all the Wealth of the Kingdom into the Monks Hands, and banished him into *France*; where, when he had been a Year, *Edwyn* died, (it is thought by the Monks Means) and *Edgar*, his Brother, succeeded him. This King not only restored what his Brother had taken from the Monasteries, but gave much himself to them; recalled *Dunstan* from his Banishment, and made him a Bishop, first of *Worcester*, then of *London*, and lastly, of *Canterbury*; (and all against his Will, as the Monks tell us) in which See he presided twenty-seven Years; all which Time he spent in enriching the Monks and their Monasteries, and in ejecting and punishing the



the married Clergy. He died May 19, 988, and was canonized some Years after. To him succeeded

25. *Ethelgar*, bred a Monk of *Glastonbury*, afterwards made Abbot of the new Monastery of *Winchester*, and lastly, Bishop of *Sussex*; from thence was translated to *Canterbury*, where he lived but one Year and three Months, and dying, was buried in his own Church.

26. *Siricius*, a Monk of *Glastonbury*, afterwards Abbot of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, Bishop of *Wiltshire*, (not *Winchester*, as some falsely assert) was made Archbishop in *Ethelgar's* Room, Anno 989. He is very much blamed by our Historians, for advising the King to purchase a Peace with the *Danes* for ten thousand Pounds. He sat four Years, and dying in the Year 993, was buried in his own Church.

27. *Alfricus*, or *Aluricus*, who was also brought up at *Glastonbury*, as were his two Predecessors, succeeded *Siricius* in his Bishoprick of *Wilts*, and then of *Canterbury*. He died Anno 1006, and was buried first at *Abingdon*, and his Bones were afterwards removed to his own Church. After him

28. *Elphege* was raised to this See: He was of a noble Family, brought up in the Monastery of *Hurst*, where he became a Monk, and afterwards was Prior of *Glastonbury*; from whence he went to *Bath*, and there lived in so severe a Manner of Life, that upon the Death of *Ethelwold*, he was made Bishop of *Winchester*, where he sat twenty-two Years, till his Translation to *Canterbury*, which he had enjoyed about six Years, when the *Danes*, by the Treachery of *Almar*, seized on the City, and burnt the Church under Pretence that they did not pay their Tribute, plundered the Monks and People, barbarously murdered 7236, and let only 804 escape. Among the rest, they beheaded Archbishop *Elphege*, after he had been kept Prisoner seven Months, a Man of excellent Endowments of Mind, and great Holiness of Life. He was buried in *St. Paul's*, *London*, and was afterwards removed to his own Church by the Command of King *Canutus*, who dedicated the 19th of *April*, the Day of his Murder, to his Memory. He was afterwards canonized, and had an Altar erected to him near the high Altar, over-against *St. Dunstan's*.

29. *Livingus*, surnamed *Elstan*, Bishop of *Wells*, succeeded him, Anno 1013. He had almost as bad Fortune as his Predecessor, for he was also taken by the *Danes*, imprisoned seven Months and dismissed; and when he saw no Probability of Affairs going better, he went into Banishment, there to lament the deplorable Circumstances of his Country. But upon the Death of *Swane*, King of the *Danes*, *Ethelred* returned to his Kingdom of *England*, and he to his Archbishoprick, where he died at the End of seven Years, and was buried in his own Church, which in his Life-time he had much enriched and beautified.

30. *Agelnoth*, surnamed the Good, succeeded him, Anno 1020. He was the Son of Earl *Agelmar*, and is said to be Dean of *Canterbury*. It seems about this Time the Cathedral Canons went in the Habit of Monks, tho' their Manner of Living was very different; for in the great Invasion of the *Danes*, there were but four Monks left alive, and therefore the Canons being the greater Number, called their President, after the Man of other Cathedrals, Dean; which they made *Agelnoth*. He was afterwards chosen Archbishop, went to *Rome*, and obtained his Pall of the Pope, of whom he bought the Arm of *St. Augustine*, Bishop of *Hippo*, for an hundred Talents of Silver, and gave it to the Church of *Coventry*. He laboured about the Repairs of his Church that had been burnt by the *Danes*, and *Canutus* did many great Things by his Advice. He died Oct. 29, 1038, after he had ruled this See somewhat above seventeen Years.

31. *Eadfin*, a secular Priest, Bishop of *Winchester*, was then translated to *Canterbury*. This Function he discharged twelve Years, if a Man infirm, and that for want of Health transacted every Thing by a Deputy, can be said to discharge any Office. This Person was *Simard*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, whom he sometimes called Vicar, sometimes Suffragan: He was a sordid ungrateful Wretch even to *Eadfin*, used the Authority entrusted to him to enrich himself right or wrong, and would not allow the Archbishop even Necessaries for his Health, much less his Dignity. Notwithstanding he was made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for the Sake of *Eadfin*, rather than for any Merit of his own; but died for Grief a Month or two after at *Abing-*



*Abingdon.* *Eadfin* died Oct. 28. 1050, and after his Death was fainted.

32. *Robertus Gemetricensis*, a Norman, was promoted to the See upon the Death of *Eadfin*, by *Edward* the Confessor, who in his Banishment into *Normandy* had contracted a Friendship with him; and as a Reward of the good Services he had done him, when he came to the Crown, he made him first Bishop of *London*, and then translated him to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*. *Robert*, by the Interest he had with the King, managed every Thing as he pleased, turned out of Favour, and brought into Disgrace whom he thought fit; and the worse the *English* bore it, and the more they endeavoured to incense the King against him, still the more did he persist, till he procured the Expulsion of some of the Chief of the Nobility, particularly *Earl Godwyn*, the King's Father-in-law, and his Sons, whom he accused of Treason. His next Attempt was upon *Emma*, the King's Mother, whom he accused to the King, That she was consenting to his Brother's Death, would not assist him in his Banishment, tho' she was rich, and could have done it; loved *Hardecnut* and none of her other Children, and was too great with *Aldwyn*, Bishop of *Winchester*. By these Suggestions, the King was prevailed upon to divest his Mother of all she had, to send her to *Warwell* Monastery, there to be kept close, and to be maintained in a sparing Manner out of the Treasury. The Queen in this Condition knew not how to prove her Innocence better than by walking with her naked Feet on nine hot Plowshares, which she did in the Cathedral Church of *Winchester*, and was not hurt. Upon this she was restored to the King's Favour, and *Earl Godwyn* and his Sons to their Honours and Estates. At this the Archbishop, who waited at *Dover* to hear the Success of his Try Trial, fled into *Normandy*: And

33. *Stigand*, Bishop of *Winchester*, possessed himself of the See, altho' *Robert* neither renounced, nor was legally deposed, yet holding his Bishoprick of *Winchester*, for fear *Robert* should be recalled. He was Chaplain to King *Edward*, and by him made Bishop of the East Saxons, Anno 1043; Bishop of *Winchester*, Anno 1047, and Archbishop, Anno 1052. He was a Man of Judg-

ment and great Spirit, tho' of no Learning, (as indeed were all the Bishops of his Time); for when *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, had conquered and killed King *Harold*, and had brought almost all the *English* Nobility and Commonalty into Subjection, Archbishop *Stigand*, and *Egelsin*, Abbot of *St. Augustine*, summoned the *Kentish*-men to *Canterbury*, and went to meet the King, who was going thro' *Kent*, at *Swancomb*, near *Gravesend*: And for fear they should be suspected of any Design, they had every one a Bough in his Hand, as well Horse as Foot, which made them look like a walking Wood. When the *Kentish*-men found the King was inclosed in their Army, they laid down their Boughs, and appeared ready for Battel. The King at this was surprized, and asked what it meant? They answered, That they desired no more than that they might enjoy their ancient Liberties, the Laws and Customs of their Country. Which in that Strait the King consented to, and was as good as his Word; for the *Kentish*-men enjoy their old Customs and Laws, called *Gavelkind* unto this Day. However, King *William* bore it in his Mind, and resolved to revenge it upon *Stigand*. The first Mark of his Displeasure he shewed towards him was, That he would not be crowned by him, but by *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*. Soon after he went into *Normandy*, but took *Stigand* along with him for fear of some Disturbance in his Absence. When he had settled his Affairs in *Normandy*, he returned into *England*, and took up a Resolution of deposing *Stigand*; who to avoid it, sometimes fled into *Scotland*, sometimes hid himself in the Monastery at *Ely*. At length the King obtained of Pope *Alexander* privately, that three Cardinals might be sent over to hold a Synod at *Winchester*, which accordingly was done; and *Stigand* was deprived not only of his Bishoprick, but of his Orders, and condemned to perpetual Imprisonment, for three Things. 1. For holding the Archbishoprick while *Robert* was alive, and not depriv'd. 2. For keeping *Winchester*, after his Investiture into *Canterbury*. 3. For receiving his Pall from *Benedict VIII.* whom the Cardinals had excommunicated, and not from *Leo IX.* or any other lawfully elected Pope. In this Synod, *Stigand's* Brother *Agelmar*,



mar, Bishop of the East Saxons, and many other Abbots and Clergy were deprived, to make Way for King *William's* Normans. *Stigand* was kept close Prisoner at *Winchester*, and had very short Allowance given him to oblige him to discover his Treasure. But he sensible he must die, rather than he would do it, (as some say) starved himself. However it was, when he was dead, there was a little Key found about his Neck, which opening his Desk, discovered his Treasure, which the King having found by a great deal of Pains carried to his Treasury. He was buried at *Winchester*, where he died in Prison; and the leaden Chest he lies in is now to be seen, with this Inscription, *Hic jacet Stigandus Archiepiscopus*. He was deposed, and died *Anno 1069*. It is remarkable that

34. *Lanfranc* was possessed of the See of *Canterbury*, in the Life-time of *Stigand*, as *Stigand* himself had been in the Life-time of *Robertus Gemeticensis*. He was born at *Papia* in *Insubria*, made Abbot of *Caen*, in *Normandy*; and being recommended to the Monks by King *William*, as a Person of Prudence and Gravity, and in whom he could confide; they chose him Archbishop, and he was confirmed by the Pope at the first Request. He was consecrated the 29th of *August*, 1070, at *Canterbury*, by *Giso*, Bishop of *Wells*, and *Walter*, Bishop of *Hereford*, in the Presence of many more Bishops. When he had received his Pall from *Rome*, *Thomas Norman*, Archbishop of *York*, refused to pay Obedience to the See of *Canterbury*: The Matter was referred to the Pope, who remitted the Determination to the King of *England*. *Lanfranc*, upon his Return, applied himself to the Business of his See. He increased the Number of Monks, from 30, to 140; procured the Restitution of twenty-five Manors of his Church, that were taken from it by *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajoux*, the King's Brother, and settled them distinctly from the Lands belonging to the Priory, as you find them in *Domesday Book*. He built the Palace at *Canterbury* almost wholly, and two Hospitals for Travellers; one in the Suburbs, dedicated to *St. John*, the other to *St. Nicholas*, at *Harbaldown*. He contributed very much to, if not wholly built, the Cathedral of *Rocheſter*. He gave

a thousand Marks towards the repairing *St. Albans* Monastery, restored the Manor of *Redbourn*, and at his Death gave a thousand Pounds to the Monastery there; and (which is not to be passed over) he spent much Time and Pains on the Emendations of the Copies of the Bible, which wanted it at that Time very much. The only Action of his Life that is blameable, was his advising (as some say) the King to disinherit his eldest Son *Robert*, and to settle the Crown on *William*, his second Son. He ruled the Church with great Prudence nineteen Years, and died of a Fever *June 4*, 1089, and was buried in his own Church, which he had much enriched and enlarged in his Lifetime.

35. *Anselm*, when the See had been vacant four Years, its Profits and Revenues all that while carried into the King's Treasury, was made Archbishop after *Lanfranc*, and that too without Money, even by him that sold all Bishopricks and Abbies, as well as Benefices. He was of a good Family of *Aoste*, a City of *Burgundy*; was made a Monk at twenty-seven, and afterwards Abbot of *Bec*, where he was fifteen Years, and was invited into *England* by *Hugo*, Earl of *Chester*, to consult with him chiefly about building a Monastery, and to converse with him about Matters of Salvation, in that he was infirm, and not likely to live long. After he came to *England*, it happened that the King lay ill at *Gloucester*, whither one Day he went upon the Earl of *Chester's* Business; and being a Man of a devout Life, he was sent for to the King in his Sickness. *Anselm* took the Opportunity sharply to rebuke the King for his Vices, put him in Mind of a future Judgment, advised him to amend his Life, and particularly he urged upon him the Sin of keeping the Bishopricks of *England* vacant, and not filling them with able and pious Men. At this, the King recommended the Matter to the Bishops present to fill those Sees, who immediately fixed upon *Anselm* to be Archbishop of *Canterbury*. But he preferring the Ease of a monastick Life, seemed to decline it. In the mean Time the King grew well, and began to repent of his easy Concession, and took an Opportunity to advise *Anselm* not rashly to undertake an Office of so great Weight,



being not used to much Business, especially Matters of State. *Anselm* perceiving his Drift, resolved then to accept the Offer that had been made him, and was consecrated by *Walkelyn*, Bishop of *Winchester*, or as others, by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, Dec. 4. 1093, in the Presence of all the Bishops that would be there. After his Consecration, *Anselm* began to put the King in Mind of the Vow he had made in his Sickness to amend his Life, &c. which the King took very ill, and bore him an open Grudge for it. When *Anselm* was going to *Rome* for his Pall, the King asked him of which Pope (for there were two at that Time, *Urban* and *Clement*) he would receive it? He answered, of Pope *Urban*. Which he looked upon as a great Piece of Boldness to name, or obey any Man for Pope, without the King's Consent or Licence. The King in the mean Time sent to the Pope for a Pall, with a Design to put by *Anselm*; which the Pope would not do, but sent it to *Anselm* by *Walter*, Bishop of *Alba*, who so managed the Matter as to reconcile the Pope and the King, who by his Edict ordered *Urban* to be acknowledged Pope from that Time, in all his Dominions, to the great Surprize of *Anselm*. Scarce a Year after *Anselm* had received his Pall, the King returning from his *Welch* Expedition, began to expostulate with the Archbishop about the new Soldiers he had sent: And forgetting that he had promised upon the Reconciliation to pass by all old Offences, gave it as a Reason for his Enmity to *Anselm*, and offered him an Oath never to appeal to the Pope upon any Case whatsoever; or if he did, to depart the Kingdom within eleven Days; which accordingly he did. *Anselm* went to *Lyons*, and there staid a while, and was invited to *Rome* by the Pope; who treated him at first with great Kindness, but afterwards grew cool, and so tired him with Delays, that he purposed to return, but was hindered by the Pope's Death. In less than a Year after, the King was killed a hunting, by the Glance of an Arrow, shot by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*; and *Henry*, his younger Brother succeeded him; who resolved to reform those Things his Brother had done prejudicial to the Church. And first of all, he recalls *Anselm* from his Banishment, for

whom he had a great Esteem, till he angered him by his obstinate Defence of some Ecclesiastical Rights. For the King commanded that those who were made Bishops by himself and his Brother, in the Absence of *Anselm*, should be consecrated immediately; which *Anselm* refused, and told the King, he would never consecrate those that took upon them to exercise the Episcopal Office contrary to the Canons. The King then required *Gerard*, Archbishop of *York*, to do it, who did not refuse it; and therefore the Day was fix'd, and *Gerard* did consecrate them all at *London*, *Gifford*, the Elect of *Winchester*, excepted; who returned the King his Ring and Crosier, and told him, he had rather be without what he could not lawfully enjoy; whereupon he was deprived, and banished the Realm. The Matter at length was referred to Pope *Paschal*, and was laid before him by *Anselm* himself, *William Warlewast*, Elect of *Exeter*, and *Herbert*, Bishop of *Normich*. After some Debate, *Warlewast* told the Pope, that the King, his Master, did insist on his Investitures, and would as soon lose his Crown as them. *Paschal*, a little incensed, bade him tell his Master, that Pope *Paschal* would never suffer that he should enjoy them in quiet. However, King *Henry* did not care to break with the Pope, since his Brother *Robert* was putting in his Claim to the Crown, and he knew not what Assistance he might stand in need off to support his own Title, and therefore the Matter was made up thus: That the elect Bishops should be consecrated this Time, but that the King should no more meddle with Investitures; that these Bishops should pay their Homage to the King for their Baronies and Temporalities. *Anselm* then returned, and lived in quiet two Years: He held a Synod at *London*, by which many Abbots and Priors were deprived, many Canons were made also, too long to insert; but they chiefly ran against the married Clergy, against whom he was so severe, that he ruin'd half of them in *England*. The King, in Compassion to their Sufferings, would have relieved them, but could not. At length he fell into a Consumption at the Monastery of *St. Edmundsbury*, from whence he was carried to *Canterbury*, and there, after a long Sickness, he died,

April



April 21, 1109, *Æsat.* 66, when he had been Archbishop nineteen Years. He was buried at the Head of *Lanfranc*, but was removed to the East Part of the Church, where was a fine Monument erected for him. He was fainted forty Years after by his Successor *John Mortou*. The King could not forget the rigid Severity and obstinate Treatment of *Anselm*, and therefore was not in haste to fill the See, till about five Years after his Death, he summoned the Bishops and Nobles to consult about it at *Windsor*, who had Thoughts of preferring *Earecius*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, but the Majority resolv'd upon

36. *Rodolphus*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, to be his Successor, who had his Pall deliver'd him by *Anselm*, Abbot of *Sabin*, Nephew to the Archbishop of that Name, at *Canterbury*. This *Rodolphus* was a *Norman*, a Monk of *Caen*, in the Time of *Lanfranc*, afterwards an Abbot: He came into *England*, upon the Occasion of a Quarrel he had with a great Man, one *Robert de Belesm*, and continued much with the Archbishop; by whom he was made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Anno 1108. He was very sickly, being paralytick and gouty, which made him peevish and morose, tho' before jocular and affable. He was of an unspotted Life, yet blamed by some for his Levity and Talkativeness. Notwithstanding his Infirmities, he ventured on a Journey to *Rome*, to complain of *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*'s Refusal to own his Primacy, and of the Multitude of Legates sent over to *England*, as a Breach of the Privilege of his See. But the Pope sent him away with this general Answer, That he would take Care to preserve to the See of *Canterbury* all its Rights and Privileges. As soon as he came Home, his Distempers grew upon him, and he was forced to keep his Bed for three Years. He died Oct. 20, 1122, and was buried in the Middle of the Nave of his own Church, tho' there are no Footsteps of his Grave to be seen. He was succeeded by

37. *William Corbel*, or *Corbois*; at first a secular Priest, then a *Benedictine* Monk, Prior of *St. Oſyth*, at *Chich*, and from thence preferred to the Archbishoprick, at the Beginning of 1122. In the fourth Year after his Consecration he held a Synod at *Westmin-*

*ster*, where was present one *John*, Cardinal of *Crema*, the Pope's Legate, who took great Liberty in inveighing against the Marriage of Priests, and the next Night was caught a Bed with a Whore, but was forced to get away privately. In this Synod were laid more heavy Penalties on the married Clergy than the Archbishop was willing to inflict, and therefore he committed the Execution of those Canons to the King, who made a very great Gain of it, by permitting them to marry for a certain Sum. In the Year 1130, the Cathedral Church, which was built by *Lanfranc*; and being decayed, was repaired by *Eudulf*, Prior there, was set on Fire by some Accident; and being much defaced, was rebuilt and adorn'd by this Archbishop, and consecrated by him in the Presence of the King, Queen, *David*, King of *Scots*, and many of the Nobility of both Kingdoms. He was ungrateful to King *Henry*, who had promoted him, in that, contrary to his Oath, he consented to the setting aside his Daughter *Maud*, and crown'd *Stephen*; which while he was doing, the Sense of his Treachery and Perjury, caused him so to tremble, that he let the Host fall out of his Hand; neither did he long survive it. He died of a lingering Sickness in the Year 1136, when he had been Archbishop fourteen Years, and was buried in his own Church. And

38 *Theobald* was chosen Archbishop in his Room by *Albert*, Cardinal of *Hostia*, the Pope's Legate, at a Synod held at *London*; and being consecrated by him there, received his Pall from *Innocent II.* at *Rome*. He was first a *Benedictine* Monk, then Abbot of *Bec*, then Archbishop. He was not the most learned, but so prudent and affable, that he gain'd the Love of all Parties, notwithstanding the Difficulties and Troubles that there were in *England* between *Maud* and *Stephen*; yet he was not without Molestation from the Pope. His first Difficulty proceeded from his refusing to admit *Sylvester*, a wicked Man, to be Abbot of *St. Augustine*, which he was at last obliged to do by the Pope, who was well bribed to take his Part. This encouraged *Jeremias*, the Prior of *Canterbury*, who had been removed by the Archbishop, to endeavour his Restitution, which he also effected by the Help



of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the King's Brother, and Pope's Legate. *Theobald* took this so ill, that he made an Oath never to exercise his Archiepiscopal Authority while *Jeremias* was Prior. Which so affected *Jeremias*, that he laid down his Office for fear of some great Inconveniency to his Monastery, and liv'd privately in St. *Augustine's* the rest of his Life. In the Year 1141, Pope Innocent held a general Counsel at *Rheims*, whither *Theobald* was summon'd. And Henry, Bishop of Winchester, who had had some Quarrel with *Theobald* about his legantine Power, was resolv'd to be even with him; and he so wrought the Matter, that if the Archbishop pass'd over without Licence, he should be fined by the King; and if he went not, he knew he would be excommunicated by the Pope. When he found he could not obtain Licence, and that all the Ports were secured upon his Account, he craftily contrived to get over in an old Vessel, and was present at the Council. When it was ended, he return'd to England, and by the Bishop's Intercession was restored to the King's Favour, and was in such Esteem at Court, that he made up the seventeen Years Quarrel between King Stephen and Henry, the Son of Maud, about their Succession to the Crown. He held a Synod at London, Anno 1152, at which the King would have had the Archbishop crown'd his Son *Eustace*; but he, upon the Pope's forbidding it, refused. This so anger'd both Kings, that the Bishops were most of them committed to Prison, and threatned with great Severity, insomuch that some began to comply. But the Archbishop still persisting, found it his best Way to make what haste he could to Dover, and so he went beyond Sea; whereupon the King seized all his Lands and Possessions. In the mean Time *Eustace* died, and the King not long surviving, *Theobald* return'd, and lived near Henry II. in perfect Tranquillity the rest of his Life. He died Anno 1160, having been Archbishop twenty-two Years. He gave all his Substance by Will to the Poor, and other pious Uses. He was buried on the South Side of St. Thomas's Chapel, in a very fine Marble Tomb, and was succeeded by

39 *Thomas Becket*, the first English Archbishop since the Conquest. He was born at

London, his Father was a Merchant, his Mother a Syrian. He was brought up under the Prior of Merton, from thence sent to Oxford, and thence to Paris, where he learnt French. Upon his Return he became a Secretary to the Sheriff of London; but he did not care for that Way of Living, and therefore got into the Archbishop's Family, who was taken with his Parts and Learning, and sent him into Italy to study the Canon Law. When he return'd, he took his Doctor's Degree at Oxford, and was made Archdeacon of Canterbury by *Theobald*, Provost of *Beverly*, Rector of *Bromfield* and *St. Mary Hill*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's* and *Lincoln*, and King's Chaplain. In a little Time he got into the King's Favour so far as to be made Chancellor of England, and to ingratiate himself with the King and Nobility, became in every Thing a perfect Courtier. Upon the Death of *Theobald*, which was notified to the King in Normandy, he immediately made him Archbishop by the Special Message of *Richard Lucy*, who administred to him the Oath of Fidelity to Henry his Son, and to the King for Life. He was ordain'd Priest at Canterbury, and the next Day Archbishop, being *Whitsunday*, by the Bishop of Winchester, Anno 1162, *Ætatis* 44. As soon as he was settled in his Archbishoprick, he sent the King Word into Normandy, that he could not serve both the Court and the Church, and desired to lay down his Chancellorship: At which the King was displeased, and repented that he had made him Archbishop, and the more, because he saw him resolute and rigid in restoring the Rites of his Church, suing both Nobles and Commons that had Possession of the Farms, who went to the King in a Body, and complain'd of his injurious Way of treating them under that Pretence. But the main Ground of the Quarrel between him and the King was this: The Clergy of those Times, under Pretence of maintaining the Liberties of the Church, committed many Outrages, Rapines, and Homicides, and would not be restrain'd by the Civil Power, but would be punish'd only by their Ordinary, who let them do for the most Part as they pleas'd. The King, out of a Desire of Justice, resolv'd to publish a Declaration of certain Customs of the Kingdom, drawn up by King Henry I. but



but never made publick; and fearing that *Becket* and the Clergy would be against it, he caused them to be laid before the Pope. *Becket* smelt out his Design, and so managed it with the Pope, that he sent back the King's Messenger and Petition with scarce looking into it; which so anger'd the King, that he resolv'd to do his utmost to restrain all Ecclesiastical Privileges. And the Archbishop was so far from appeasing him, that he incensed him daily more. First, the King tried whether he could get that Declaration acknowledged by the Clergy in a Synod without their Archbishop; but the Answer of them all was like his, *Salvo ordine suo*; except only *Hilary*, Bishop of *Chichester*, who promised to observe them without Exception. But after long Contention, and some severe Treatment, the Bishops complied, and even *Becket* himself promised to confirm the Declaration in a Synod held at *Clarendon*; but he afterwards repented of it, and could not say Mass till he had by Confession and Penance obtain'd Absolution of the Pope. When he saw every Thing unfavourable to him, he resolv'd to go out of the Kingdom, and went to *Romney* and took Ship; but being beat back by contrary Winds, was taken and carried to the King at *Northampton*, and there was condemned for Perjury, Robbery, Extortion, &c. by both the Nobility and his Suffragan Bishops. Notwithstanding this, the next Night he made his Escape privately thro' a Postern, and got into a rotten little Boat, which carried him safe to *Flanders*; and so he went to *France*, and found the Pope at *Sens*, who put him into the Monastery of *Ponthieu*; where, being safe, he thundred out his *Anathema's* against the Observers of the Customs, confirm'd by the Synod of *Clarendon*. The King immediately seized all the Farms that belonged to the See, sends to the Earl of *Flanders*, the King of *France*, and the Pope, not to receive a Traytor to his King and Country, and demanded of the Pope the Confirmation of the Declaration of *Clarendon*; but he took no Notice of it. And since he found *Becket* pleased with his living at *Ponthieu*, he sent to all Monks of the same Order in *England*, (the Monks of *Ponthieu* were *Cisterians*) and threatned to banish them, if they did not put *Becket* out of the Mona-

stery of *Ponthieu*; which, for fear of prejudicing the whole Order, they did. Then he fined and expelled all *Becket's* Friends, and joined with the Emperor to set up an Anti-Pope, and promised to receive him, that he should set up, as the true Pope. *Alexander* perceiving the Design, began to think of Means of Reconciliation between the King and the Archbishop, (tho' the King of *France* reproached him for not taking *Becket's* Part, as at first) and to procure, that the King should forgive some Things, and the Archbishop should desist from his Obstinacy. Whereupon the two Kings, of *England* and *France*, met at *Paris*, and *Becket* was called, and his Return into his Country was agreed on, upon his future good Behaviour. *Becket* made some Submission, but it was, *Salvo honore Dei*; which, with other arrogant and unworthy Expressions, caused them to part at this Time without Reconciliation. The King, in the mean while, fearing the worst, caused his Son *Henry* to be crowned by *Roger*, Archbishop of *York*, and other Bishops: About which Time, there was made a perfect Agreement between the King and Archbishop; and he was to return to his See, and be restored to the King's Favour upon his good Carriage for the future. Yet he, forgetful of what was past, fell to excommunicating those Bishops that had crowned the King's Son in his Absence. Which when the King had heard, in a great Passion he cursed the Day he made him Archbishop, or restor'd him to his See: "Surely, says he, Majesty shall not be suffered to be trampled upon by this one Priest without Punishment, unless I have every Body about me that is ungrateful, or forgetful of the good Turns I have done them." There were present when he said this, *Reginald Fitzurse*, *Sir Hugh Morvill*, *Sir William Tracy*, and *Sir Richard Britain*; who thinking it would please the King to take him off, immediately failed for *England*, and landed at *Dover*. On the Day after the Feast of *Innocents*, they came to the Archbishop in his Palace, and told him, That the King commanded that he would pay his Homage and Fealty to the young King for his Barony, that those foreign Clerks, whom he brought over with him, should take the Oath of Fealty: That he



he should absolve the Bishops and others he had excommunicated. To these he answered, That the King should extort no Oath from him or his, which he could not lawfully require : That the Pope excommunicated those Bishops that crown'd the King, but that he would absolve them upon Satisfaction given for the Injury done to his Church. After these, and such like Words, they went away, and ordered the Monks to keep him till they knew the King's Pleasure : But in the Evening, when the Archbishop was at *Vespers*, they rushed into the Church with their drawn Swords, and demanded that Traytor, the Archbishop. The Archbishop came up towards them, and as he was going back, upon the third or fourth Step that goes up to the Quire, they killed him, after they had given him several Wounds. The Assassins resolved to cut his Body in Pieces, or throw it into the Sea ; but the Monks took it from them, and buried it immediately in a Vault : From whence it was afterwards taken and laid in the East Part of the Church, in a Marble Shrine, adorn'd with Gold, himself being faint. This Murder was committed December 28, 1171, which was eight Years and six Months, after his entring upon the See. Some Months after,

40. *Richard*, a *Benedictine* Monk, Prior of *Dover*, was chosen Archbishop by the Prior and Monks of *Canterbury*, (when *Robert*, Abbot of *Bec*, had refused it) and being approved by the King and Pope *Alexander III.* was by him consecrated at *Anagnia*. He was a Man of great Prudence, Liberality, Kindness, Gentleness and Affability, by which Means he had the King and Pope always his Friends, neither was there the least Grudge between them. He was Archbishop eleven Years, and did nothing memorable all his Time, save that there happened a Controversy between him and *Roger*, of *York*, concerning the Primacy, which had slept a long Time, till *Roger* revived it in Confidence of the King's Favour. It fell out that *Hugocio*, the Pope's Legate, called a Council at *Westminster*, and being seated under a Canopy, *Richard* seated himself on his right Hand, leaving his left for *Roger* ; which he looked upon as an Indignity, and would have crowded in between them ; but

*Canterbury* not giving Way, he went to sit down in his Lap. The Bishops were surprised at the Sight, but all they could say, would not move him : At last the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s Servants resenting the Affront offered their Master, took him out by Force, threw him upon the Ground, trampled upon him, and beat him, and tore his Robes in Pieces. At which the Legate went away, and the Archbishop with his Retinue followed him, leaving *York* groveling upon the Ground. *Roger* makes haste to the King, all over Dust and Blood, and makes his Complaint : The King at first was angry ; but being informed of the Truth, could not forbear laughing. When he could obtain nothing this Way, he complained to the Pope, and spent a great deal of Money, but without Redress. *Richard* died of the Cholick at *Halling*, Feb. 16, 1183, and being buried in the Chapel of *St. Mary*, at *Canterbury*, was succeeded by

41. *Baldwyn*, Archdeacon, and Abbot of *Ford*, in *Devonshire*. Anno 1181 he was made Bishop of *Worcester*, and was the first *Cistercian* that was created Archbishop, which was at the End of 1184, and he was enthroniz'd May 19. 1185. There was a Controversy between the Suffragan Bishops of the Province, and the Monks of *Canterbury*, about the Election, which the Pope order'd should be by their joint Votes ; but the Monks not meeting at the Time and Place appointed, he was chosen by the Bishops, confirmed by the King, and accepted by the Monks, upon Condition that the King and the Bishops should from that Time renounce all Right to the Election of Bishops for ever. He was the Son of a poor Man of *Exeter* ; of a brown Complexion, but beautiful ; of a middling Stature and Size ; modest, sober, not passionate, no Talker, addicted to Learning from his Childhood, but scarce sharp and severe enough for an Archbishop ; yet labouring to promote the Interest of his See, he laid *Wales* to his Province. He always had a good Understanding with the Kings he lived under, but seldom was at quiet for his Monks, who always suspected him to be deeply concerned in the Design of alienating their Right to elect the Archbishops, by erecting a new Church at *Lambeth*, for secular Canons. But all his Endeavours



vours were prevented by Death, which happened in this Manner : King *Richard* went into the Holy Land to engage the *Saracens*, (which he did to atone for Conspiring against his Father) and *Baldwyn* followed him, was very assisting to him by his Preaching, Counsel, relieving the Poor, and his holy Example : But being taken very ill at the Siege of *Ptolemais*, he died, having been Archbishop about seven Years. What Money he left, he order'd should be disposed of among the Soldiers, at the Discretion of the Bishop of *Salisbury*, who not long after succeeded him. As soon as the King heard of the Death of *Baldwyn*, he sent to the Monks of *Canterbury* to elect such a Person only as he should approve of, and commanded all the Bishops to meet at *Canterbury*. The Monks by that supposing he design'd to renew the Controversy about their Right of Election, resolv'd to chuse

42. *Reginald*, Bishop of *Bath*, the Son of *Jocelyn*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, to be Archbishop ; but concealed his Election till the Bishops met, and then telling them what they had done, hawled him up to the Archiepiscopal Throne, and placed him in it, whether he would or no : Nay, he was so unwilling to accept it, that he desired with Tears that the Monks would chuse some fitter Person ; but if not, he would accept it rather than provoke God. Whereupon they sent to *Rome* for his Confirmation and Pall ; but the Messengers, tho' they hasten'd all they could, return'd not till he was dead. He died at *Dogmersfield* upon the Feast of Nativity 1191, fifteen Days after his Confirmation, forty-nine after his Election, and was buried at *Bash*. Soon after his Death

43. *Hubert Walter*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, was chosen : He was born at *West Derham* in *Norfolk*, and was brought up under *Ranulf de Glandfield*, Chief Justice of *England* ; from *Dean of York* he was created Bishop of *Salisbury* by *Richard II.* and now Archbishop. For tho' the King was taken captive by *Leopold*, Duke of *Austria*, yet by Letters to the Bishops and Monks, he recommended to their Choice some worthy Person that was equal to the Office, and they chose *Hubert* unanimously, to the great Joy of King, Queen, Nobility, and the whole Nation. And to ingratiate himself

with the Monks, he entered himself into the Monastery of *Merton*, as his Predecessor had done before him. The next Thing he laboured was to get Money to pay the King's Ransom, which he soon effected, because both Clergy and Laity contributed cheerfully the fourth Part of their Profits for one Year, which amounted to the Sum of 150000 Marks. The King being thus redeem'd, as a Reward, made him one of the most potent Subjects that ever was in *England*. For whereas he was Archbishop and Pope's Legate before, he made him Chancellor and Chief Justice of *England*, and in his Absence Governor, or President of all his Dominions, and committed to his Care many young Noblemen. All this Power he used with so much Prudence and Moderation, that he gain'd the Favour and good Will both of Prince and People. Being accused by some of Ambition in heaping upon himself so many and so great Preferments ; to take off the Suspicion, he desired of the King that he might lay down those Places that were used to be held by Laymen, and retain only his Church Preferments ; which when the King, after some Time, did consent to, contrary to his Expectation, he offered the King eleven hundred thousand Marks to be continued. But excepting this Fault, he was a Man of great Virtue, faithful to his King, and a Lover of his Country. He kept a very magnificent Table, and plentiful House, and yet did many Things of great Expence : For he built a Monastery at his Native Place, and another at *Wolverhampton* for *Cistercian* Monks. He erected the Wall, and made the Ditch round the Tower of *London*, and let in the *Thames*, which now surrounds it. He adorn'd his See with many fine Buildings, and enriched it with several good Farms and other Incomes. He confirmed to the Monks many great Privileges, called in Law-Terms, *Geld*, *Dangeld*, *Hidage*, *Warpen*, *Bloodwit*, *Chilwit*, *Villinage*, and other Things. He gave to his See the Church of *Halgaß* to buy them Books and repair the Library. Notwithstanding these Benefactions, the Monks would not suffer him to go on with the Church at *Lambeth*, which *Baldwyn* had began, for fear of prejudicing them in their



their Right of Elections, but accused him to the Pope of great Crimes, and obtained an order from him that he should throw up his Chancellorship and Office of Chief Justice, and pull the Church at *Lambeth* down to the Ground, upon Pain of Excommunication, but with a Licence to build another in the same Place, if he did it not upon the same Foundation, nor endowed it with above 100*l. per Annum*, and that no Bishop should be consecrated there, no Abbot bless'd, no Archbishop should celebrate Mass there, and that there should be but twenty Canons. The rest of his Days *Hubert* lived in Peace and Quiet. King *Richard* being dead, King *John* did not much regard him, because he had detected several of his Conspiracies against his Brother; but when he found the want of so great a Counsellor, he laid aside his old Piques, receiv'd him into Favour, and would lodge with him sometimes at *Canterbury*; and when he went into *Normandy*, made him President of the Realm. When he had been Archbishop about eleven Years and eight Months, he was taken with a Fever as he was going to *Rocheſter* to make up a Difference between the Bishop of that See and his Monks, and died in four Days at his Manor of *Tenham*, July 13, and was buried in the Wall upon the South Side of the Quire of his own Church. Upon the Death of *Hubert*, the Monks clandestinely chose their Superior *Reginald* to be Archbishop; but having some Cause to repent of their Choice, obtained of the King to proceed to a new Election; which he granted, because he knew they would fix on *John Gray*, Bishop of *Norwich*. This double Election caused a Contest between the two Archbishops; they referred it to the Pope, who managed the Matter so well with both Parties, that they accepted of a third Person of his Nomination, viz.

44. *Stephen Lancton*, a Roman Cardinal, but an English-man born, and of good Reputation and Learning, who was consecrated June 17. At this the King was very angry, banished all the Monks of *Canterbury*, and forbade their new Archbishop to come into the Kingdom: Which, when the Pope heard of, he sent the Bishops of

*London*, *Ely*, and *Worceſter*, to him, with a Command, that if he would not restore the Monks and Archbishop to his Temporalities, they should put him and his whole Kingdom under an Interdict; which accordingly was done, and there was no Divine Service thro' the whole Kingdom, saving Baptisms, Confessions, and the Eucharist to Persons dying, were permitted. But the Bishops of *Ely*, *London*, and *Worceſter*, (taking with them the Bishops of *Hereford* and *Bath*) fearing the King's Anger, fled out of the Kingdom; whereupon the King seized their Goods, and had little Regard to the Interdict. Which when the Pope saw, he proceeded still further, and excommunicated the King, and declared his Kingdom void. The King still despised the Pope's Power, till he found the King of *France* preparing to invade his Dominions with a great Army; and then he began to yield, and accordingly admitted the Archbishop, recalled the Monks, and restored all he had taken from them, and himself resign'd his Kingdom to the Pope's Legate, to receive it again as dependant on the Holy See, promising to pay the Pope 1000 Marks *per Annum*. The King not thinking himself safe under the Pope's Protection, bethought himself how to fill his Treasury, which had been quite exhausted by the late Wars, and supposing he might do any Thing without controul, pillaged his Subjects, and recalled all his former Grants, pretending that he received his Kingdom from the Pope, free from all Incumbrances. This so provoked his Nobles and People, that they rebelled, and submitted themselves to the Dauphin of *France*, the Archbishop being at the Head of them: But these Troubles ended with the Death of the King, who was poisoned by a Monk, as some say, but died of Grief, as others. All Things now seemed quiet after the Inauguration of *Henry III.* King *John's* Son, a Youth of about ten Years old. And *Lancton* held a Synod at *Osney*, near *Oxford*, where many Canons were made. Here was a Lad crucified for calling himself Christ: And about this Time were enshrined the Bones of *Thomas Becket*, at so great Expence, that the four following Archbishops could hardly recover the Debt contracted



contracted for it. He fate twenty-two Years, and died at his Manor of *Slindon* in *Sussex*, from whence his Body was carried to *Canterbury*, and buried in *St. Michael's* Chapel, under the Altar, *July 9, 1228*. He was a very learned Man, and wrote several Books, of which *Bale* gives a Catalogue. He divided the Bible into Chapters, which is still followed by all Churches. He built the whole Palace at *Canterbury* almost, and laid out much Money upon a Dial. After his Death another Controversy happened about the Election, which was referred to the Pope; who, upon the King's Promise to grant him a Tenth of all the Goods, both of the Clergy and Laity, to carry on the War with the Emperor, allowed him to chuse

45. *Richard Wethershead*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and Chancellor of *Lincoln*: A grave, learned, prudent, eloquent Man, of a very good Life, and great Spirit, a powerful Defender of Ecclesiastical Rights. He was consecrated by *Henry*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *June 20, 1229*, the King and Nobility being present. He was taken away by a sudden Death when he had fate but two Years; for having a Controversy with *Hubert*, Earl of *Kent*, he went to the Pope, and died upon his Return at *St. Gemma*, and was buried there. Upon his Death the Monks chose *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of *Cheſter*; but he being represented to the Pope as a cunning Man and Favourite, who might advise the King to withdraw his Tribute, was disapproved by him, and they being commanded to chuse another, fixed on their Superior, named *John*, then on one *Richard Blundy*, of *Oxford*; both which Elections the Pope refused to confirm. At last they chose at the Pope's Request,

46. *Edmund*, Treasuter of *Salisbury*, to be their Archbishop, a Man of great Piety and Learning; born at *London*, or, as some say, at *Abingdon*. He was consecrated by *Roger*, Bishop of *London*, *April 2, 1234*, in the Presence of the King, many Noblemen, and thirteen Bishops. Soon after his Consecration, he angered the King by refusing to marry his Sister *Elianor* to *Simon Mountfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, because she had vowed Chastity after the Death of her first Husband. The Monks also of *Rocheſter* had chosen *Richard* of *Wendover* for their Bi-

shop; but he refused to consecrate him, being an unlearned Man, and unfit for that Office: For which he was cited to *Rome*, where he could prevail very little with the Pope, by Reason of the Prejudices his Legate had raised against him. However, he staid still at *Rome*, and did with much trouble obtain a Decree to dispose of all Vacancies after six Months; but the King soon got it revoked: Whereupon, being envied and hated, he left his Country, and went into Banishment, bewailing the Fate of *England*, wholly subject to the Tyranny and Oppression of the Pope; and going from *Soissons* to *Pontney*, he died of a Fever, *Nov. 16, 1242*. His Bowels were buried at *Soissons*, his Body at *Pontney*. He was canonized by Pope *Innocent IV.* six Years after his Death: *Lewes IV.* removed his Body, and put it into a rich Shrine.

47. *Boniface*, Son of *Peter*, Earl of *Savoy*, the Queen's Uncle, by the King's Interest, succeeded him; a tall and personable Man, but had neither Learning, nor any other Qualification to recommend him, except his Parentage. Wherefore, for fear the Pope should not confirm him, the King procured him the Testimonial of several Bishops, and he was consecrated by the Pope himself at *Lyons*, *1244*. When he came to his See, he found it in Debt twenty-two thousand Marks; upon which Pretence he kept close several Years, raised what Money he could, sold the Woods, &c. to pay off the Debt. After a While he went into *Savoy*, and there obtained the Bishoprick of *Valence*, in *Provence*, and other Places of Profit, which having spent in hiring and maintaining Soldiers, (for he delighted in Wars) he bribed the Pope, and procured the Revenues of all the Benefices that should be void in seven Years: Which the King opposed at first, but at last by the Queen's Mediation he allowed it. Having been absent about six Years, he returned and held a Visitation, not so much to reform Vices, as to get Money; which he did by rigorous Canons, made to be bought off, not to be observed. The Monks of *Canterbury* in the mean Time were blamed for chusing such an illiterate Man, and a Foreigner too; more fit for a Soldier than a Bishop. From *Canterbury* he went to *London*, and abused



the good, the learned and pious Bishop *Fulco Basset* for a slight Cause, and excommunicated the Dean and Canons of *St. Paul's*, for insisting on their Exemption from his Visitation, (tho' they appeal'd to the Pope) and beat the Sub-Prior of *St. Bartholomew's* for the same Reason. The *Londoners* at this took Arms, and had destroyed him, had he not fled to *Lambeth*, where he excommunicated the Bishop of *London* and Monks of *St. Bartholomew's*. These last appeal'd to the Pope by the Dean of *St. Paul's*, but could obtain nothing against this rich Dunce, but that the Excommunications should be taken off. When he had finished his Visitation, he laid out all the Money he had got in hiring Soldiers to procure the Release of his Brother *Thomas*, Earl of *Sarvey*, whom the People of *Turin* had imprison'd for his Tyranny; but to no purpose. At this Time, by the King's and other Means, Foreigners had got into most of the Places of Profit in Church and State, and the Bishops took Opportunity (*Boniface* at their Head) to represent the Matter to the King, telling him that they hoped he would not forget the *English* altogether, who were not inferior to Foreigners, either in Holiness, Learning or Prudence. The King not very well pleas'd, turning to the Archbishop, told him, that what he said was very reasonable, that it was hard that Foreigners of no Learning should be preferred to Natives: Wherefore I will take Care, says he, that you and your Brother *Ethelmar*, of *Winchester*, shall leave your Sees, and Men of Worth and Learning, shall be put into your Bishopricks. By this and other Signs, *Boniface* found that the King cared as little for him as his Clergy and People, whereupon he went to his own Country, and resolv'd never to return; but he took Care to cut down all the Wood, and let the Farms of the See, and exact Fines of his Dependants before he went, by which and other Means he amassed to himself a vast Sum of Money. However, he did three good Things: He paid off the Debts contracted by his Predecessors, he built a sumptuous Hospital for Travellers at *Maidstone*, valued at the Dissolution at 159 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* and finished the great Hall of the Palace of

*Canterbury*, begun by *Hubert*. He died *July* 18, 1270, after his Election twenty-nine Years, after his Consecration but twenty-six, and was succeeded by

48. *Robert Kilwardby*, chosen by the Pope, after he had set aside the Monks Election of their Sub-prior, *William Chillenden*. He was a very learned *English*-man, brought up at *Oxford*, then at *Paris*, and was consecrated with the Consent of King and Monks, *Feb.* 26, 1272. He made some Laws and Orders for his Court of Arches, comprized in five Heads, visited his Province, and the two Universities, built a Monastery at *London* for *Black-Friars*, and another at *Salisbury* for *Dominicans*. When he had been Archbishop six Years, he was made Cardinal, Bishop of *Porthieu* and *St. Rufina*; and having left his See, went into *Italy*, and in about three Months died at *Viterbo*, as some think, being poison'd. And

49 *John Peckham* was made Archbishop by the plenary Power and Authority of the Pope, as *Kilwardby* had been before him. He was born of obscure Parents in *Sussex*, brought up at *Lewes* and *Oxford*; from thence he went to *Paris* to study Divinity, and thence to *Lyons* to study the Canon Law, where he was Canon of that Church: From thence he went into *Italy*, and so to *Rome*, where, for his excellent Pleading he was made the Pope's Auditor, which Place he held till he was created Archbishop. He was consecrated *Jan.* 25, 1258, or as others, *March* 6. being the first Sunday in *Lent*. In the first Year of his Consecration he held a Synod at *Lambeth*; and after it was ended, visited his Province to enquire into the Condition of their Churches, and was very mild and kind to his Clergy. He was very severe to the *Jews*, commanding them to be put out of his Province, and pulling down their Synagogues; but the King mitigated this Order, allowing them their ancient Dwellings, and one Place for their Worship. He limited the Number of Benefices to one, and obliged the Ministers to Residence, and punished their Adulteries and Whoredoms very severely. He built *Wingham* College, valued at the Dissolution at 34 *l.* per Annum. He left his Relations all very rich, and 5000 *l.* in Money. He died in 1291, in the 18th Year of his Archbishoprick,



shoprick, and was buried in his own Church. He was succeeded by

50. *Robert Winchelsey*, who was brought up at *Canterbury School*, from thence sent to *Merton College* in *Oxford*, where he was made Doctor and Chancellor, and soon after Archdeacon of *Essex*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, and Archbishop by the Election of the Monks, and Consent of King and Court. When he went to *Rome* for his Pall, they would have made him a Cardinal for his great Learning, but he refused, and after his Consecration hardly got Leave to return. This Archbishop lived not long in Peace, for the King required a Subsidy of the Clergy towards carrying on the War with *Scotland*, which the Archbishop was wholly against, since it was decreed by the Council of *Lyons*, that no Exactions should be laid upon the Clergy without consulting the Pope. Whereupon the King seized all his Goods, and he was brought to great Misery, yet stiffly opposed the King, who at last banished him, and so he continued till the King's Death, without any Relief from the Pope. *Edward II.* restored him to his See, and by what was done to him from the Tenants in his Absence, from the poorest he became a very rich Archbishop. As soon as he was restored, he was very solicitous for the Enlargement of *Walter Lancton*, Bishop of *Coventry*, who had been imprisoned by the King at the Advice of *Peter Gaveston*, his Companion, and in a Synod would not suffer any Thing to be decreed till he was released; which the King not resenting, he lived quietly the rest of his Life. He was a strenuous Opposer of *Gaveston* and the *Spencers*, and other Debauchees, who corrupted the King. He obliged *Walter*, Earl of *Surrey*, to leave his Whore, and live with his Wife. He disposed of all Ecclesiastical Preferments to Men of Learning, notwithstanding the Interest and Recommendation others might have. He gave a great deal of Money yearly to many Students in the Universities, and exceeded all his Predecessors in his Bounty to the Poor, and to Persons decayed. He died at *Oxford*, May 11, 1313, when he had been Archbishop about nineteen Years, and gave his Books and Goods to the Church of *Canterbury*. His Tomb was forced to be removed from the Altar of *St.*

*Gregory*, because the poor People would go and worship him there.

51. *Walter Raynold* succeeded him. He was recommended to the Pope by the King, who was glad to have the Election in his Power, notwithstanding the Monks had chosen *Thomas Cobham*, Dean of *Salisbury*; He was Chaplain to *Edward I.* and Rector of *Wimberton*; he was Treasurer to *Edward II.* and Chancellor in 1308. He received his Pall, Feb. 13, 1313, and was enthron'd at *Canterbury*, April 1314, before the King, Queen, and Nobility. He made it his Business, as soon as he came to the See, to procure of the Pope, by a Promise of a yearly Sum, that all such as appeal'd from him to the Holy See, should be severely dealt with, knowing how troublesome Appeals had been to his Predecessors: Then he obtain'd eight Bulls, containing so many Privileges: 1. That the next Year he should visit his whole Province. 2. Even Places privileged. 3. That he might restore two hundred disorderly Persons to their former Condition. 4. That he might absolve one hundred Men, who had laid violent Hands on Clergymen. 5. That he might dispense with a hundred Clergymen under Age. 6. That he might dispense with forty Clergymen's having several Benefices. 7. That in visiting Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, he might fill the Vacancies as he pleas'd. 8. That he might in all Places where he visited, preached, or kept House, have Power to pardon all Sins committed for a hundred Days past, to such as confessed them, and were contrite. Being furnished with these Privileges, he visited the Dioceses of *Lincoln* and *Normich*, and then was called away by the King, who was at War with his Barons. He rescued *Tarlton*, Bishop of *Hereford*, from undergoing a Trial for Crimes, of which he was accused, by the Civil Power: Yet ungratefully deserted his Master King *Edward II.* and at the same Time he pretended Fidelity to him, assisted his Wife against him with Money. At last he died with Grief for the great Displeasure the Pope had conceived against him, for consecrating *James Barley* Bishop of *Exeter*, at the Instance of the Queen, when he had been Archbishop thirteen Years and nine Months. He appropriated the Parsonages of *Early* and *Sut-*



ton to the Hospital of Maidstone, founded by his Predecessor Boniface, and the Parsonage of *Waldershare* to *Langden Abbey*. He was buried near *Hubert*, in the South Wall of the Church. Next to this *Walter*,

52. *Simon Mepham*, Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of *Chichester* and *London*, Rector of *Tunstal*, a *Kentishman*, brought up at *Oxford*, and a Man of Learning, was chosen Archbishop by the Monks of *Canterbury*, approv'd by the King, and consecrated in 1327, by Order of the Pope at *Avignon*. He excommunicated the Authors of *Bishop Stapleton's* Death, and a little after had a Controversy with his Monks concerning some Farms, and had a Sentence against him from the Pope's Nuncio, who ordered him to pay seven hundred Pounds for Costs of Suit. In the mean Time he visited the Dioceses of *Rocheſter*, *Chicheſter*, *Salisbury* and *Wells*, where he was courteously receiv'd, according to his Dignity, yet was opposed by *Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who met him with Men in Arms, and was ready to fight him, had not the King prevented him, and referred the Quarrel to the Pope, to whom *Grandison* had appeal'd. This Trouble, with the Disappointment he met with in the Case of the Monks, struck him into such an Illness as caused his Death. He died at *Magfield*, Oct. 12, 1333, and was buried at *Canterbury* in a Marble Tomb, on the North Side of *St. Anſelm's* Chapel.

53. *John Stratford* was next placed in the See by the plenary Authority of the Pope, who ſet aſide the Monks Election as unnecessary. He was educated at *Oxford*, made Archdeacon of *Lincoln* very young, then Dean of the Arches, and for his Knowledge in the Law, Privy-Counſellor and Secretary to King *Edward II.* and afterwards Bishop of *Wincheſter* by the Pope, and ten Years after Archbishop. Soon after his Consecration King *Edward III.* being obliged to go on with his Expedition against *France*, committed the Administration of the Affairs of the Kingdom to him: Where the King had ſcarce arrived, but he remitted him vaſt Sums of Money to carry on the War, ſufficient for three Years Expence, yet the next Year he ſent for more. The Archbishop ſurprized at it, found fault with the Managers of the King's Treasury, and knowing

how difficult it would be to raiſe more Money ſo ſoon, adviſed him to offer the *French* Conditions of Peace. This Advice the King took ill, but was obliged to come home for want of Money to pay his Men, and laid the whole Blame on the Archbishop, as having betrayed him to the *French*, and reſolved to impriſon him with the Chancellor and Treafurer. The latter he committed to the Tower of *London*; but the Archbishop withdrew to *Canterbury*. Here perceiving a Storm over his Head, he wrote Letters to the King in his own Juſtification, and deſired to be tried by his Peers, which after ſome difficulty was granted him. Twelve Peers were choſen to hear the Crimes objected to him: The Bishops of *London*, *Hereford*, *Bath*, *Exeter*; the Earls of *Arundel*, *Salisbury*, *Huntingdon*, *Stafford*; the Lords *Piercy*, *Wake*, *Baſſet*, *Nevil*. The Archbishop, in the mean Time, by the Interceſſion of ſome of the Nobility, was received into Favour, and pronounced clear of all that was laid againſt him, reſtored to his Truſt again, and lived the reſt of his Life in Tranquillity. He was a Man of a very mild Temper, and blamed by ſome for his too great Lenity in pardoning the guilty: He relieved thirteen poor People every Day. He gave a Cope to the Church of *Canterbury* that coſt a great deal of Money, a Mitre alſo, and the Books of Decretals and Decrees. He gave to this Convent a Penſion of a hundred Shillings to be paid out of the Churches of *Preſton* and *Boston*, which were appropriated to the Monastery of *Feverſham*. He built a College at *Stratford* upon *Waveney*, the Place of his Birth, valued at the Diſſolution at 123 l. 11 s. 9 d. per Annum. He died at *Magfield* in the 15th Year of his being Archbishop, and was buried in an Alabaſter Tomb on the South Side of the Altar, in his own Church. Upon the Death of *John Stratford*, the Monks choſe *Thomas Bradwardyn*, but the King recommended *John Ufford*, Son of the Earl of *Suffolk*, Doctor of Law, Dean of *Lincoln*, Chancellor of *England*, and the Pope accepted him for Archbishop, but he died of the Sickneſs that then raged in *England* before Consecration: And then the Monks inſiſted on their former Election, which the Pope accepted, and accordingly



54. *Thomas Bradwardyn* was consecrated at *Avignon* by Cardinal *Bertrand*. He was born at *Hatfield* in *Suffolk*, brought up at *Oxford*, where he was Proctor in 1325, and afterwards Doctor. He was a great Mathematician and Philosopher, and so great a Divine that he was called the *Profound Doctor*. He was so famous for Piety and Holiness of Life, that he was made the King's Confessor, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, Chancellor of *St. Paul's*, and Archbishop. This Honour he enjoyed not long; for as soon as he came to *England*, and had waited on the King for his Temporals, he retired to *Lambeth*, and was taken ill, and died six Weeks after Consecration, and was buried near the South Wall in *St. Anselm's Chapel*. He was succeeded by

55. *Simon Islip*, of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, Doctor of Law, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, Dean of the Court of Arches, and King's Secretary, Privy Counsellor, Privy-Seal, and Archbishop. He was chosen by the sole Authority of the Pope, and consecrated by the Bishop of *London* in *St. Paul's*, *December* 1349. He was a frugal and severe Man. In his Visitations he degraded many Priests for their Crimes. He sued *Andrew Ufford*, the Executor of *John Ufford*, Archbishop elect, for Dilapidations, and recovered 1100*l.* of him, which he laid out on the Repairs of the Palace. He had a Controversy with the Archbishop of *York* about carrying the Cross in his Province in the Year 1350, which the King decided. He built *Canterbury College*, now Part of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, and endowed it with the Churches of *Pagham* and *Magfield*. He gave the Churches of *Estry* and *Monkton* to the Monks of *Canterbury*. He granted to the Earl of *Arun-*  
*del* a Right to twenty-six Deer yearly for ever, upon paying him 240 Marks. Going to *Magfield* his Horse threw him into a Ditch, where he got no Hurt, only his Cloaths were dirty and wet, which he did not shift, but went to sleep in them, which struck him into a Palsey, of which he died, when he had been Archbishop sixteen Years and four Months, and was buried in the Middle of the Nave of his own Church, in a Marble Tomb, which has a long Inscription.

56. *Simon Langham*, Bishop of *Ely*, and Treasurer of *England*, succeeded him; He

was chosen by the Pope with the Consent of the King. He was first a Monk of *Westminster*, then Prior, and lastly Abbot. From thence he was chosen to the See of *London*, but accepted of *Ely*, being offered him, because it was the more wealthy, tho' not so honourable. He received his Pall as Archbishop in *St. Nicholas's Chapel* by the Hands of the Bishop of *Bath*, *Nov.* 4, 1466, and was enthroned *Lady-day* following. He had a Controversy with the Scholars of *Canterbury College*, of whom he sequestered the Revenues of *Pagham*, and gave them so many other Troubles that he at length ejected the Students, put in Monks, and got them settled by the Pope's Means. *John Wickliff* was one of the Students displaced, and was so provoked by this Injury, thro' the good Providence of God, that he pryed more narrowly into the Monks Faults, and from that Time studied to bring about a Reformation. When *Langham* had been Archbishop two Years, he was made Cardinal of *St. Praxes* by Pope *Urban V.* *May* 12, 1367. Whereupon he left his Archbishoprick, and went to *Avignon*, where he was created Cardinal of *Praneste*, by Pope *Gregory XI.* and had Power given him to receive the Profits of other vacant Promotions under the Name of Administrator, and so in the Diocese of *Wells* he was not only Treasurer, but Archdeacon of *Taunton*. He lived at *Avignon* six Years in great Authority, and was seized with a Palsey at Dinner, of which he died, *July* 22, 1376. He was buried twice, once at *Avignon*, and three Years after at *Westminster*, in an Alabaster Tomb, on the South Side of the Quire, which Church he is said to have been a great Benefactor to, the Sum Total spent on it amounting to 10800*l.* Upon the Promotion of *Langham* to a Cardinalship,

57. *William Whittlesey* was made Archbishop by Pope *Urban V.* He was Nephew to *Simon Islip*, who brought him up at *Oxford*, made him his Vicar-General, Dean of the Arches, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, Rector of *Croydon* and *Cliff*, and Bishop of *Rockester* in 1361, and Bishop of *Worcester* in 1363, and Archbishop by Pope *Urban*. He received his Pall by the Hands of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *April* 1, 1367, and was enthroned in *June* following. He ex-  
empted



empted the University of Oxford from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, and gave them Power to chuse their Chancellor and Proctors, who might act without further Confirmation. He held two Synods, where he preached with great Learning and Eloquence. At last he was taken ill in the Pulpit, and continued so two Years, and then he died, July 5, 1374. He was Archbishop six Years and nine Months, and was buried near his Uncle *Islip*.

58. *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of London, was then made Archbishop by the Pope, who was willing to reconcile the King and the Monks in this Election. He was the Son of *Nigel Tebold*, a Gentleman of St. George's Parish in *Sudbury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, whence he had his Name. He was sent abroad to study the Law, of which he was made Doctor in France, Chaplain to *Innocent VI.* and Auditor of the *Rota* in the Court of Rome; by him also he was made Chancellor of *Salisbury*, and Bishop of London in 1364, and translated to *Canterbury*, June 6, 1375. He was a very reverend, learned, pious, eloquent, wise and obliging Prelate. He held two Synods, at which he preached very learnedly in *Latin*. He sat six Years, and fell a Sacrifice to the *Essex* and *Kentish* Rebels, *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, &c. who barbarously murder'd him on *Tower hill*, June 14, 1381. His Body and Head were carried to *Canterbury* to be buried on the South Side of St. *Dunstan's* Altar, near Archbishop *Stratford*. He built the upper Part of St. George's Church in *Sudbury*, and a College for secular Priests, valued at the Dissolution at 122 *l.* 18 *s.* and the West Gate of the City of *Canterbury*, and the North Wall that goes up to it. Upon the Murder of *Simon Sudbury*, the Monks chose

59. *William Courtney* to be Archbishop, by the King's Consent, as the Pope had provided. He was Son of *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*; and having studied the Civil and Canon Law very young, was admitted into Orders, and loaded immediately with Preferments, being made Prebendary of *Exeter*, *Wells*, and *York*, besides several good Livings. He was made Bishop of *Hereford* in 1369, and then of *London*, and translated to *Canterbury*, Jan. 9. 1381. When he came to *Lambeth*, the Prior and Convent

of *Canterbury* delivered to him the Cross on the 12th, and he received his Pall at *Croydon*. He restrained the Licentiousness of the Bailiffs of *Canterbury* from punishing Adulteries and other Crimes, which belonged to the Church to correct by Excommunication. He held a Synod at *London*, where he condemn'd the Doctrines of *John Wickliff*, which were generally Orthodox, and the same that the reformed Churches now receive, and caused Dr. *Rugg*, Vice Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Dr. *Brightwell* to recant; excommunicated Dr. *Hereford*, and Dr. *Repindon* and *John Ashton*, M. A. as Heretics, because they would not renounce the same Doctrines. In a Parliament where the Rebels against the King were to be sentenced, he withdrew with the other Bishops, because they were not to be Judges in Cases of Blood. In the Year 1388, another Parliament met at *Cambridge*, where there was an Act made that none should receive Ecclesiastical Promotions any more from the Pope, upon Forfeiture of the King's Protection, and the Vacancy of the Preferment to the Ordinary. He built a College at *Maidstone*, valued at the Dissolution at 140 *l.* per Annum. repaired the Church of *Mepham* for an Infirmary, and built four new Houses near it. He laid out a great deal of Money upon the Repairs and Ornaments of his Church and Palace. He resolved to visit his Province, as his Predecessors had done, and met with Opposition from the Bishop of *Exeter* and *Salisbury*, but had the Advantage of their Submissions, and removed those that were concerned in their Favour from their Places, as Dr. *Byd*, Advocate of the Arches, &c. A little before his Death, he demanded, by Reason of a Faculty from the Pope, a 60th Part of the Income of the Clergy of his Province, which the Bishop of *Lincoln* would not suffer to be collected. He cited him before the Pope, but died at *Maidstone* while the Suit was depending, on July 31, 1396, and was buried in an Alabaster Tomb, on the South Side of St. *Thomas's* Shrine, at the Feet of *Edward*, the Black Prince. Then

60. *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *York*, was translated by the Pope to this See, the Christmas after *Courtney's* Death, whereupon he laid down his Chancellorship of *England*.



land. Henry Chellenden, Prior of Canterbury, delivered to him the Cross, and Feb. 10, he received his Pall, and was enthroned the 19th. He was Son of Robert, Earl of Arundel, and of Archdeacon of Taunton was made Bishop of Ely in 1375, translated to York in 1388, and thence to Canterbury. In a Parliament at London, the second Year after his Translation, the Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Arundel, the Archbishop's Brother, were found Guilty of Treason; and the Archbishop withdrawing as in Cases of Blood, they condemned him also. The Earl was beheaded, and Archbishop banished. He fled to the Pope, who in Compassion made him Archbishop of St. Andrews in Scotland, and reserved for him the Revenues of vacant Dignities; at which the King being angry, he conferred the Archbishoprick on Roger Walden, who held it two Years. But upon the Deprivation of King Richard, Arundel was restored by Henry IV. and Walden, who was a while a Bishop, without a Bishoprick, was placed in the See of London. In the first Year of his Restoration there happened a Controversy about raising of Money for the King's Use: Some Laymen advised the taking away the Temporalities of the Church for his Service; but the Archbishop stickled in it very much, and did obtain of the King a Promise or Declaration, that the Church should receive no Damage from him, and that he would leave it in as good a State as he found it. He built the Steeple at Canterbury, and gave them five Bells, named, Trinity, St. Mary's, Gabriel's, Blasius's and John's. He violently opposed the Followers of Wickliff, and caused several of them to be burnt, of whom the Chief was John Oldcastle; Lord Cobham. But finding they still increased, he forbade the reading and translating of the Bible into English, and at last died, Feb. 20, 1413, and was buried in a Marble Tomb, between two Pillars, on the East Side of the Nave of the Church. He was Archbishop seventeen Years. After him

61. Henry Chicheley, Bishop of St. David's was chosen into this See by the Monks of Canterbury, but the King would not confirm his Election without the Pope's Approbation. He was born at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, educated at New College, Ox-

ford, made Doctor of Law and Chancellor of Salisbury, Bishop of St. David's by Henry IV.'s Interest, 1409, and translated to Canterbury by the Consent of Henry V. He received his Pall from the Bishop of Winchester, July 19, 1414, and bought the Revenues of his See, in its Vacation, for 600 Marks. He was constituted the Pope's Legate in 1428, but refused to act without the King's Licence. He obtained many Privileges for his Native Place, and built a College and Hospital for Travellers there in 1425, valued at the Suppression at 156 l. 2 s. 1 d. per Annum. He began and finished two Colleges at Oxford, viz Bernard's College, destroyed by Henry VIII. but restored by Thomas White, Mayor of London, and called by him St. John's, and All-Souls. Henry VI. gave to this College four Monasteries, for the Maintenance of Foreigners, Alberbury in Shropshire, Rumney in Kent, Langwith in South-Wales, and Wodon-Buckney in Northamptonshire. He repaired the Library, and gave a great many Books to it. He was a prudent and pious Prelate. Dying April 12, 1443, he was buried in an Alabaster Tomb, which he erected in his Life-time, with a very modest Inscription. He was Archbishop twenty-nine Years. And

62. John Stafford succeeded him, being provided by Pope Eugenius IV. He was Son of the Earl of Stafford, born at Hook in Dorsetshire, educated at Oxford, made Doctor of Law, and by Archbishop Chicheley, Dean of the Arches, Dean of St. Martin's, and Prebendary of Milton in Lincolnshire. He was made Dean of Wells by Henry V. Prebendary of Salisbury, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Treasurer of England. By Pope Martin V. he was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1425, thence translated to Canterbury, and made Chancellor of England in 1431. He fell sick at a Synod held at London 1452, and died at Maidstone July 6, and was buried in the Martyrdom in his Cathedral, under a Marble Tomb, with a Poetical Inscription, now to be seen. Upon the Death of Stafford,

63. John Kemp was chosen by the Monks of Canterbury, who had obtained Licence of the King for it. The Pope refused at first to confirm him, but not daring to put in another, suffered him to continue. He was born



born at *Wye* in *Kent*, educated at *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, made Doctor of Law, Archdeacon of *Durham*, Dean of the *Arches*, and Vicar-General. In the Year 1418. he was created Bishop of *Rochester*, in 1422, translated to *Chichester*, thence to *London*, in the same Year; in 1425, to *York*. In the Year 1439, he was constituted Cardinal of *St. Balbina*, which he left when he was made Archbishop, but was soon after created Cardinal of *St. Rufina*. He received his Pall at *Fulham* in 1452, Sept. 24, by the Hands of *Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, his Brother's Son, and was enthroned Dec. 11, following. He turned the Church of *Wye* into a College for secular Priests, who were to celebrate Mass, and instruct poor Lads, and ordered their Rector to be called a Prebendary. It was valued at the Dissolution at 93 l. 2 s. per Annum. He died March 22, 1453. He was Archbishop a Year and a half, and lies in a handsome Tomb near Archbishop *Chicheley*. The Monks of *Canterbury* next elected 64. *Thomas Bourchier*, about fifteen Days after *Kemp's* Death, by Licence from the King. He was the Son of *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Essex*, educated at *Oxford*, of which University he was Chancellour in 1434. He was Dean of *St. Martin's*, and made Bishop of *Worcester* in 1435, and of *Ely* in 1443. The Pope confirmed him Archbishop August 22, and Jan. 26, he was enthroned at *Canterbury*, and Dec. 9, he had a Cardinal's Hat delivered to him by the Archbishop of *Roan*. He died March 30, 1486, when he had been Archbishop thirty-two Years; he was a Bishop the longest that had been known, viz. forty-one Years: But it happening to be in troublesome Times, he had little Opportunity to do any pious Acts, save that he left 130 l. to the University of *Cambridge*. He was buried in a Marble Tomb on the North Side of the Altar, and was succeeded by

65. *John Morton*, born at *Berry* in *Dorsetshire*, Doctor of Laws of the University of *Oxford*, and Advocate in the Court of *Arches*, recommended to *Henry VI.* by the Archbishop, who made him Privy Counsellor, and to whom he adhered in all his Troubles: For his Faithfulness to him, King *Edward* made him his Confident and Counsellor, and promoted him to the See of *Ely* in 1473. He was left one of the Executors

to King *Edward IV.*'s Will, and was so vigilant over the young King *Edward V.* and his Brother, that the Duke of *York*, their Uncle, not being able, either by Promises or Threats, to win him from his Duty, forged many great Crimes against him, and imprison'd him till he could obtain his Designs upon the young Princes, whom he murder'd; and then taking Possession of the Throne, he set him at Liberty, but put him under the Inspection of the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Assistant in his Wickedness. The Bishop conversing with the Duke, often found him disaffected to the King, which he improved into a Design of deposing him, and setting the Duke of *Richmond* on the Throne, by marrying him to the Princess *Elizabeth*. The Duke approved the Contrivance, but putting it too soon in Execution, was slain. The Bishop got into *Flanders*, and encouraging *Richmond*, vanquished the Tyrant, and setting him on the Throne, married him to the Princess, under whom he return'd to his Bishoprick, was made Chancellor, and upon the Death of *Bourchier*, which happened soon after, was made Archbishop by the Monks of *Canterbury*, which Election the Pope confirm'd, Oct. 6, 1486, and made him Cardinal of *Anastasia*, Sept. 20, 1493. At his first coming to the See, he got a great Sum of Money of his Provincials, to bear the Charge of his Translation, and obtained 354 l. of the Clergy of his own Diocese, so that in Proportion, the Whole must amount to 30000 Crowns. He procured *Anselm* to be sainted, gave all his Wealth to pious Uses, and to his Domesticks, and obliged his Executors by Oath to maintain twenty poor Students at *Oxford*, and ten at *Cambridge* for twenty Years. He laid out a great deal of Money in repairing and adorning his Palace and Archiepiscopal Houses, as at *Knoll*, at *Maidstone*, *Alington*, *Lambeth*, &c. yet left good Estates to some of his Relations. He died at *Knoll*, Oct. 1500, and was buried in a fine Chapel of his own Building, and has a very handsom Tomb erected for him. He was Archbishop thirteen Years.

66. *Henry Dean* was chosen in the Room of *John Morton*, by the Monks of *Canterbury*. He was Abbot of *Lanthoms* in *Monmouthshire*, made afterwards Chancellor of *Ireland*, and Bishop of *Bangor* in *Wales*: Some Time after



ter Bishop of *Salisbury*, where he was but two Years before he was made Archbishop. His Pall was deliver'd to him by the Bishop of *Coventry*; upon which, he took an Oath to the Pope of Fealty and Obedience. He died at *Lambeth*, Feb. 15, 1502, two Years after his Consecration, and was buried at *Canterbury*, in the Middle of the Martyrdom, near Archbishop *Stafford*. He gave to the Church a Silver Image of *St. John*, of 151 Ounces in Weight. He built great Part of the Archbishop's Seat at *Otesford*, and is said to have put the Ironwork upon the coming of *Rocheſter*-Bridge.

67. *William Warham*, who ſucceeded Archbishop *Dean*, was of an ancient Family in *Hampſhire*, educated at *Wincheſter* and *New-College*, where he was made Doctor of Law, Advocate of the Court of Arches, and for his Worth and good Services Bishop of *London*; and two Years after he was tranſlated to this See, Nov. 29, 1504, and enthroned March 9, with extraordinary Solemnity. He was at the ſame Time appointed Lord High Chancellor; in both which Truſts he diſcharged himſelf with Fidelity and Integrity all the Reign of *Henry VII*. But upon the Acceſſion of *Henry VIII* *Warham* was laid aſide, and *Wolfey* only became the great Favourite, was made Chancellor, Cardinal, Pope's Legate, and none comparable to *Wolfey*. But in the Matter of the King's Divorce, *Warham* behaved himſelf ſo well, that he obtained the King's Favour, and *Wolfey*, by delaying Sentence, wholly loſt it; was turn'd out of his Chancellorſhip, and all his Goods forfeited to the King's Uſe. After his Death, there was a Synod held, wherein all the Clergy were found guilty of a Breach of the Law, for ſubmitting to *Wolfey's* Legantine Power without Licence from the King, for which the Province of *Canterbury* was to forfeit 100000 *l.* and *York* 18000 *l.* and to declare the King Head of the Church. The Synod was diſſolved, but called again Oct 1532. In the mean Time *Warham* died in a good old Age, Aug. 23, 1532, when he had been Archbishop twenty-eight Years, and was buried near the Martyrdom in an handſome Tomb, and in a Chapel he built on Purpoſe for his Burial-place. He laid out 30000 *l.* on the Repairs of the Archiepiſcopal Eſtate, and

deſired only (as he very reaſonably might) his Succeſſor not to trouble his Executors for Dilapidations.

68. *Thomas Cranmer* was the next Archbishop of *Canterbury*, born at *Aſſaiton* in *Northamptonſhire*: His Anceſtors were *Normans*; he was educated at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow till he married. He became known to the King by this Accident: Secretary *Gardiner*, and Almoner *Fox* lodged one Night at *Waltham*, in the Houſe of one Mr. *Crefſey*, to whoſe Children *Cranmer* was Tutor: They knowing him a Man of Learning, would have his Opinion concerning the Divorce, which he told them, with ſome Apology, was in ſhort this; That ſince the Matter had ſo long depended in the Court of *Rome*, the moſt concluſive Way would be to refer it to ſome Divines of our own and other Universities. The King having heard this Advice by *Fox*, approved of it, and ſent for *Cranmer* to draw up his Opinion in Writing, which he did, and backed it with an Argument of the Unlawfulneſs of the Marriage from Scripture, the Fathers and Councils, and conſequently that the Pope could not diſpenſe with a Thing ſo contrary to the Word of God. With this he ſent *Cranmer*, *Stokesley*, &c. to the Pope, who put them off with Aſſurances that he would have the Matter fully diſcuſſed at a proper Season, but never deſign'd it. In the mean Time Archbishop *Warham* died, and the King recommended *Cranmer* to the Monks of *Canterbury*, who immediately choſe him Archbishop. As ſoon as he heard it, he was very much diſturbed, conſidering the Uncertainty of the Times, the Weight of the Office, the Danger there was in its Management, and the Fate of his Predeceſſors, and therefore hoped to be excuſed. But the King would not allow his Reaſons, but urged him to be conſecrated: He objected the Oath that he muſt take to the Pope, which was wholly againſt his Conſcience: But for this the King found a *Salvo* from the Lawyers, by which he by entering his Proteſtation, might ſafely take it as a Matter of Form. When he found nothing would excuſe him, he was conſecrated March 30, 1533, by *John Vayſey*. Biſhop of *Exeter*, *Henry*, Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, and *John*, Biſhop of



*Lincoln.* A little before his Consecration he called a Synod, and proposed two Questions to be discussed; Whether to marry a Brother's Wife was contrary to the Laws of God, and indispensable by the Pope? *Prov.* 14, *Cron.* 7. And whether there was sufficient Proof of carnal Copulation between *Arthur* and *Catherine*? All affirm'd but six. These Questions being thus resolved, the Archbishop went to *Dunstable*, near which the Queen lay, and having summoned her, pronounced the Queen contumacious for not appearing, and to be divorced from the King. Whereupon at the next meeting of the Synod it was decreed, That the Pope had no Jurisdiction in *England*; That the Archbishop was not Apostolick Legate, but Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*; That the King was Head of the Church under Christ; That Bishops should hereafter be made without the Pope's Consent, and the Tithes and First-fruits of Ecclesiastical Benefices ought to be paid to the King, and not to the Pope. The Pope was very angry at these Proceedings, and excommunicated the King, who then favoured the Reformers; and tho' many Overtures of Reconciliation were made between the Pope and him, which he was ready sometimes to accept, yet *Cranmer* had always his Ear, kept his Favour till the Day of his Death, and was made Executor to his Will.

In the Reign of King *Edward*, he wholly applied himself to perfect the Reformation, and to that End, caused the Popish Mass to be laid aside, Church Images to be destroyed, the Sacrament to be administered in both Kinds, the Reading of the Scriptures to all, formed a Liturgy in *English*, allowed to the Clergy to marry, and ordered every Thing in the Church as it now stands. Then he placed some Divines in both Universities, *Peter Martyr* at *Oxford*, *Martin Bucer* and *Paulus Fagius* at *Cambridge*, and invited several others of the Reformation abroad into *England*. But nothing angered the Pope more than that he degraded those that opposed his Design; as *Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*; *Bonner*, Bishop of *London*; *Tunstal*, Bishop of *Durham*; *Heath*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Day*, Bishop of *Chichester*; who were all of them restored by Queen *Mary*, and studied to revenge the

Wrong they had received, but especially *Gardiner*, whose Counsels were chiefly followed.

In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, there was a Report spread that he had changed his Religion with the Times, and to take off the Aspersions, he published his own Vindication, and resolved to stand to the Decrees made in the Reign of *Edward VI.* as agreeable to the Word of God and the Apostles Doctrine. Then it was resolved that he must be taken off; but now to effect it was the Question, His Friends advised him to go into *Germany*, as others had done; but they could not prevail on him to desert the Cause of God, (as he thought it) and so staying, he was put into Prison: Where after he had been half a Year, he was carried to *Windsor*, and then to *Oxford*, with *Ridley* and *Latimer*, and there they disputed, tho' under great Disadvantages concerning the Administration of the Sacrament. Upon April 14, 1554, they were carried to *St. Mary's*, and ordered there to subscribe; but upon refusal, they were appointed to dispute; *Cranmer* on the 16th, *Ridley* on the 17th, and *Latimer* on the 18th. And notwithstanding the unfair Way of arguing, perplexing and interrogating, they answer'd to the Admiration of all that heard them. Upon the 20th they were asked whether they would still persist in their Opinions; and when they found them resolute, they condemned them for Hereticks, and pursuant to the Sentence, *Ridley* and *Latimer* were burnt, Oct. 16. 1555. *Gardiner*, in hopes to disappoint *Pool*, and obtain the Archbishoprick himself, got the Execution of *Cranmer* deferred; but he died himself Nov. 12, following. Soon after the Pope sent to *Bonner*, and *Thirlby*, Bishop of *Ely*, to divest *Cranmer* of his Orders, and give him up to the Civil Power to be burnt: which accordingly was done. Before his Death, he is said to have been prevail'd upon to retract his Opinions, in hopes of a Pardon; but that did not suffice. On the Day of Execution, he heard a Sermon at *St. Mary's*, which moved him to declare, That he looked upon the Pope to be erecting the Kingdom of Antichrist; that he was very much disturbed in that he had offended God by his late Subscription, but that the Hand that



that did it should first suffer. They would not endure him to go on, but hauled him to the Stake with all the contumelious Indignities a Mob could be guilty off. When he was fastned to it, he put his right Hand into the Fire, and never drew it in till it was wholly consumed: He never was seen to move, only once to stroke his Beard, and lift up his Eyes and said, *Lord, receive my Spirit.* After his Body was reduced to Ashes, his Heart was found firm and untouched, which the Papists would have look'd upon as a Miracle in one of themselves. He was burnt in the Ditch that is round the Walls of Oxford, over-against *Baliol-College*, in the very Place *Ridley* and *Latimer* suffered in, Feb. 14, 1555-6. After him,

69. *Reginald Pool* was made Archbishop: He was the Son of *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, Daughter of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* He was of *Magdalene College* in *Oxford*, and Fellow of *Corpus Christi*; and after he had made great Proficiency in Learning, went abroad and staid at *Padua*, where he was seven Years. King *Henry VIII.* in the mean Time, besides a large Donation, made him Dean of *Exeter*, and had a great Kindness for him as a Relation. By being abroad, he got into the Measures of the Court of *Rome*, and disliked the Divorce, the casting off the Pope's Authority, and the King's Management in Matters Ecclesiastical. The King calling him home, he refused to come, for which he was divested of his Deanry, and pronounced a Traitor. For these meritorious Acts, as well as for his Learning, he was recommended by Cardinal *Contarene* to the Pope, who made him a Cardinal May 22, 1536. And he in Requital to the Pope's Favour, immediately wrote a Book, in which he reprov'd King *Henry* for making himself the Head of the Church, which was only the Office of the Pope, Christ's Vicar: He says further, that he ought not to marry *Anne Boloign*, whose Sister had been his Concubine; that by his Letters to the Universities he had published his filthy Incest; that it was shameful in him to prefer his Harlot's Child to his legitimate Daughter, and much more to that Purpose. He also went a Legate into *France*

and *Germany*, to stir them up against King *Henry*; for which Actions he was so acceptable to the *Italians*, that the Pope dying, he had Interest enough almost to be chosen; but missing it, he retired into a *Benedictine* Abbey at *Verona*. Here he continued till the Accession of Queen *Mary* to the Crown, who had a great Kindness for him; and in Hopes of her Favour, he went over into *England*, landed at *Dover*, Nov. 22, 1554, and upon the Murder of *Cranmer* was consecrated Archbishop, March 22, 1555. He was a very learned Man, modest, and of very good Manners, prudent and dextrous in the Management of Business, but so thoroughly in the Pope's Interest, that he was cruel towards those that protested against him. He was of a middling Stature, of a ruddy Complexion, slender, had sparkling Eyes, and a brisk Countenance. He procured of the Queen the Presentation of nineteen Benefices to his See. He gave two Silver Candlesticks, of great Weight, to the Church, a Golden Cross, a Crozier and Mitre, two Rings, and a Silver Basin for holy Water. He enjoyed his Archbishoprick but two Years, and died of a Quartan Fever that then raged, the very same Night the Queen died, Nov. 17, 1558, *Ætat.* 58, and six Months. He was buried at *Canterbury* in *St. Thomas's* Chapel; his Tomb has this Inscription only, viz.

*Depositum Cardinalis Poli.*

70. *Matthew Parker* succeeded Cardinal *Pool*. He was born at *Norwich*, brought up at *Cambridge*, and made Fellow of *Corpus Christi*, Chaplain to *Anne Boloign*, and afterwards to King *Henry VIII.* himself, and to *Edward VI.* who gave him several Ecclesiastical Preferments. Under King *Henry VIII.* he was Prebendary of *Lincoln*, Master of *Corpus Christi*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and had the Prebendary of *Codingham*, in the same Church, and Rector of *Sandbeach*, near *Cambridge*. He was deprived of all these by Queen *Mary*, for being married, and he with his Family was in a starving Condition till her Death, when Queen *Elizabeth* caused him to be chosen Archbishop by the Chapter of *Canterbury*. He was consecrated Dec. 17, 1559, according to our Form, by four Bishops,



ejected by Queen Mary, viz. Barlow, Bishop of Chichester; Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter; Scory, Bishop of Hereford; and Hodgkin, Suffragan of Bedford; and that too in the Chapel of the Palace at Lambeth, notwithstanding what Harding, Fitzsimons, and others now impudently aver. He erected a School at Rochdale in Lancashire, for the Education of Youth, gave two Fellowships, and thirteen Scholarships to Corpus Christi, erected their inner Library, and gave it many valuable Books, and many more valuable Manuscripts. He conferred on them also the Presentation of St. Mary Abchurch, London, 310 Ounces of Silver, engraved and washed with Gold, 14 l. 18 s. per Annum, for seventeen Years, and 100 l. to buy Coals for the Hall Fire yearly. He appointed six Sermons in six Churches in Norfolk, to be preached yearly in Rogation Week. He gave the City of Norwich a Silver Basin of 173 Ounces, and 50 l. per Annum to the Poor. He bequeath'd to Caius College in Cambridge a Silver Cup of 56 Ounces, three Stoops, and some Books. And to Trinity-Hall he gave one Scholarship, besides the Quantity of Plate and Books he had given to Caius College. To the University he left fifty Books, and fifty choice Manuscripts, and disposed of a great deal of Money to pious Uses. He died at Lambeth, May 17, 1575, and was buried in the Chapel. In February after,

71. Edward Grindal was translated from York to this See: He was born at Bees in Cumberland, and educated at Pembroke hall in Cambridge, where he was Proctor and Master. Removing to London, he became Chaplain to Bishop Ridley, and then to King Edward; upon whose Death he fled into Germany, and there continued till Queen Elizabeth came to the Crown, who made him Bishop of London, Dec. 21, 1559, translated him to York May 20, 1570, and six Years after to Canterbury. He was a very pious and grave Man. He built a School at St. Bees,

and endowed it with 30 l. per Annum, as also he did Queen's College in Oxford with 20 l. per Annum, for one Fellow and two Scholars of that School: To which College he also gave great Part of his Books, 87 Ounces of Silver, and 40 l. To Pembroke hall he left 22 l. per Annum for a Greek Lecturer, one Fellow, and two Scholars, and Silver Vessels of 40 Ounces, and the rest of his Books. To Magdalene College 50 l. per Annum in Farms, and to Christ's College Silver Vessels of 40 Ounces. To the Poor of Croydon 50 l. to be laid out and given them every Year. To the Weavers of Canterbury 100 l. to buy Materials for their Trade. He died at Croydon, Jan. 6, 1583, *Ætat* 64, when he had been blind two Years, and was buried in Croydon Chancel. In September following,

72. John Whitgift, Bishop of Worcester, was confirmed in the Archbishoprick. He was born at Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, educated at Pembroke hall, under John Bradford, the Martyr, and made Fellow of Peter house. He was created Doctor of Divinity 1567, Master of Pembroke and Trinity, Margaret Professor and King's Professor; and in the Year 1577 \* he was made Bishop of Worcester, and a little after President of Wales; which he held thirty Months, as long as Sir Henry Sidney was Deputy of Ireland. Feb. 1, 1585, he was brought into the Queen's Council, and met with many Difficulties from Mr. Cartwright and his Party, but answer'd their Cavils with Mildness and Clearness. He built a School at Croydon, and an Alms-house for twenty-eight poor People, and endowed them well, and gave the School-master 20 l. per Annum. Soon after the Coronation of King James he was taken with a Palsy, and died at Lambeth Feb. 29, 1603, when he had been Archbishop twenty Years and five Months. He was buried at Croydon, where is a fine Monument erected for him by his Heirs. After him,

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\* At his first Entrance upon this See, finding the Archbishoprick overcharged in the Queen's Books in the Valuation, he procured an Abatement of one hundred Pounds of the First-fruits for himself and his Successors, and recovered soon after of the Queen, a Part of the Possessions of the Archbishoprick; Long Beachwood, containing a thousand Acres of Land, detained from his Predecessor, and farmed by Sir James Crofts, Controller of her Majesty's Household. Kennet's Impr.



73. *Richard Bancroft*, born at *Farnworth* in *Lancashire*, educated at *Jesus-College*, *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity: He was translated from *London* to *Canterbury*, Anno 1604, soon after made a Privy Counsellor, and April 22, 1608, Chancellor of *Oxford*. He was a zealous Man for our Constitution in the Church, and wrote smartly against the *Genevising* and *Scotizing* Ministers, which made him a Favourite to *Queen Elizabeth* and *King James I.* He was slander'd by the Sectaries of his Time as popishly affected; but he gave the Papists the greatest Blow they felt in that *Queen's* Time, by raising a Contest between the secular Priests and Jesuits. In the *Hampton-court* Conference, he behaved himself so learnedly and stoutly, that *King James* could think none so fit for the Archbishoprick, then vacant, as he, tho' *Bilson*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Tobias Matthews*, Bishop of *Durham*, were there. The Earl of *Clarendon* says, That had he lived, he had subdued the Nonconformists fully. He died of the Stone, Nov. 20, 1610, when he had been in the See six Years, and was succeeded by,

74. *George Abbot*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Winchester*, Fellow of *Baliol*, and Master of the *University College* also in *Oxford*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, Dec. 9, 1609. The February after he was translated to *London*, the next Year to *Canterbury*. He was a learned Man, a vigilant Counsellor, an eloquent and indefatigable Preacher. He placed in the Church of *Canterbury* a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, in the Room of the Monks that were put out by *Henry VIII.* He was zealous against Popery, and a great Favourer of a pious and good Life, but was remiss in Ecclesiastical Government, inso-much that his House was a Sanctuary for the factious, and his Unconcern for the Externals of Religion, a great Cause of much Disorder. He died at *Croydon*, Aug. 4. 1633, and lies buried at *Guildford*, in a Monument with his Portraiture upon it. The next Archbishop was,

75. *William Laud*, born at *Reading* in *Berkshire*, educated in *St. John's College*, *Oxon*, where he was successively Scholar, Fellow and President: With which Preferments he

enjoyed the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, the Deanry of *Glocester*, and other Preferments. Removing from the College, he was advanced to the Sees of *St. David's*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *London* and *Canterbury*. He was a learned and pious Man, zealous against Popery, as his Dispute with *Fisher*, the Jesuit, proves, and stedfast in the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, against the factious Party, who had got a great Head under his Predecessor *Abbot*. He visited his Province in 1636, and took Care to have the ruined and indecent Churches repaired and beautified. He is much blamed by the Puritans for publishing the Book about Sports upon the Lord's Day; but his Memory ought to be cleared of that Aspersions, for he had no Power in the Church when it was first published by *King James I.* and when it was published by *King Charles I.* he was not in the chief Power: As to himself, he was a strict observer of that Day, and in his Diocese did not further the Publication of it, or punish any Body that refused it. He was a great Benefactor to the Church and Clergy, and by his Activity and Vigour got himself many Enemies, which prevailed so that he was brought to the Block, Jan. 10, 1644, and died a Martyr to our Constitution on *Tower-hill*. He was buried first in *Allhallows, Barkin*, and in 1663, was removed to *St. John's College* in *Oxford*, and now lies interred in the Chapel. But his many Benefactions will preserve his Memory to future Ages, for he furnished the Library of *Oxford* with 1300 *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, and *Persian MSS.* with choice Antiquities, and established Professors of those Tongues in that University, which had never been before, procured new Statutes for it with larger Privileges than the old, built a Court in *St. John's College*, repaired *St Paul's* at a vast Expence, bought divers *Commendams* and *Sine-Cura's*, and settled them on the small Bishopricks of *Bristol*, *Peterborough*, *St. Asaph*, *Chester*, and *Oxford*, to augment them, procured a new Charter for *Reading*, where he also erected an Hospital and endowed it with 200 *l. per Annum*, and recovered Hundreds of Improvements in *Ireland*, to the great Encouragement of the Clergy of that Nation, with many other good Deeds to the Church and State, which being



being looked upon with an evil and envious Eye, brought upon him the Hatred of such Men, as at length compleated his Destruction.

76. *William Juxon*, Bishop of *London*, succeeded him fifteen Years after; for the Presbyterian and Republican Party prevailing, the Bishops were displaced, and their Power abolished, till King *Charles II.* returned, Anno 1660, when this Prelate came to his See. He was born at *Chichester*, bred in *St. John's College* in *Oxford*, of which he was President after *Dr. Laud*, who had such an Opinion of his Virtue and Learning, that he procured his Advancement first to the Deanry of *Worcester*, then to the See of *London*, when he was made Lord Treasurer, and a Privy Counsellor. He was in great Favour with King *Charles I.* and attended him in all his Sufferings; after which, he retired and lived privately till the Restoration, when he was made Archbishop on Sept. 20, 1660, but enjoyed that Dignity not long, for he died June 20, 1663; and being carried to *Oxford*, was buried in *St. John's Chapel*, near his old Friend and Predecessor Archbishop *Laud*. He was a Person of primitive Sanctity, endowed with Piety and Apostolick Virtues, as well as eminent for his Eloquence and Modesty. He was chiefly entrusted by King *Charles I.* in his Troubles, who commonly called him, *That honest Man*; and much in Favour with King *Charles II.* whom he crowned at *Westminster*, April 25, 1661. In the short Time he enjoyed this See he was very bountiful to the Clergy, adding to the Maintenance of divers Vicarages and Curacies these several Sums, viz.

	Pounds per Annum		
To <i>Whitfield</i>	20	0	0
To <i>Brabourn</i>	16	0	0
To <i>Gulston</i>	10	0	0
To <i>Leeds</i>	30	0	0
To <i>Maidstone</i>	37	6	8
To <i>Marden</i>	20	0	0
To <i>St. Margarets at Cliffe</i>	26	0	0
To <i>St. Laurence in Thanet</i>	40	0	0
To <i>Nunnington</i>	20	0	0
To <i>Easton</i>	10	0	0
To <i>Lidden</i>	18	0	0
To <i>St. Nicholas in Thanet</i>	30	0	0
To <i>Overland</i>	10	0	0
To <i>Sibbardswold</i>	20	0	0

He was succeeded by,

77. *Gilbert Sheldon*, born at *Stanton* in *Staffordshire*, educated first in *Trinity-College*, and then in *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow; and afterwards Warden, and at the same Time Prebendary of *Worcester*, from all which Places he was sequestred, and imprison'd in 1648 at *Oxford*; but being after a while released, he lived privately till the Restoration, which placed him again in his Wardenship. Bishop *Juxon* being translated from *London* to *Canterbury*, he was his Successor in *London*, and upon his Death in *Canterbury*; both which Sees he ruled with great Prudence and Integrity, in Peace and Prosperity to his Death, which happened in 1677. He was buried in *Croydon*, near Archbishop *Whitgift*, by his own Direction. He was a Person of a generous and charitable Mind, and is said to have expended in private and publick Benefactions, (of which the Theatre at *Oxford* is a remarkable Monument) near 66000 *l.* as appears by his Books of Account. His immediate Successor was,

78. *William Sancroft*, born at *Frezingsfield* in *Suffolk*, who was advanced from the Deanry of *St. Paul's* to this See, to which he was consecrated Jan 27, 1677. He presided over the Church in difficult Times, viz. in the Reign of King *James II.* when all Arts were used to inveagle, or affright Churchmen into the Court-Measures, for the Advancement of Popery; but as he managed himself with Prudence and Wariness, so long as he was not directly attacked, so he withstood all Attempts with Resolution, when levelled against him. He opposed the publishing the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, for which he and six Bishops more were imprisoned in the Tower. At the Revolution he chose rather to leave his See for not complying with the Measures of the Court in crowning King *William*, than not be thought steady to his Majesty and Master King *James II.* and so retiring to his native Place, lived about four Years, and died Nov. 24, 1693, *Ætat.* 77, yet leaving the everlasting Memory of his Care of the poor Clergy of his Diocese, in augmenting divers Vicarages himself, as *Maidstone* above-mention'd, and *Postling*, which he raised from 30 *l.* a year



year to above 60 l. and causing his Archdeacon, Dr. Parker, to reserve a Pension of 10 l. a-year to the Vicar of *Lynsted*, and 40 l. a-year to the Vicar of *Doddington*, out of the Leases of the impropriate Tithes, *Ken. Impr.* And Mr. *Frances Porter*, Rector of *Eyersford*, to reserve 20 l. a-year to the Vicar of that Parish.

79. *John Tillotson*, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*, and Preacher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, accepted of this See upon the Ejection of Dr. *Sancroft*. He was the *Apollo* of the Age; and as he was a celebrated Preacher before his Preferment, so in it he was signally eminent for his Prudence and Moderation. He died with an empty Treasury, but rich in good Works, Nov. 22, 1694, having sat about four Years, and was buried in the Parish-Church of *St. Laurence-Jewry*, where he had been Lecturer several Years. Then,

80. *Thomas Tenison*, D. D. educated in *Corpus Christi College* in *Cambridge*, Vicar of *St. Martin's, Westminster*, where he continued several Years in the faithful Discharge of his pastoral Office, was preferred to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, Anno 1691, and translated from thence to this See, which he govern'd with Prudence and Moderation also. And dying was buried, and succeeded by,

81. *William Wake*, D. D. Bishop of *Lincoln*, and thence translated to this See: A Man of great Learning and Piety, as his Works do sufficiently testify: Of whom we shall add no more but our Prayers, *That God would grant him long to enjoy this eminent*

*Dignity for his own Glory, and the Good of our established Church. Amen.*

Having given this Account of the Archbishops themselves, it will be necessary to give some short one of their Privileges and Authority with the Extent of both, viz.

1. The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*, and hath twenty-one Suffragan Bishops under him, of which seventeen are in *England*, and four in *Wales*; but as a Diocesan, his See is but small, viz. only a Part of *Kent*, containing 257 Parishes, and some Peculiars in other Dioceses. For,

2. Where-ever the Archbishop has Manors, or Advowsons; it is exempt from the Diocesan, and subject to the Archbishop.

3. He is the first Peer of the Realm, and takes Place of all Dukes and Officers of State, except of the Royal Blood.

4. The Coronation properly belongs to him.

5. The King and Queen with their Courts, where-ever they reside, were reputed his Parishioners anciently, and he was to appoint the *Lent*-Preachers, but Time has altered these Things.

6. All Licences and Dispensations are to be granted by him by the Act 25 *Henry VIII. c. 31.*

7. The King, by the Advice of the Archbishop or Ecclesiastical Commissioners may ordain Rites and Ceremonies for the Church. His First-fruits are 2816 l. 17 s. 9 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . He has but one Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.

## *The Bishops of Rochester, and their Succession.*

**A**ugustine being settled in the See of *Canterbury*, thought it necessary to establish another Bishoprick in the Kingdom of *Kent*, that all the pastoral Care of the People might not lie upon him; and having consulted with King *Ethelbert*, it was agreed to erect a Bishop's See at *Rochester*, which was then a considerable City, having been fortified by *Julius Caesar*, to keep the *Britains* in Awe, and that King settled a Maintenance upon it. The first Bishop was,

1. *Justus*, one of those who came over with *Augustine*, Anno 606, to convert the Saxons. He was a Person of great Holiness and Integrity of Life, as zealous for the Preservation of Christianity, as he had been for the Propagation of it. He outlived *Augustine*, and being translated to *Canterbury*,

2. *Romanus* succeeded him at *Rochester*. He being sent by *Justus* to Pope *Honorius*, was cast away in his Passage into *France*, and being drowned,

3. *Paulinus*,



3. *Paulinus*, who had been the first Archbishop of York, but upon the Relapse of the Northumbrians into Idolatry, was forced to fly into Kent, accepted of this Bishoprick, and sat thirteen Years. He died in 644, and was buried in his Cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew, which King *Ethelbert* had erected from the Foundation. To him succeeded,

4. *Ichamar*, the first English Bishop of this See, yet equal to any of his Predecessors, both in Holiness and Learning. His Successor, Anno 656, was,

5. *Damianus*, after whose Death this See was vacant some Years, till

6. *Putta* was raised to this See by *Theodorus*, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was not only a pious Man, but expert in secular Affairs, and particularly in regulating the Church after the Roman Model. He was skilled in Musick, and when the King of Mercia burnt his City and the Cathedral, he retired into Mercia, and there became the Pastor of a small Church, under *Saxufus*, Bishop of that Country, getting his Livelihood chiefly by teaching Children the Grounds of Musick. There he lived till he was old, and would not be persuaded to return to his Bishoprick, whereupon *Theodorus*, Bishop of Canterbury, ordained,

7. *Quichelmus* into his Place. *Bede* calls him *Gulielmus*, or *William*; but he was forced at length to leave his See for want of Maintenance, and,

8. *Gobmund*, *Godmund*, or *Godwin*, (as he sometimes is called) was raised to his See. He, tho' enduring many Handships, would not forsake his Church, but died Bishop of Rochester, Anno 692, and,

9. *Tobias* was chosen in his See, and consecrated by *Brightwald*, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a very learned Man, and not only understood the Greek, Latin, and Saxon Tongues, but could speak the two former as well as the later, which was his Mother Tongue. He died Anno 726, and was buried in the Tomb he had made for himself in St. Paul's Porch, belonging to his Cathedral, and,

10. *Adulfus* was consecrated into his See by *Brightwald*. He died Anno 741, and,

11. *Dun*, or *Duina*, was his Successor. He was present at the Synod of Cliffe, near Rochester, held Anno 747; but he died the same Year, and was succeeded by,

12. *Eardulfus*, upon whom *Offa*, King of the Mercians, bestowed the Manor of *Frenbury*, (which was at that Time called *Elsingham*) about Anno 770. *Egbert*, King of Kent, gave a Parcel of Land near the Castle of Rochester, Anno 763, and *Ethelbert*, King of Kent Woldham, in 751. To him succeeded,

13. *Diora*, to whom King *Egbert* gave ten Plough-lands in *Halling*, and some Woods.

14. *Weremond*, his Successor, died Anno 800, and,

15. *Beornmod*, called by some *Beornred*, succeeded him in 804.

16. *Tadnoth*,

17. *Bedenoth*,

Are put next in the Catalogue of the Bishops of Rochester, but nothing material is said of them.

18. *Godwin I.* who sat Anno 833, to 851, when he confirmed two Charters granted, the one by *Whitlaff*, and the other by *Bertulf*, Kings of Mercia. To him succeeded,

19. *Cuthurwulf*, of whom nothing memorable is mentioned.

20. *Swithulf*, who was one of the Lords Justices, appointed to protect the Kingdom against the Invasions of the Danes, but enjoyed that Office but a little while, dying Anno 897.

21. *Buiricus*,

22. *Cheolmund*,

23. *Chinesertb*,

Are found in the Catalogue of his Successors, but our Historians mention nothing memorable of them.

24. *Burrhicus*, to whom and his Successors, *Edmund*, the Brother of King *Athelstan*, gave, Anno 945, *Malling*, in these Words: *Do, &c. terram trium Aratrorum in Mealings, i. e. I give, &c. three Plough-lands in Mealings.* He left his See to,

25. *Alfstane*, who died in 984, and had for his Successors,

26. *Godwin II.*

27. *Godwin III.*

One of which confirmed the Charter of King *Edgar*, extant in *Ingulfus*, Anno 966, and another in 996. He was also besieged in Rochester by King *Ethelred* a long Time, about 983, who would not be persuaded by *Dunstan* to raise the Siege till he had paid him an hundred Pounds, and was sitting in 1040 l. as appears by an Epistle written to him and *Edsin*, Archbishop of Canterbury, in that Year, by King *Edward* the Confessor. After their Death, this See was so impoverished by War and other Troubles, that there was



was no Bishop constituted in their Stead till 1058, when, *Siward*, Abbot of *Abingdon*, was consecrated Bishop of *Rocheſter*. He was ſitting when the *Normans* invaded *England*, and preſent at the Conſecration of *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1070, and at a Synod began in 1072 at *Wincheſter*, and ended at *Windſor*. He died in 1075, and left his Church in a miſerable Condition, having only four Canons in it, and thoſe neither ſufficiently furniſhed with Food, or Cloths, yet,

29. *Arnolfus* was preferred to it by *Lanfranc*, who promiſed him his Aſſiſtance in reſtoring his See to a better Condition, and removing the former Evils. He was a Monk of the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*, of known Virtue and Holineſs; but he lived not to ſee his See to flouriſh, becauſe he died in 1077, and ſate but two Years, having done nothing towards it, but being preſent at a great Debate at *Penenden-Heath*, touching ſome Lands, which had been unjuſtly taken away from his Church. *Lanfranc* put in his Place,

30. *Gundulphus*, a Monk of the ſame Monastery. He, by the Aſſiſtance of *Lanfranc*, turned the ſecular Canons out of his Church, and put in Monks, and being a Man, tho' not very learned, yet prudent and active in his Buſineſs, whereas he found at his Entrance but ſix Priests, he left fifty or ſixty Monks, and then built the Cathedral a-new, enlarging it to that Bigneſs it is now of. *Lanfranc* all along encouraged his Industry, and gave him the Manor of *Hedder*, joining with him in obliging *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, to reſtore the Manors of *Dellingſtoke*, *Preſton*, and *Dainton*, and others which he had extorted from the See, and held ſome Time. This Biſhop founded the Hoſpital of *St. Bartholomew* at *Chatham*, and a Nunnery at *Mal-ling*, which at the Suppreſſion was valued at 245 l. 10 s. 2 d. He alſo built the greateſt Part, if not the Whole, of the white Tower in *Rocheſter* Caſtle; to recompence him for which Charge, King *William I.* ſettled a Manor upon him. Laſtly, he put *St. Paulinus's* Bones in a rich Shrine, and not long after died, *March 7*, 1107, leaving his See to,

31. *Ralph*, Abbot of *Seez* in *Normandy*, who was conſecrated *Aug. 4*, 1108; and being tranſlated to *Canterbury* in 1114, left this See to,

32. *Earnulphus*, a French-man, who had been a Monk a good while in the Abbey of *St. Lucian*; but finding the Monks incorrigibly insolent, adviſed with *Lanfranc* what to do, who perſuaded him to come to him, which he did, and was made a Monk at *Canterbury*, and then Abbot of *Bury*; where having ſtaid ſome Time, he was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* after *Ralph*, and was conſecrated at *Canterbury* with *Jeffery*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, *Dec. 26*, 1115. He repaired the Church which *Lanfranc* had erected, and adorned it with Glaſs Windows, a Marble Pavement, and divers rare Pictures, that no Church in *England* was equal to it. He increaſed the Monks of *Bury*, gave them good Inſtructions, repaired their Monastery, and ſet up Pinnacles. He was ever contriving to do ſomething for the common Good, ſo long as he was Biſhop, which was nine Years and ſome few Days. He died *March 1124*. He is ſaid to have written the Hiſtory of the Church of *Rocheſter*, but we do not find it any where extant. He was ſucceeded by,

33. *John*, the Nephew of Archbiſhop *Ralph*, and Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, in which Place he had been employed by the Archbiſhop, in a Meſſage to the Council of *Rheims*, to oppoſe the Conſecration of *Thurſtan*, Archbiſhop Elect of *York*, by the Pope, becauſe he would not profeſs Subjection to his See; but after he was Biſhop, we find nothing of Moment ſaid of him, becauſe his Continuance in it was ſhort, and in his Time both the City and Church of *Rocheſter* was conſumed by an accidental Fire. He died in 1137, and his See was given to,

34. *Aſcelin*, to whom *St. Bernard* wrote his 205th Epiſtle; he deceaſed in 1147, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* aſſuming to himſelf the ſole Right of beſtowing this Biſhoprick on whom he would, Archbiſhop *Theobald* left it to the Monks of *Rocheſter* to put in whom they pleaſed, whereupon they choſe,



35. *Walter*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, that Archbishop's Brother: While he sate, the Church and City of *Rocheſter*, which was but newly rebuilt, was again burnt in 1177. He was Bishop almost 35 Years, and dying in 1182, had,

36. *Gualeran*, Archdeacon of *Baion*, for his Succellor. He died in 1184; and upon his Death, there was a great Conteſt between the Monks of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, about the deceased Biſhop's Paſtoral Staff, which the firſt aſſerted ſhould be left upon the Altar of *Canterbury*, and by them delivered to the new Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; but the later denied it, and kept the Staff. At length it was referred to the Archbiſhop, who decided it in Favour of the Monks of *Canterbury*, who delivered it to the next Biſhop, who was,

37. *Gilbert Glanvil*, Archdeacon of *Luxemburg*, who was conſecrated, Sept. 29, 1185. He had a great Quarrel with the Monks, and in his Diſpleaſure took from them all their moveable Goods, the Ornaments of their Churches, and moſt of their Farms. The Monks being thus reduced to Want, and having no Money to carry on the Controverſy, melted down the Silver Shrine of *Paulinus*, and coined Money of it. The Death of the Biſhop, which happened June 24, 1214, put an End to the Conteſt; but the Monks did not lay aſide their Anger, but reſuſed to celebrate his Funeral with the uſual Ceremonies, and ſo he was buried without them. He built the Hoſpital at *Stroud*, and endowed it ſo well, that the yearly Value is now 52*l*. His Biſhoprick was given to

38. *Benedict*, Precentor of *St. Paul's*, *London*, who was conſecrated, Feb. 22, 1215, and died in 1226, leaving his See to,

39. *Henry de Sandford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, who was conſecrated in 1227. After he had ſate two Years, a great diſpute happened between him and *Jocelin*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Conſecration of three Biſhops, elected together, viz. *Richard*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; *Roger*, Biſhop of *London*; and *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Ely*. *Henry* contended that he ought to perform thoſe Rites, becauſe he was the Archbiſhop's Chaplain, and *Jocelin* aſſerted it to be his Office, becauſe he was the Senior Biſhop of

the Province; but at length they agreed, that *Henry* ſhould conſecrate the Archbiſhop, and *Jocelin* the other two. It was this Biſhop that ſo boldly declared his Viſion about Purgatory, mentioned at *Sittingbourn*, before treated on. He died in 1295, February 24. To him ſucceeded.

40. *Richard de Wendover*, Reſtor of *Bromley* in *Kent*. He was legally elected; but when he came to deſire *Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to conſecrate him, he was rejected, as an ignorant and illiterate Man. But tho' he was indeed ſuch an one, he appealed to the Pope, and was confirmed, againſt the Archbiſhop's Will, becauſe the Pope hated him for oppoſing his continual Exactions from the *Engliſh Church*. *Wendover* being thus conſecrated, Anno 1238, held this See twelve Years, and dying in 1250, was, by the King's Order, buried in *Weſtmiſter-Abbey*, becauſe he was in great Repute for his Piety and Holineſs. After him, the Monks of *Rocheſter* choſe,

41. *Laurence de St. Martin*, the King's Chaplain, and ſpecial Counſellor. He was conſecrated at *Lyons*, April 12, 1251, and had the Pope's Diſpenſation to hold all the Livings he had before he was Biſhop; but he was not herewith contented, becauſe he ſaid his Biſhoprick was the ſmalleſt in *England*, and therefore never left complaining, till he obtained the fifth Part of all the Church Revenues of the Clergy of his Dioceſe for five Years, and the Reſtory of *Frendſbury* to be appropriated to his See. *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was very injurious to this Biſhop, taking away from him the Poſſeſſions of this See; whereupon he complained firſt to the King, but could obtain no Redreſs, becauſe *Boniface* was the Queen's Uncle; and then to the Pope, who alſo turned a deaf Ear to him, becauſe the Duke of *Savoy*, *Boniface's* Brother, was a near Neighbour to him, and he would not diſoblige him by puniſhing *Boniface*. Theſe Repulſes the Biſhop took ſo much to Heart, that he died with Grief, Jun. 3, 1274, and was ſucceeded by,

42. *Walter de Merton*, Chancellor of *England*. He had before his Promotion to this See, began to build a College at *Malden* in *Effex*, viz. in 1264; but his Mind changed at his being raiſed to this See, and he caſt  
his



his Thoughts upon Oxford, where he founded a noble College, which he named *Merton-College*, as it is still called. He fate four Years, and dying Oct. 27, 1278, was buried near the North Wall of his Cathedral over-against the Bishop's Throne, under a Marble Stone, which being defaced and broken, Sir Henry Savil, (who put out St. Chrysostom's Works at his great Expence) being then Warden of his College, procured that a new Monument of Alabaster should be erected over him, with an Epitaph, and some Verses upon it to this Effect:

*Waltero Merton, Cancellario Angliae, sub Henrico Tertio, Episcopo Rossensi, sub Edwardo primo Rege, nostro Collegii Fundatori, Custos & Scholares de Merton, in Academia Oxoniensi, communibus impensis, hoc Monumentum posuere, Anno 1598.*

After him,

43. *John de Bradfield*, a Monk and Precentor in the Church of *Rocheſter*, was chosen into his See, and consecrated May 29, 1279, with the Bishop of *Norwich*. He was a Person of honest Conversation, commendable Learning, and a good Governor, and died, April 23, 1283, and was succeeded by,

44. *Thomas Inglethorp*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, *London*, who was consecrated the same Year, and dying May 12, 1291, left his See to,

45. *Thomas de Wyldham*, Prior of *Rocheſter*, who died Feb. 28, 1316; after whom,

46. *Haymo de Hith*, (a little Town in *Kent*) Confessor to King *Edward II.* was consecrated to this See. He built much on the Bishop's House at *Halling*, adding an Hall, with a fair Frontispiece to it, repairing the Mill, and all the Out-houses thereunto belonging. He also built an Alms-house at *Hithe*, which he dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, and endowed it with certain Farms, then valued at twenty Marks per Annum. He resigned his Bishoprick Anno 1352, and it was given to,

47. *John de Shepey*, Prior of *Rocheſter*, who was six Years after made Treasurer of *England*. He died Oct. 19, 1360, at his Manor of *Lambeth*, then called *the Place*, and,

48. *William Wittlesey*, Archdeacon of *Hanſton*, was preferred to this See, and con-

secrated, Feb. 6, 1361. He was translated to *Worceſter* within two Years, (and afterwards to *Canterbury*) leaving his See to,

49. *Thomas Trilleſ*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, *London*, who was consecrated Anno 1363, and died nine Years after, viz. in 1372, and

50. *Thomas Brinton*, (or *Briton*) a *Benedictine* Monk of *Norwich*, a Person of singular Learning, who being then at *Rome*, had preached several *Latin* Sermons before the Pope, was made the Pope's Penitentiary, and Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and returning into *England*, was admitted to be Confessor of King *Richard*. He was a great Benefactor to the *English* Hospital at *Rome*, and died, Anno 1389, and,

51. *William of Bottleſham*, (a Town in *Cambridge*, now called *Balsam*) succeeded him. He was a *Dominican* Frier, and Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, a Person famous for his Learning and eloquent Preaching. He was raised by King *Richard II.* to the Bishoprick of *Landaff*, and afterwards to this of *Rocheſter*, tho' one *Richard Barnet* had been elected. He died in 1399, and,

52. *John de Bottleſham*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Chaplain, was consecrated into his See, July 4, 1400, but never saw his Cathedral, dying within less than a Year after. He was a Benefactor to the University of *Cambridge*, and to *St. Peter's* Hospital there. To him succeeded,

53. *Richard Young*, who was translated hither from *Bangor*. He was a principal Contributor to the Reparation of the Church of *Frendsburſy*, and glazed all the Windows, in which there was not long since his Picture, at first set up as a Remembrance of him and his pious Work. He died July 27, 1419, and had for his Successor,

54. *John Kemp*, Doctor of Laws, and Archdeacon of *Durham*, who was consecrated the September following, and three Years after translated to *Chicheſter*, leaving this See to,

55. *John Langdon*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, and an *Oxford* Doctor, who was consecrated upon *Trinity Sunday*, 1422. He was a great Historian, and assisted *Thomas Redbarn*, the Monk of *Wincheſter*, in composing his *Chronicon*, but was so unhappy as to be one of those twelve Judges that condemned *Chriſt's* Doctrines, preached by *Wickliffe*, and was therefore, by the Pope's Provision, made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, in which the Bishop was robbed of his Right of choosing and pre-



senting to a See established by his Predecessor; yet this Bishop paid Homage, and swore Fealty to the present Archbishop, *Henry Chicheley*. He put out a *Chronicon*, collected out of divers Historians; and some Sermons, as also laid out much Money in the Repairs of *Rocheſter* Bridge, and died at the Council of *Baſil*, Anno 1434. After his Death,

56. *Thomas Brown*, the Vicar-General of Archbishop *Chicheley*, and Dean of *Salisbury*, was consecrated into his See, May 1, 1434, and sent to the same Council, where, while he remained, he was chosen Bishop of *Norwich* without his seeking, and,

57. *William Wells*, Abbot of *York*, placed in his See, which he held seven Years, and dying, March 2, 1443,

58. *John Lowe* was chosen into his Place. He was a *Worcestershire* Man, and a Brother of the College of *Wiche*. He was a Lover of Learning from his Childhood, and made such a Proficiency in it, by visiting divers Universities, that he not only excelled all his Order, but was so highly esteemed for it by King *Henry VI.* that he made him, first, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, and then of *Rocheſter*. He wrote some Things worthy of the Perusal of the Learned, of which *Bale* gives us a Catalogue. He died in 1467, and was buried under a Marble Tomb, over-against Bishop *Merton*. His Successor was,

59. *Thomas Rotherham*, who being translated from hence to *Lincoln* in 1471,

60. *John Alcock* was promoted to this See, and translated to *Worceſter* in 1476, leaving it to,

61. *John Ruſſel*, who was Tutor to Prince *Edward*, (afterwards King *Edward V.*) while he was Bishop here. He ſate four Years, and then being translated to *Lincoln*.

62. *Edmund Awdley* ſucceeded him, and held it twelve Years, till being translated to *Hereford*.

63. *Thomas Savage* obtained his See, and having ſate four Years, was translated to *London*. when,

64. *Richard Fitz-James* was preferred to this See, and after eight Years was translated to *Chicheſter*, and,

65. *John Fiſher* was put into his See. He had been President of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*; and Chancellor of that University. *Erasmus* tells us, he was a very learned Man

and being of a rare Eloquence, he was much in Favour with *Margaret*, Dutcheſs of *Richmond*, upon whom his Advice had ſo great Influence, that ſhe built two Colleges, viz. *St. John's* and *Chriſt's*, and endowed them with large Revenues; yet when the Reformation was begun in *Germany* by *Martin Luther*, he uſed all his Power to crush it, wrote for the Papacy, and when King *Henry VIII.* ſhook off the Papal Tyranny, he laid down his Life in the Defence of it, June 22, 1535. To him,

66. *John Hilſey* ſucceeded. He was a Black-Monk of *Briſtol*, and a *Cambridge* Doctor. He held this See but three Years, and then dying,

67. *Nicholas Heath* was consecrated Bishop of this Dioceſe, April 4, 1539; and being translated four Years after to *Worceſter*, left his See to

68. *Henry Holbeach*, then Suffragan Bishop of *Briſtol*, and translated hither June 9, 1544, and three Years after to *Lincoln*, upon which that great Man,

69. *Nicholas Ridley*, was raised to this See; which he held but two Years, and then was removed to *London*, where we ſhall have Occaſion to deſcribe him more largely as a Man, a Bishop, and a Martyr, and in the mean Time to proceed to his Succeſſor,

70. *John Poynt*, who was consecrated to this See June 26, 1550; but being translated from hence in leſs than a Year, was ſucceeded by,

71. *John Scory*, who was consecrated, Auguſt 30, 1551, and a little after translated to *Chicheſter*, but was in the Beginning of *Queen Mary's* Reign deprived, and,

72. *Maurice Griffin*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, an *Oxford* Man, consecrated into his See, April 1, 1554. He died in 1559, and was buried in the Church of *St. Magnus*, near the Bridge, *London*. He was a zealous Proſecutor of ſuch, as embraced the Reformation made in King *Edward's* Reign, and was the firſt that begun the Burning of Here-ticks, as the Proteſtants were then eſteemed. *Margery Polley*, the firſt Martyr, being of his Dioceſe. After him,

73. *Edmund Gueſt* was made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who was consecrated, March 24, 1559, and was after translated to *Salisbury*, Dec. 24, 1571, and,



74. *Edmund Freake*, D. D. was consecrated *March 9, 1571*; and having presided five Years, was removed to *Norwich*, and left his See to,

75. *John Pierce*, D. D. Dean of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, who was consecrated, *April 15, 1576*, and within about a Year removed to *Salisbury*, whereupon,

76. *John Yong* was preferred to his Bishoprick. He was Doctor of Divinity, and President of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. He died in 1605, and,

77. *William Barlow*, Doctor of Divinity and Dean of *Chester*, was preferred to this See, *June 30, 1605*; and having sat three Years, was translated to *Lincoln*, and after him,

78. *Richard Neal*, D. D. and Dean of *Westminster*, was raised to this See. In his Time was the Earl of *Essex* divorced from his Lady, that she might be married to the Earl of *Somerset*, King *James I.*'s Favourite, wherein he seems to have been more active than became the Modesty and Piety of a Bishop; but it got him a better Bishoprick, being removed soon after to *Coven-sry* and *Litchfield*, and not long after to *Lincoln*. Upon which Translation, in 1611,

79. *John Buckeridge*, D. D. and President of *St. John's College*, *Oxford*, was promoted to this See. He was a sedulous Minister in propagating the Gospel, both by writing and preaching, and hath written such a Book about the Power of the Pope in Temporals, as if his Predecessor *Fisher* had seen it, he would not have laid down his Life in the Defence of a false Doctrine, as the Contrary is; for he has made it so evidently appear, that the Truth is on our Side, that a thousand *Fishers* cannot answer his Arguments. He was sixteen Years Bishop here, and was then translated to *Ely*, where he died, but was succeeded in this See by,

80. *Walter Curl*, Anno 1627, who possessed it but three Years, and was then translated to *Bath* and *Wells*, leaving this See to,

81. *John Bowle*, who held it seven Years, and dyed in 1637. After whom,

82. *John Warner*, Dean of *Litchfield*, was preferred to this See. This Bishop was one of those that were present, when the

Bishops in general were turned out of the House of Lords, and deprived of their Votes there, and being (as *Dr. Fuller* describes him, *Eccles. Hist.* 194.) a Person of a good Speech and a cheerful Spirit, and, which made both, a good Purse, and which made all three, having a good Cause, as he conceived in his Conscience, did very pertinently and valiantly defend the Antiquity and Justice of the Bishops Votes in Parliament. He also founded one of the most remarkable Hospitals and Colleges in the World, for the Maintenance of twenty Widows of poor Ministers at *Bromley*, not far from his Palace; with an Allowance of twenty Pounds per Annum to each of them, and fifty Pounds per Annum for a Chaplain to read Prayers daily to them, which was the first of this Kind erected in England, and was the Pattern to *George Morley*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Seth Ward*, Bishop of *Samur*, to do the like, tho' in a lower Degree. He died in 1666, and was succeeded by,

83. *John Dolben*, Dean of *Westminster*, who was consecrated, Nov. 15, following, and sat seventeen Years, and then was removed to *York* in 1683; after whom,

84. *Francis Turner*, Doctor of Divinity, Master of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to *James*, Duke of *York*, was preferred to this See, and consecrated November 11. He sat here but one Year, and being removed to *Ely*,

85. *Thomas Sprat* was put into his See, and held the Deanry of *Westminster* with it. He was a great Divine, and thorough Master of the *English Tongue*, which he has shewed by his several Writings, both Sermons and History. He sat near thirty Years, and dying, left his See to,

86. *Francis Atterbury*, D. D. and Canon of *Christ's Church*, *Oxford*, who is now living, and need nothing to recommend him to the Esteem of the World but his Writings, and a sufficient Knowledge of his Person. This Diocese is the least in England, having but ninety-eight Parishes in it, and one Archdeacon, viz. of *Rochester*. It was anciently in the Disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but now of the King, as the rest are, and the Bishop was his Cross-bearer in all Processions.



## The Monasteries of this County.

**C**anterbury, erected by *Augustine* in this Manner: This pious Monk being sent by Pope Gregory the Great, with several of his Brethren, and other Ministers of God's Word, in the Year 596, to convert the *English* Nation, arrived in the Isle of *Thanet*, in this County, which was then a Kingdom, and were kindly entertained by *Ethelbert*, the King of it, who gave them Liberty to preach the Gospel to his People. This Concession inspired them with fresh Zeal and Diligence to promote Christ's Doctrine, and God was pleased to bless them with such Success, that they not only converted many Thousands of People, but King *Ethelbert* himself, who submitted himself to Christian Baptism upon *Whitsunday*, Anno 597.

King *Ethelbert* being thus converted to the Faith of Christ, was zealous to encourage the Ministers of it, and to that End gave *Augustine* and his Followers his Mansion in his capital City of *Canterbury*, then called *Dorobernia*, to preach and baptize in. The People following the Example of their Prince, flowed in upon them from all Parts to hear the Gospel of Truth, and believing were baptized. *Augustine* seeing this great Increase of Believers, bethought himself to form them into a regular Church, and to that End went over to the Bishop of *Arles* in *France* to be ordained a Bishop by him, and then returning, received the Pall from Pope Gregory, fix'd his Metropolitan See for himself at *Canterbury*, and built him a Cathedral there, which he dedicated to the Honour of Jesus Christ, from whence it was in After-ages called *Christ's-Church*.

Adjoining to the Cathedral, *Augustine* soon after erected a Monastery, according to the Custom of the *Roman* Church, and many came into it, devoting themselves and all they had to God's Service, and that nothing might be wanting to such holy Asceticks, they found Multitudes of Benefactors, of whom the Principal were King *Ethelbert* and

his Son *Ethelbaldus*, King *Cedwalda*, King *Offa*, *Edmund* and *Kenulph*, all Kings of *Kent*, *Beornolphus*, King of *Mercia*, King *Athelstan*, King *Edmund*, and King *Edward* the Confessor, *Saxon* Kings of all *England*, *William* the Conqueror, the Kings his Successors, *Henry I.* and *II.* *Richard I.* *Edward III.* and his Son the *Black Prince*, *Henry IV.* &c. besides many Noblemen and Commons; all whose Gifts the aforesaid Kings confirmed, and added to them many Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, set down particularly in the *Monasticon*. These Monks were of the Order of *St. Benedict*, and had a Revenue of 2489 s. 4 s. 9 d. per Annum, before they were dissolved, contrary to King *Ethelbert's* Appointment, and turned into a Dean and Chapter. Besides this Cathedral Monastery, there were divers others erected in and near this City in After-times, as also many Hospitals and Chantries, of which we can give but a short Account, viz.

*St. Augustine*, a Monastery erected a little without this City on this Occasion: *Augustine* observing in the Suburbs an Idol-Temple, made use of by King *Ethelbert* himself, before his Conversion, he changed it into a Church, and dedicated it to *St. Pancrace* the Martyr; but afterwards having obtained it, with a Piece of Ground adjoining to it, of King *Ethelbert*, he built a Monastery upon it, and dedicated it to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; which being stored with Monks, King *Ethelbert* endowed it with sufficient Revenues, and both by Agreement appointed it to be the Burial-place of themselves and the Kings and Archbishops, their Successors, because it was not yet allowed to bury the Dead in Cities.

This Abbey, in After-ages, became one of the most eminent in *England*, being endowed with large Revenues by divers Kings, Successors of King *Ethelbert*; as *Eadbald* his Son, who bestowed on it the Manor of *Northborn*, consisting of thirty Plough-lands; and



and King *Eadbert*, his Son and Successor, who gave six Plough-lands in *Little Mongeham*; *Kenwolf*, King of *Mercia*, and *Cuthred*, King of *Kent*, who gave the Manor of *Lenham*, consisting of twenty Plough-lands, and thirteen Denes. King *Ethewolf*, the *West-Saxon*, forty Cassatos or Mansions; King *Canute* all the Revenues of the Abbey of *St. Mildred* in *Thanet*, with that Virgin's Body; *Edward* the Confessor all his Lands in *Fordwich*; and several others, whose Benefactions were smaller. By this Income sixty-five Monks were maintained, and the Abbot grew so considerable, that Pope *Alexander II.* in the Year 1063, permitted the Abbot *Egelsine*, who was sent to him upon some Embassy, for himself and Successors, to wear a Mitre and Sandals in the Manner of a Bishop, by which Grant they were exempted from the Jurisdiction of their Diocesan, having Episcopal Jurisdiction in themselves; and further, this Abbot was summoned to sit in Parliament, and was allowed to vote among the Barons, which procured him a principal Seat in all general Councils, by the Order of Pope *Leo IX.* to sit next to the Abbot of *Monte Casini*.

The Burial of the Kings and Archbishops in this Monastery was of great Advantage to it for some Ages, it being usual to endow with some Revenues and Privileges the Place of their Interment; but Archbishop *Cuthbert*, who was the eleventh after *Augustine*, being at *Rome*, obtained a Liberty of the Pope to have Burial-places in the Cities of *England*, whereupon the following Archbishops were many of them buried in the Cathedral and elsewhere. This Loss was the first, but was not the only one that happened to it, for the *Danes* several Times ravaged and plundered it. It was burnt down almost, with many of its Codicils and Charters, in 1168, and a little more than a hundred Years after was near drowning, the Flood, (as the Historian tells us) being so high in the Court of the Monastery and the Church, that the Monks had been quite overwhelmed, unless the Virtue of the Saints that rested there had restrained, and, at length, asswaged the Waters; but these Damages and Dangers, tho' great, were recovered: But the fatal Blow that King *Henry VIII.* gave never was, for he utterly

dissolved it, and found the Value to be 1413 l. 4 s. 11 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . per Annum, Dugd. 1412 l. 4 s. 7 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Speed and Somner.

*St. Sepulchres*, a Nunnery built by *Anselm*, Archbishop of this City, upon a Spot of Ground near the Church of that Name, which was in the Archbishop's Patronage. *William Calvel*, a Citizen here, was a principal Benefactor to this House. *Richard I.* gave to it a Portion in *Blean-wood*, called from them now *Minchen-wood*, and the Abbot and Convent of *St. Augustine* annexed the Parsonage of *S. Edmund Radingate* to this House. *Elizabeth Barton*, (commonly called the Holy Maid of *Kent*) suborned to pretend a Revelation from Heaven against King *Henry I's* Divorce from Queen *Catherine*, and *Luther's* Doctrine, was a veiled Nun of this Monastery, which consisted of a Lady-Prioress, and six veiled Nuns, whose Habit was a black Coat, Cloak, Cowl and Veil, and who had a common Seal, and all other Requisites of a compleat Nunnery. It fell at the general Suppression, when it was valued at 38 l. 19 s. 7 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum. Near this Nunnery stood,

*St. Laurence's Hospital*, built by *Hugh II.* Abbot of *St. Augustine*, and dedicated to *St. Laurence*, for sixteen Brethren and Sisters, one Chaplain, and one Clerk. It was principally intended for the Sustentation of such of the Monks of *St. Augustine's* Abbey as being infected with any contagious Disease, and especially the Leprosy, could not safely live within the Precincts of the Abbey without Prejudice and Scandal to the rest of the Fraternity, but was enlarged to the Maintenance of the Father, Mother, Sister, or Brother of any Monk in that Abbey, who should come to so great Want and Poverty as to beg in their Gates, if allowed by the Abbot of *St. Augustine*, and Master of the Hospital for the Time being.

The Founder of this Hospital endowed it with nine Acres of Land, adjoining to it, and all the Tithe Corn of the Manor of *Langport*. *Richard de Marci*, Lord of *Dodingdale*, gave by Deed in *Franch-Almoigne* to this Hospital the Tithes of that his whole Manor, and *Thomas Chiche* the Tithes of 300 Acres of Land in *Harvesfeld* and *Mellifeld*, near it. Many others were Benefactors to this Hospital, so that the Revenue at the Dissolution



lution was found to be 31 l. 7 s. 10 d. Mr. Somner says but 13 l. 7 s. 10 d. but by Mistake, but not then dissolved, as appears by the Account of Cardinal Pole's Visitation in 1557.

St. James, or St. Jacob's Hospital, for leproous Women, dedicated to St. James. The Founder of it is not known, tho' Queen Eleanor, Consort of King Henry III. bears that Name; for in Archbishop Baldwin's Time, who lived above twenty Years before that King's Reign, there is mention of this Hospital, and the Master, Mr. Feramin, who is supposed to be the Founder of it. It was to maintain one Clerk, three Priests, and twenty-five leproous Women; and King Henry III. gave to this House the Parsonage of *Bradgate*, which was for some Time their chief Support, till other Benefactors increased the Revenue considerably, so that the Inventory amounted to 46 l. 6 s. 3 d. but it was not then suppressed, tho' it did not escape long; for at Cardinal Pole's Visitation, in 1557, it was represented, that one *Freeman* and *Dartnall* had caused the Sisters to surrender it to the King, who gave the Lands to *Dartnall*, allowing the Sisters for their Lives 46 s. 8 d. by the Year.

St. Gregory, a Priory, which stood anciently near the North Gate of the City, was built by *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who having erected a fair Stone House, added several Habitations to it, with a spacious Court, for Regular Canons of the Order of St. *Augustine*, which, (as some of our Writers think) was the first House of Regular, or Black Canons, in the Kingdom. What Number of Canons were required by the Foundation is not set down, but it is probable, that by the Revenue there were a good Number, for twelve Burgesses of *Canterbury* paid 35 s. and a Mill 5 l. Their Temporalities were 25 l. 15 s. a-year, besides their Titheries of fourteen Parishes, which must amount to a good large Sum, very near, if not full as much as Mr. *Speed* says; it was valued at the Dissolution, viz. 166 l. 4 s. 5 d. per Annum, tho' Mr. *Lambard* (by what Authority we know not) reckons their Revenue at 30 l. per Annum. Near this Priory was anciently a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Thomas* the Martyr, and an Hospital dedicated to *Jesus*, for certain poor People, who were there supplied with a good an-

nual Allowance by Sir *John Boys* the Founder, long since deceased, but his Monument is in *Christ's Church*.

St. John's Hospital, near *Northgate*, was founded by Archbishop *Lanfranc*, who also founded the Hospital of St. *Nicholas* at *Harbaldown*, endowing them with sevenscore Pounds per Annum, to issue out of his Manors of *Reculver* and *Bocton* to be divided equally between them; but *Richard*, *Becket's* Successor, finding that this Allowance was not a sufficient Sustainance to the Poor, added 20 l. a-year more to their Revenue out of *Reculver* Parsonage, which, tho' Archbishop *Kilwardby* altered, Archbishop *Stratford* restored, and *Isip* confirmed. King Henry III. gave to the Brethren of this Hospital twenty Marks a year out of the City Fee-farm Rents; and one *Eilgar* at *Bourn*, and *John* of *Tonford*, so augmented the Revenues, that it became a good Competency for an hundred poor People. The Master of it was anciently called a Dean. It was almost destroyed by Fire in King *Edward III.*'s Days, so that they had Letters of Request directed to the Archbishops and Bishops, to desire their charitable Contributions for the rebuilding of it. It has survived the Dissolution of Abbies, and hath a fair Chapel decently kept, wherein Divine Service is read, Sacraments administred, and God's Word preached to them of the House. *Speed* values it at 10 l. 13 s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Annum.

The Grey Friars, or *Franciscans*, an Abbey founded by Mr. *John Diggs*, Alderman, and several Times Bailiff of *Canterbury*, in the Island belonging to that City, called *Binnywith*, where being seated, they possessed themselves of much Ground, and many Houses belonging to the Monks of *Christ's Church*, who, because the *Franciscans* were much in esteem among the People, were obliged to compound with them for a small Rent of 3 s. per Annum, and so let them enjoy them.

These *Franciscans* being a great Support to the Papacy, were endowed by the Popes with many extraordinary Privileges, viz. an Immunity from all Episcopal Jurisdiction, and Payment of all Tithes, both great and small, a Grant of *Liberæ Sepulture*, i. e. that any may be buried in their Church, or Cemetery, if they pleased, which brought them much



much Gain, because they gave out, that whoever was buried in *St. Francis's Cowl*, should surely be saved, which bewitched many great Men so to be buried.

Among the Benefactors to this Monastery we find King *Henry VII.* but principally *Richard Martin*, the Guardian of the House, Parson of *Ickham*, and Vicar of *Lid*, who gave liberally both to the Church and Convent by his Will, in which he subscribes himself Bishop of the Universal Church, *i. e.* a Titular Bishop, having the Order, but not Jurisdiction of a Bishop, nor any particular Charge, but officiating as a Bishop in any particular Church, of which Sort there were divers in *England* in those Days; as *Thomas Wells*, Prior of *St. Gregory* in *Canterbury*, Bishop of *London*, &c.

*Hugh Rich*, Warden of this Convent, was one of those that joined with *Elizabeth Barton*, the *Holy Maid of Kent*, in her Imposture, and suffered with her. *John Peckham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* in King *Henry I.*'s Time was first a Frier, and then Provincial of this Order: These fell with the other Monks and lost their Lands, but what their Revenue at the Dissolution was is not known.

The Black Friars, or *Dominicans*, called also Friars Preachers, because they were the only Preachers of all the Friars. They came into *England* much about the Time of the *Franciscans*, and being entertained by King *Henry III.* *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, built a Monastery for them in this City, and having dedicated it to *St. Dominick*, endowed it with a good Revenue. The Head of this House was styled a Prior, and Archbishop *Kilwardby* was of this House and Sect. In the Church-yard of this Monastery the Citizens of *Canterbury*, being angry because the Monks of *Christ's Church* would not join with them in bearing the Charge of twelve Horse, to be sent to serve the King, resolved upon this Revenge, *viz.* to overthrow the Monks Pences, Windows, and Miln, none of them to dwell in any of their Houses, to take their Rents, sell them no Victuals, seize all their Carriages, strip them if they came out of their Monastery, to stop them with a Trench from coming out, or going into their Monastery, and swear all Pilgrims to make no Offerings; but these Things were never

executed, because Archbishop *Kilwardby* found a Means to pacify the Citizens. In this House also was the Guild of Fraternity of the Parish Clerks kept, called, *The Fraternity of St. Nicholas*.

*East-bridge*, or *Kings-bridge* Hospital, founded and endowed by the Charity and Piety of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry II.*'s Reign, and now called the Hospital of *St. Thomas the Martyr* at *East-bridge*. Archbishop *Stratford* repaired and regulated this Monastery when it was likely to run to Ruin and Confusion. *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave this Spittle, the Tithes of *Westgate* Mill, and two Salt-pits near *Whitstable*, and the Wind-mills at *Reculver* and *West-Halimot* in *Thanet*. This Hospital had a neat Chapel, dedicated to our Lady, in which was a Chantry Priest, who was allowed 10 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly to say Prayers, and minister Sacraments to all People resorting thither; but this Office is long since laid aside as superstitious, by the Statute 1 *Edward VI.* chap. 14. Near this Hospital stood

*Cokyns-Spittle*, founded by one *William Cokyn*, a Citizen of *Canterbury*, whose Name was long of Note in this City, and some of his Posterity Bailiffs of it. It was dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Katherine* the Virgin; and the Founder settled on it all his Lands, Possessions and Chattels. Near *Newgate* in this Parish, are the Remains of an House of

The *Augustine* Friars, so called from *St. Augustine*, the famous *African* Father, who was their Founder, and being in a Wilderness, instituted their Order, and prescribed them a Rule of Living. They came into *England* in 1325, and getting them an House, built them a Chapel, established themselves without any Encouragement either from the King, or Bishops, and in a few Years, by their Diligence and exemplary Devotion spread themselves into other Parts of the Nation. *John Capgrave*, a Frier of this House, Provincial of the Order, and a learned Writer, was a great Honour to these Monks. Sir *John Fineux* was a great Benefactor to their House and Church. By *Northgate*,

The Knights Templars had an House. Their first Institution was about 1118, and *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, gave them their



first House, which being near the Temple there, they took their Name from it. They were Knights, who bound themselves by Vow in the Presence of the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, to serve Christ in Chastity and Obedience, after the Manner of Regular Canons, and their Profession was to defend the Pilgrims that came to visit Christ's Sepulchre, and keep the Highways free from Thieves. They wore Crosses in their upper Garments, to be known from other Orders. Many Noblemen in *England* became Brethren of this Order, and built themselves Houses in most great Towns. That at *London* was their chief House, still called the Temple, and this at *Canterbury* not inconsiderable. This Order fell *Anno Dom.* 1318, 2 *Richard II.* and the Revenues all over *England* were given to the Knights Hospitallers. Near this Abbey was

An House built by *Edward the Black Prince*, for certain Chantry-Priests, and their Successors, in *St. Alphy's* Parish, of the yearly Value of twenty Shillings. It is still standing, and has the Prince's Arms over the Porch undefaced, tho' the Use is quite changed.

An Hospital for poor Priests, founded by *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Brother of Archbishop *Langton*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He built it with the charitable Contributions of divers People. It was designed for the Relief of poor Priests, i. e. Chaplains, Curates, and other beneficed Clerks, who either thro' Age, or Infirmities, were disabled to perform the Offices of their Function, and had a Chapel for them to sing, pray, and read Divine Service. They were endowed with the Parsonage of *Stodmarsh* by the Abbot and Convent of *Christ's-Church*, and with *Medmill*, by *Lambin the Flemming*, &c. It escaped the general Dissolution; but being surrendered to Queen *Elizabeth* by *Blase Winter* the Master, *Edmund Freak* the Patron, and *Matthew Parker* the Ordinary, *Reg.* 17. it was granted to the City by that Princess, and is now called *Bridewel-Hospital*, because the Citizens have made it their House of Correction.

*Mayner's-Hospital*, built by one *Mayner*, a Citizen of *Canterbury*, called from his Wealth, *Dives*, i. e. the Rich, and endowed by himself, his Son *Wilulphus* and others, with di-

vers Lands and Tenements in this City, and a Wood of six Acres in *Fordwich*. It had a Chapel belonging to it, which, together with the Hospital, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

*Cotton's Hospital*, built by *Leonard Cotton*, some Time an Alderman and Mayor of this City, is included in this. Having thus taken a View of the religious Foundations in *Canterbury*, we shall proceed to the next Episcopal See in this County, and consider such as are found in

*Rocheſter*, where the Cathedral-Priory is the most observable. It was built and endowed by King *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of *Kent*, dedicated to *St. Andrew*, and stocked with Monks, who were to observe the Rule of *St. Benedict*. *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, *Eadbert*, King of *Kent*, and many others, were Benefactors to this Monastery, who, to preserve their Donations to it, denounced heavy Curses and Imprecations upon all such as should alienate them. This Church flourished a long Time, but suffered much by the Devastations brought upon this City by the *Mercians*, *Danes*, and *West-Saxons*, insomuch that at the Conquest it lay in Ruins, and soon after was new built by *Gundulphus*, then Bishop of *Rocheſter*, being assisted by King *William*, and *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He found only six Priests belonging to it, but he placed sixty Monks in their Room, under the same Rule, and transferred the former Possessions to their Maintenance, adding other Endowments of his own Gift, which were soon much increased by the Gifts of *William the Conqueror*, *William Rufus*, *Robert*, the Son of King *Henry I.* *Robert Fitz-Hamon* and *William de Albeinsy*, that King's Butler, all which Lands and Liberties were confirmed by King *Henry*. *Gundulph* also removed the Bodies of *Paulinus* and other Bishops, which had been buried in the old Church, into his new one, and *Lanfranc*, that he might bring it into Esteem, procured *Paulinus* to be canonized a Saint, and enshrined in Silver, which by the Oblations of the Devout much enriched the Church. He also made Provision for a Festival on *St. Andrew's Day* for his Successors, if they were present at the Celebration of it.



But this Church continued not long in its Splendor, for while King Henry I. with a great Concourse of the Nobility and Bishops were present in this City to solemnize the Consecration of the Cathedral, a sudden Fire broke out, which tho' it did not do much Damage to it, yet defaced it, and about seven Years after another Fire happened, which almost consumed it, and being followed with a Third in 1177, it was quite ruined, and so continued till the Reign of King Henry III. when *William Hoo*, Treasurer of the Church, built the Quire, *Richard Walden*, one of the Monks, the North Isle; *Richard Eastgate*, another Monk, and Frier *William* of *Axenham*, the South Isle; and *Jeffery* of *Hodenham*, the Dormitory and St. Edmund's Altar, and paid most of the Debts.

The Church being thus rebuilt, *Lawrence* of St. Martin, who was then Bishop, that he might raise the Esteem of it, procured, that one *William*, a Scot, who was murdered near this City, in his Journey towards the Holy Land, should be canonized for a Saint, which brought such Wealth, by the great Resort of Pilgrims to it, that this Church grew very rich, and continued in that prosperous Condition to the Dissolution, when it was found to be worth 486 l. 11 s. 5 d. per Annum, which King Henry VIII. having seized, converted it into a Maintenance for a Dean and twelve Prebends, which continue to this Day. In this City also was

An Hospital for Lepers, founded by Bishop *Gundulphus* in the Year 1078, and dedicated to the Honour of St. *Bartholomew*, which was afterwards confirmed by King Henry III. and all the Lands freed from Taxes, Toll, &c. by King *Edward III.* At the Bridge-foot also was

A Chapel, or Chantry, styled the Chantry of *Rocheſter* Bridge, founded in the Year 1399, by *John de Cobham*, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was called at the first Institution *All-Souls* Chapel, because Prayers and Intercessions were there to be offered up for the Redemption and Health of all Christian Souls, and a Stipend settled for the Maintenance of three Priests, or Chaplains, to pray for the Souls of *John de Cobham*, the Founder and Patron; Sir *Robert Knolles*, who erected the Bridge; *William Wangford*, and

*John Fremingham*, and their Wives; *William Makenade*, and Sir *William Rickhil*, as also for the Souls of *John Buckingham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Sir *William Wallworth*, the eminent Lord Mayor of *London*, who killed *Wat Tyler* with his Dagger, and so secured King *Richard II.* from that dangerous Rebellion, of which he was Leader; both of which were deceased before the Foundation of the Chapel. In this City also is

An Alms-house, founded about a hundred and fifty Years since by one *Wats*, for the Relief of poor Travellers, without the East Gate of the City, called in some Records *Chetham*. Having thus looked into the religious Foundations of the Cities of this County, I shall proceed to those in the Villages and Towns, and give an Account of them in an Alphabetical Order.

*Ailsford*, an House of *Carmelites*, or White Friars, founded by the Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* in 1240. Many of his Posterity are buried in the Church of this Convent. Upon the Suppression it was given to Sir *Tho. Wyat*, whose Son, Sir *Thomas* forfeiting it to the Crown by his Rebellion against Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to Mr. *Sidley*, whose Brother, Sir *William Sidney*, by his Order erected in 1607 an Hospital in this Parish for six poor People, each of them to be allowed 10 l. per Annum, which with the Building is said to have cost him 1800 l. and may be hoped to procure a Blessing in his Enjoyment of his Church-lands.

*Ashford*, a College founded by Sir *John Fogg*, Controller of the House, and Privy-Counsellor to *Edward IV.* consisting of a Prebendary, as the Head, and certain Priests and Choristers, as the Members. Here was also a perpetual Chantry, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, which was founded by *William de Sodington*, for which he had a Royal Grant. The Lands which were given to support it lay in this Parish, *Willesborough*, *Charing*, and *Kennington*, which upon the Suppression were dispersed into many Hands. What the Value of them was we find not, nor of the Revenues of the two former.

*Begham*, a Priory dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and founded by Sir *Robert de Thornham* Knt. or as others say, by *Elade Sackvil*, for *Præmonstratenses*, or White Canons. Their



Revenue at the Suppression was valued at 152 l. 19 s. 4 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Speed*, from whom alone we have an Account of this Monastery. It was dissolved by Cardinal *Wolsey*.

*Bilsington*, a Priory of Black Canons of *St. Augustine*, built by Sir *John Mansel*, a Person of Eminency in the Reign of King *Henry III.* for he was Constable of *Dover-Castle*, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, Provost of *Beverley* for the said King and *Eleanor* his Wife, and Treasurer of the Church of *York*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. He settled the Manor of this Place upon his Monastery, and granted the Monks this Licence, that upon the Death of their Prior, the Superior and Convent shall have the Custody of their House and Possessions, and proceed to the Election of a new Prior, without the Licence of any other. Some of the Lands belonging to this Priory were overflowed by the Sea, and King *Edward III.* granted the Canons a Licence to drain them, and inclose them with a Wall. It was valued at the Suppression at 81 l. 1 s. 6 d. per Annum.

*Bradgate*, or *Bredgare*, a Church turned into a College by *Robert de Bradgare*, Clerk, and others, who having obtained Licence of King *Richard II.* endowed it with three Messuages, 200 Acres of arable Land, 150 Acres of Pasture, 60 Acres of Wood, 13 l. 4 d. Rent, and the Rent of eight Hens and half a Pound of Pepper, for the Maintenance of one Chaplain and two Clerks, to celebrate Mass in the Parish Church of *Bradgate*. The said *Robert* in 198 made divers Orders for the better Government of his College, viz. 1. Concerning the Chaplain, That he shall always reside in the College, except one Month in a Year, maintain himself a Servant to attend him at Mass and other Offices, accept of no Benefice to hinder his Residence, be a Native of the Diocese of *Canterbury*, and of the Kindred of the said *Robert*, and that he can read, converse, and sing well. 2. Concerning the Clerks, That they can read well, and sing indifferently, be Natives of the Diocese, and a-kin to the Founder, and that they be Fellows of the College no longer than twenty five Years. 3. That the Chaplain and Clerks have a common Lawyer in constant Fee, one of the Archbishop's Counsel, to

whom they shall pay 6 s. 8 d. per Annum. At the Dissolution this College was suppressed, and the Revenues annexed to the See of *Canterbury*.

*Bradsole*, a Monastery dedicated to *St. Radegunde* for Canons *Pramonstratenses*, but the Founder is not known. *Richard I.* and others, gave divers Lands to this House, which King *John* confirmed, and added others of his own Gift, and further granted them the Church of *St. Peter* of *Rivery*, and his House there, to build them a new Monastery, and translate the old one thither. The Canons of *Blackwose*, who were subject to the Monastery of *Lavendene*, were put under the Command of the Abbot of this Priory, because the Canons of *Lavendene* were poor and scandalous. *Hugo de Burgh*, Chief Justice of *England*, and *Hamon de Crevequer*, were Benefactors to this Abbey, which at the Dissolution was valued at 142 l. 8 s. 9 d. per Annum.

*Boxley*, an Abbey of *Cisterians*, or White Monks, brought out of *Clarevalle* in *Burgundy*, by *William de Ipre*, Earl of *Kent*, the Founder of it, and King *Richard I.* gave this Manor of *Boxley* to it. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in it stood the famous Rood of Grace (as it was then called) and the Image of *St. Rumbald*, with which the Monks played such Tricks, and made such Gains of the People, that they became publickly scandalous, and thereupon their Rood and Image were taken from them, their Cheats and Juggles exposed at *St. Paul's Cross*, *London*, and there broken to Pieces, on Sunday, Feb. 24, 1538. Mr. *Lambard* gives us the whole Story at large in his Account of *Boxley*. This Abbey at the Dissolution was valued at 204 l. 4 s. 11 d. *Dug. Kilb. Lamb.* 218 l. 12 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Speed*.

*Chetham*, an Hospital, built by *Gundolphus*, Bishop of *Rockester*, for the Relief of Lepers, and dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, in the Time of *William Rufus*. The *Norwoods* of *Norwood*, and the *Crevequers*, were great Benefactors to this House. It was confirmed by King *Henry III.* and continued till the Dissolution, when it endured the common Fate; but Sir *John Hawkins* raised up another in its Stead, which Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 36, having confirmed, it continues to this Day. The Story of the Lady of *Chetham*,



ham, and Rood of Gillingham, another Popish Cheat, not worth our Labour to relate, may be found in Mr. *Lambard's Perambulation*, (if any be so curious as to know it) in his Relation of *Chetham*, or, as we now call it, *Chatham*.

*Cobham*, a College founded by *John*, Lord *Cobham*, of *Cobham*, in the Year 1362, for a Master and Chaplains to pray for the Souls of himself, his Ancestors and Successors. It was valued at the Suppression at 128 l. 1 s. 9 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum, *Kilb.*

*Combwell*, an Abbey founded by *Robert de Turnham*, for Canons of *St. Augustine*, and dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*. He endow'd it with divers Lands, which *King Henry III.* not only confirmed, but granted, moreover, to the Prior and Canons a Fair of two Days, on the Feast and Morrow of *St. Mary Magdalene*. It was valued at the Dissolution at 128 l. 1 s. 9 d. per Annum, *Speed*.

*Danston*, a Monastery of Black Nuns, whose Founder is not known, yet as Mr. *Speed* tells us, was so considerable, as to be valued at the Suppression at 400 l. 8 s. per Annum.

*Dartford*, or *Dertford*, a Nunnery founded by *King Edward III.* in the Year 1355. *Reg.* 50, for a Prioress, (who was to be a Recluse) and 39 Sisters, to live after the Order and Rule of Canons of *St. Augustine*, and by him dedicated to the Virgins *St. Mary* and *St. Margaret*. *King Edward* endowed them with divers Lands in *Kent* and elsewhere, and other Benefactors, with several Houses and Rents in *London*, which were confirmed to them by the same King. His Grandson *King Richard II.* also, *Reg.* 8. gave them the Manor of *Massingham* in *Norfolk*, with its Fairs, Markets, and Liberties, for the finding them a Chaplain to celebrate in the Infirmary of this House, and to take Care of the Relief of the sick Sisters there.

The Abbess and Nuns of this Convent, which was of a Royal Foundation, were for the most Part elected into the Cloister out of the noblest Families of the Nation, and so the Abbess was called Lady. Thus we find that *Bridget*, the fourth Daughter of *King Edward IV.* and the Daughters of the Lords *Stroop* and *Beaumont* were Lady Abbesses of this House. While the first of these was Governess, it was found that there were

some Imperfections found in divers Grants made to the Nuns for their Lands and Privileges, whereupon *King Edward*, at the Request of his Daughter and the Sisters, granted them a new Patent of Confirmation and Amendment, and so they enjoyed their Revenues and Liberties till the Dissolution of the Abbies by *King Henry VIII.* when they were valued at 380 l. 9 s. 0  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum, *Kilb. Dugd. Lamb.* 80 l. 17 s. 5 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . *Speed*.

*King Henry VI.* *Reg.* 31. granted a Licence to *John Bambagh*, *William Rothale*, *Robert Jones*, and *Thomas Boost*, and the Survivors of them, to found an Alms-house in Honour of the Holy Trinity, (to which the Parish-Church is dedicated) for the perpetual Vicar of that Church, and the Guardians of the Goods and Chattels of the said Church, and for five poor decrepid Men, of which the Vicar, Guardians, and their Successors, were to be perpetual Masters, and a Body Corporate, having a common Seal, and a Licence granted them to give and assign Lands and Rents to the said Hospital, of the Value of 20 l. per Annum. The Manor of *Temple*, in this Parish, did belong to the *Templars*; but we do not find that they had any Habitation here, and so we pass to the religious Houses of

*Dover*, of which *St. Martin's* is the Chief. It was built by *Wightred*, King of *Kent*, in the Town, and stocked with twenty-two Canons, which he removed out of the College built by *Eadbaldus*, Son of *Ethelbert*, within the Castle, and by him dedicated to *St. Martin*. They continued undisturbed 400 Years, but at length becoming very licentious, by Reason of their great Privileges and Exemptions from their ordinary Jurisdiction, their House was suppressed by *King Henry I.* and their Lands given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his Successors. *William Corbeil* was then Archbishop, who designing not to destroy, but reform the Monastery, built a new Minster, and designed to have made it an Abbey of Canons of *St. Augustine*; but dying before he could attain his Purpose, *Theobald* his Successor, in the Reign of *Henry II.* filled it with *Benedictine* Monks, and that King not only subjected it for ever to the See of *Canterbury*, but appointed, that no Order, but that of *St. Bennet* should be



put into it; to which Injunction King Edward III. added, that it should be annexed for ever to the Priory of *Christ's Church* in *Canterbury*, and that none but a Monk of that House should be Prior of it. It was the Mother-Church, to which the other three, viz. *St. Martin the less*, *St. Nicholas* and *St. Peter* were subject, and had in it some Canons, and twenty-two Prebends. It was valued at the Suppression at 170 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Dudg.* 232 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Speed.*

*Maison-Dieu*, an Hospital standing at the End of *Dover*, founded by *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent*, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and endowed with the Manor of *Revere*, for the Sustainment of such poor People and Travellers as came thither. He also ordained, that upon the Death, or Removal of the Master, the Brothers of the said Hospital should chuse another, whom the Chief Justice was to approve of, and the Archbishop to institute, but without Difficulty. *Simon de Wardune* also gave divers Lands and Rents to this Hospital, which King *Henry III.* confirmed, *Reg.* 12, and further granted to the Brothers and Sisters of it the Tithe of all the Profits arising from the Passage of the Port of *Dover*, to hold to them and their Successors in Frank-Almoigne, and 10 *l.* per Annum out of the Profits of the Port. It was valued at the Dissolution at 159 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

At the Peer of this Town there was a small Chapel, built by a Nobleman, who having escaped a Shipwreck, landed in that Place. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was afterwards called the Lady of *Pity's Chapel*. It is probable also that the *Templars* had an House here, but our Accounts of it are so obscure, that sometimes it is made the same with the *Maison Dieu* above-mention'd, and sometimes distinct. *Speed, Lambard.*

*Elstie*, a Nunnery founded by the Lady *Domnena*, a Saxon Noblewoman, Anno 590, mentioned by Mr. *Speed*, but without any further Account.

*Feversham*, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, transplanted from the Abbey of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, which came from *Clugni* in *Normandy* hither, by King *Stephen*, who founded it, and endowed them with divers Manors, Lands, Liberties, and other free

Customs, to hold in perpetual Alms, discharged and free from all Exactions, and dedicated it to our Saviour. But tho' the Abbot and Monks of this House were *Cluniacks*, the King procured their Emancipation from all Obedience and Subjection to those Monks, and put them under the Rule of *St. Benedict*. The Manor of this Town had been given by the Conqueror to *William de Ipre*, one of his *Norman* Captains; but King *Stephen* having obtained it by an Exchange of *Lilly Church* for it, settled it on this Abbey, to be held, (as *Coke* says, *Inst.* 1, 97. a.) per Baroniam, and so consequently the Abbot was capacitated to sit in the High Court of Parliament; but not being ever called by Writ, he never sat there. But Mr. *Selden*, *Tit. Hon.* says this is a Mistake, and affirms, that the Abbots of *Feversham* were called to twelve several Parliaments in the Reigns of King *Edward I.* and *II.* How they came to be excluded afterwards is uncertain (for they never sat in Parliament after 18 *Edward II.*) but it may be imputed either to their Modesty, Infirmities, or Poverty, on the Abbot's Part, or some Neglect of Summons from the King.

The Number of Monks were but one Abbot and twelve Brethren, in Imitation of *Christ* and his twelve Apostles. *Clerembald*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, was their first Abbot, and *John Castlock*, alias *Shepey*, was the last, who surrendered it to King *Henry VIII.*'s Commissioners. Their Habit (while their Monastery flourished) was black, and their Vow was Chastity, Poverty and Obedience. The Rules for their Devotion were, 1. They prayed seven Times a-day. 2. Their moral Way of Living was very strict, viz. No Monk was to walk alone. 3. They fasted on Wednesdays and Fridays every Week, except between *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*. 4. To hear attentively the Scripture read at their Meals. Offenders for small Faults were sequestered from the Table, and for great ones excommunicated from Prayers, and all Converse, and if they proved incorrigible, expelled the Monastery. The Abbot was chosen for his Merits, i. e. a good Life, and great Learning, and was never to dine alone, but entertain at his Table, 1. Guests, living in or near the Town. 2. Strangers, living in the Country.



try. 3. Pilgrims travelling for Devotion. 4. Beggars ; and for want of these, he was to call some of the five Monks to his Table.

The Revenues of this Monastery, which are particularly set down in Mr. Southhouse's *Monasticon Fevershamiense*, as they were found in a List of the Rents, 14 Hen IV. amounted to 253 l. 16 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum, of which some were particularly given to maintain the Abbot's Table, others to remain in the Treasury, and others to the Sacrist, or Chapel keeper, and the rest were employed for the Maintenance of the Monks. Besides these Rents, they had divers Tenants, which held of the Abbey, by paying a Knight's Fee, which were so many, (all mention'd by Mr. Southhouse) as made up sixteen Knights Fees, which is three more than was esteemed in those cheap Times to be an Estate for a Baron. Of these Tenants, (who were in Number 29) the Abbot was to have Ward and Marriage of the Heir within Age, and a Relief upon every Descent, or Alteration of their Estate, viz. five Pounds for every entire Knight's Fee, and proportionable for more or less, and Suit to the Abbot's Court.

The Benefactors to this Abbey were many, viz. 1. Maud, King Stephen's Queen, who gave it her Manor of Trenges, and certain other Lands in Burfield and Kingsdown, which she purchased of Fulke de Newnham. 2. William, Earl of Boloigne, King Stephen's third Son, the Manor of Benedis. 3. Richard de Lucy the Manor of Chetham. 4. Ralph Pycot the Manor of Monkton. 5. William Bosvil, the Soke of Queen Maud's Fee in London and Southwark. 6. William, Brother of King Henry II. (says the Charter) the Manor of Westbroke in Offspring. And, 7. Simon Tunvil, the Mill at Godwinstone: All which Lands and Rents King Henry II. (tho' King Stephen's Enemy) not only confirmed, but granted them divers new Privileges, viz. a Fair yearly for eight Days, beginning at St. Peter ad Vincula, or Lammas-day, Aug. 1. &c. King John also followed his Predecessor's Example in confirming all the aforesaid Lands and Privileges, and further, out of his Princely Charity, enfranchised the Abbey with the Royalty of Fishing, belonging to his Manor of Milton, or Middle-

ton, which was most eminent for Oysters. Besides these Lands thus confirmed, this Abbey had divers Churches appropriated to it, viz. Luddenham, Newnham, Boughton, Preston, Hernhil, and Trieng, or Trengs, in Lincoln Diocese, and several other Estates given by Sir John Fineux, &c.

This Monastery was further enfranchised with the Privilege of Sanctuary, which was according to the Pattern of Moses's Law to protect Offenders thus: If they could reach the Altar of this Church immediately after the Offence, before they were arrested by any Officer, they were thereby freed from the Rigor of the Law, and saved their Lives, or any other corporal Punishment that the Laws did inflict on them, yet with this Difference, that within forty Days after taking such Sanctuary, they were to confess the Fact before the Coroner of the Place, and take an Oath for perpetual Banishment into some foreign Country, chusing rather *perdere patriam*, than *vitam*; but they were not to go into an Heathen Country, and if they could not get a Passage within forty Days, they might return to Sanctuary.

In the Church of this Monastery have been buried the Bodies of many noble and worthy Persons, tho' their Monuments are either quite demolished, or become very ruinous, viz. King Stephen, Queen Maud, his Consort, and Eustace, their eldest Son, &c. To this Church belonged two Chapels, viz. 1. Peter Rood's Chapel, in which Mr. Robert Pale was buried. And, 2. St. Mary's Chapel, and in it were kept divers Relicks of Saints and holy Men, and among others a Piece of Christ's Cross presented to King Stephen by Godfrey de Boloigne, King of Jerusalem, his Kinsman. There was also in the Abbey a Grammar-School, founded by John Cole, some Time Warden of All-Souls College in Oxford, intended for the Instruction of the Convent in Grammar, and endowed by the said Mr. Cole with divers Lands and Tenements of a considerable yearly Value. The Warden and Fellows of All-Souls in Oxford were to nominate the School-master, and the Abbot and his Successors were to allow the said Master 10 l. per Annum Wages, besides his Meat and Drink, a cloth Gown, Chamber, and four Load of Wood annually; but this School being



being established 12 Henry VIII. was of no long Continuance, for in the 30th Year of the same King, in July, it was surrendred to his Use by the Abbot and Prior, being valued at 286 l. 12 s. 6 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . out of which the Abbot was allowed an hundred Marks, and the Monks four or five Pounds each yearly for Life.

*Folkstone*, a Nunnery built by *Eadbald*, Son of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, at the Request of his Daughter *Eanswide*, who from her Infancy renounced the World, and became a veiled Nun in this House, and under the Rule of St. *Benedict*, as her Brothers *Ermenred* and *Ercombert* did Monks. This House being built at a small Distance from the Sea, viz. but twenty-eight Rods, lay so exposed to the Fury both of the ravaging *Danes*, and overflowing Waves, that it became in a Course of Years an Heap of Ruins; but the Body of the Holy Virgin *Eanswide*, who had lived, died, and was buried in it, was, upon the Approach of this Desolation, removed to the Neighbouring Church of St. *Peter*. It lay in the Ruins till the Conquest, when *William de Muniwelle* laid the Foundation of a new Priory in another Part of the Town, which not living to finish, *William Abraneris*, who married his Daughter and Heir, finished and dedicated it to St. *Peter* and St. *Eanswide*, endowing it with divers Lands and Revenues, but subjecting it to St. *Mary of Lolley* in *Normandy*, and the Monks of it in pure and perpetual Alms. It being a Priory alien, it was suppressed by King *Henry V.* Reg. 2. when it was found worth 41 l. 15 s. 10 d. per Annum, Dugd. Lamb. 63 l. 7 d. Speed.

*Greenwich*, a Dominican Friery, erected by King *Edward III.* Anno 1376, Reg. 5. Sir *John Norbery* Knt. Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was a considerable Benefactor to this House; but it being a Priory-Alien, a Cell to *Gaunt* in *Flanders*; it was dissolved by King *Henry V.* at the same Time as the Abbey of *Folkstone*, and annexed to the Priory of *Cartusians* at *Shene*, with the Manor of *Lewsham*.

Here was also a Chantry, called *Holy Cross*, founded by King *Edward IV.* for Observant Friers, which King *Henry VII.* enlarged. It joined to the Palace, and tho' it was suppressed twice, viz. once in King *Henry VIII.*'s

Days, when the Observant Friers were displaced, and Canons Regulars of St. *Augustine* put in their Room; the next Time by Queen *Elizabeth*, who quite dissolved their Society, yet the Buildings are still to be seen, or lately were.

There are also in this Town two Colleges, or Alms-houses, for the Sustentation of the Poor; one of them built by that learned and charitable Person *William Lambard* Esq; about the Year 1560, which he named the College of Queen *Elizabeth's* Poor; and the Adversaries of our Religion observe was the first Hospital built by any Protestant, and indeed it was a Wonder that any Protestant could so soon recover himself from the Losses and Hurry of Queen *Mary's* Reign; but tho' others were later, the Protestants have shewed that their Charity has equalled, if not exceeded the Popish Charity, by the many Hospitals, Colleges and other Donations to the Poor, erected by them as Charter-houses, &c. The other Hospital stands by the *Thames* Side, and was founded by *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, Lord Privy-Seal, Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Knight of the Garter. The former is much the more generous, being a Provision for twenty poor Men or Women, who are allowed weekly every one of them eighteen Pence.

*Harbaldown*, an Hospital for Lepers, founded by Archbishop *Lanfranc* in 1071. King *Henry II.* much encouraged the Foundation of it, by endowing it with a Rent of twenty Marks out of the Revenues of *Canterbury*, till such Time as he should assign other Provisions in Churches or Rents. This Hospital was afterwards used for aged Poor. *William Wittlesey*, his Successor, afterwards founded a Chantry in this Hospital, and dedicated it to the Honour of St. *Nicholas*, which *Thomas Arundel*, his Successor, ratified and confirmed in 1402. This Hospital at the Suppression was valued at 109 l. 7 s. 2 d. per Annum.

*Higham*, a Nunnery of veiled black Nuns, founded by King *Stephen.* *Henry III.* by a Charter of Inspection reviewed the Liberties of this Cloister and confirmed them, and added this Franchise and Immunity to the former; that this Parish being included in their Demesne, shall hold a Fair on *Michaelmas-day*,



*mas* day, and two days after. Upon the Suppression, the Manor of this Place fell into the King's Hands, who settled it for ever upon the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in them it still is.

*Hithe*, an Hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and founded by *Haymo de Hithe*, Bishop of Rochester, so named, because he was a Native of that Town, who endowed it with a Revenue of twenty Marks *per Annum*, for the Maintenance of thirteen poor People, (says *Dugdale*, but *Lamb.* and *Kilb.* but ten) for ever. King *Edward III.* Reg. 16. granted him a Licence to build this Hospital, notwithstanding the Statute of *Mortmain*, then newly made. There is another Hospital called St. John's, in this Town, under the Government of the Mayor and Jurats.

*Horton*, a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, (from whom it is commonly called *Monks-Horton*, to distinguish it from *Horton Kirby*) founded by *Robert de Vere*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and dedicated to John the Baptist, the Virgin Mary and St. Pancras, about the Time of King Henry II. The Founders subjected them to the Abbey of *Lewis* in *Sussex*, but only obliged them to pay an Acknowledgment of a Mark *per Annum*. This House was to maintain thirteen Monks, or at least eight, if their Revenues came short, and the Monks were tied to say three Masses daily, *viz.* High Mass, Lady Mass, and the Mass *pro defunctis*. They had a Seal, which was to be kept by three Monks, the Prior, Sub-Prior, and another. *Adelina*, the Daughter of *Hugh de Mountfort*, was a principal Benefactress to this Abbey, and so were the *Honywoods* of *Saltwood*. This House, at the Suppression by King Henry VIII. was valued at 95 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* *per Annum*, *Kilb.* 111 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Speed.*

*Langdon*, an Abbey founded by Sir *William de Auberville*, of *Westenhanger Knt.* who endowed it with the Manor of *West-Langdon*, and divers other Lands, which *Simon de Albranceis*, his chief Lord, and *Nicholas de Criol*, descended from him, confirmed. It was dedicated to the Honour of St. Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr of *Canterbury*, and filled with the Canons *Præmonstratenses* in the Reign of *Richard I.* *Hugh de Auberville*, the

Founder's Son, and Sir *William de Auberville*, his Grandson, were Benefactors to this House. It was valued at the Suppression at 56 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* *per Annum*.

*Leeds*, a Monastery founded, Anno 1119, by *Robert de Crevequer*, or *Creutor*, for Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, not long after the Conquest, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. His Father had before built a Chapel for three Canons, which he removed to this House. The Successors of the Founder were all of them Benefactors to this Priory, granting the Canons here divers Lands and Revenues, as also several Liberties, *viz.* That the Canons should have the Custody of their House and Goods in the Time of the Vacation, without any Impediment of them the Patrons, or their Heirs, and upon the Death of the Prior they might freely proceed to the Election of another without asking Leave; but after the Election the new Prior must be presented to the Patron according to Custom, which were all confirmed by King *Edward III.* Reg. 41. There was a goodly Church annexed to this Priory, parallel to many Cathedrals for Glory and Beauty. *Thomas Haselwood*, one of Canons of this Priory, was famous for a Chronicle written by him. This Priory fell at the Dissolution, and was valued at 362 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* *per Annum*, *Dudg. Kilb. Speed.*

*Lesnes*, an Abbey founded by *Richard de Lucy*, Lord Chief Justice of England, under King Henry II. and dedicated to St. Thomas, (i.e. *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*) the Martyr, (as he was then called) newly canonized by the Pope, (for his obstinate Opposition to his Prince) by which he was grown into such Veneration, that Prayers were daily made, and Shrines, Altars, Abbies and Temples, were erected to him, of which this Abbey was one of the first, being for Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*. This great Man, one of the famousst of his Time, who had been Protector of England in King Henry's Absence, and bravely routed the Earl of *Boloign*, who invaded this Isle at that Time, having finished and endowed this House, changed all his worldly Honour for a Monk's Cowl, became a Canon Regular of it, and dying soon after, was buried in it.



His Sons, *Reginald* and *Godfrey*, of which, the last was Bishop of *Winchester*, much increased the Revenues of this Abbey, to which several others were Benefactors; whose Donations, King *John* by his Charter, dated at *Dover*, Reg. 7, confirmed, and added several other Immunities and Privileges to it, which King *Edward II.* increased. The Prior of this House was of that Repute (tho' no mitred Abbot) that at his first coming to it, he was inducted into it according to Custom, either by the Bishop immediately, or his Proxy, representing his Person. In this honourable Condition it remained some Ages, till Cardinal *Wolsey* laid the Foundation of his College of *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*; when, among other Houses, under two hundred Pounds per Annum, given him for that End by Act of Parliament, this Abbey was suppressed, and then valued at 186 *l.* 9 *s.* per Annum, Speed.

*Lewsham*, or *Levisham*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, founded and endowed by King *Alured*, and his Son King *Edward* the elder, with the Manor of *Lewsham*, with its Appurtenances, viz. *Greenwich*, *Wullewic*, *Moddingham* and *Combe*, and other Revenues, and given by them to the Abbey of *St. Peter* at *Gaunt*, to which the Monks paid 40 *l.* per Annum, in Testimony of the Dependence. King *Henry I.* Reg. 13. confirmed to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Peter* at *Gaunt* the said Manors, with all the Liberties and Franchises formerly granted them by King *Edward*, and King *William*, his Father. But this Abbey was one of the first that felt the crushing Hand of the secular Power, for King *Henry V.* perceiving the ill Effects and Impressions that Priors alien had upon his Subjects in their Cells here, suppressed this Priory, and several others of the like Nature, and with their Revenues endowed his stately Monastery at *Shene*, which he stored with *Carthusian* Monks, and dedicated to the Name of *Jesus of Bethlehem*. The Value is not known.

In this Parish there were also two Chantries founded, the one by *Richard Walker*, for one Priest to celebrate Mass at the Altar of the Holy Trinity for the Founder's Soul; the other by *Roger Fitz*, who by his Will, 17 *Henry VII.* devised his two Houses, the *Lyon* and *Lamb*, on the Bank Side,

near *London*, to be sold to build a Chantry-house, and to endow it with a Maintenance for one Priest to celebrate at the same Altar in *Lewsham-Church* for the Founder's Soul.

*Maidstone*, an Hospital built by *Boniface* of *Savoy*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, (then called the *New-work*) to the Honour of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and *St. Thomas* the Martyr. This Hospital, *William Courtney*, one of his Successors in the same See, and Pope's Legate, by a Licence obtained of King *Richard II.* converted into a College for one Master, and as many Fellows, Chaplains and other Ministers, as he should think expedient, and to endow the same with Lands and Churches, and in particular the Hospital of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* at *Maidstone*, with all the Land thereunto belonging. He dedicated it to *All-Saints*, and made the Parish Church collegiate. They both fell at the Dissolution, and were valued at 159 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.* per Annum, Dugd. Kilb. 268 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.* Speed.

*Malling*, an Abbey of Black Nuns, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, was founded here by *Gundulphus*, Bishop of *Rocheſter* in 1078, and dedicated to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary*. The Manor of this Town and *East-Malling*, which had been given before by King *Edmund*, Anno 710, to the Church of *Rocheſter*, was settled upon this Monastery by *Gundulphus*, to which also the Parish Church, and a Chapel, dedicated to *St. Leonard*, not far distant, was by him united. *Haimo de Hithe*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, was an eminent Benefactor to this Nunnery in 1339, and King *Henry I.* and King *John*, with *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, not only confirmed its former Revenues, but were Benefactors to it. It perished in the general Dissolution, when it was valued at 218 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum, Dugd. Kilb. 245 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* Speed.

*Minster*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Benedict*, erected by *Merwaldus*, Son of *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, and *Domneva* his Queen, descended of the Kings of *Kent*, who placed therein seventy Virgins, who were all veiled, and their Daughter *Mildred* was consecrated their Abbess by *Theodorus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. King *Egbert* is said to have given to this House, at *Domneva's* Request, as much Land



as a tame Deer, which she kept, could run over at a Breath, which proved to be forty-eight Plough-lands. *Mildred* having lived an austere, regular and unblameable Life, died, and was buried in this Monastery, where she slept in quiet till the *Danes* destroyed it in 1011, being honoured as a Saint, and then her Body, which was untouched by the Flames, was removed by the Licence of King *Canute* to St. *Augustine's* Monastery in *Canterbury*, Anno 1033, and the Lands belonging to *Minster*-Abbey annexed to it, and confirmed by King *Edward* the Confessor; and because *Minster* was much impoverished by this Loss of their Saint, King *Henry II.* granted them a weekly Market, which is now disused. St. *Mildred's* Bones brought so great an Advantage to St. *Augustine's*, that St. *Gregory's* contrived to puzzle their Title, by asserting that *Lanfranc* removed her Body into their Monastery, and so got Part of their Gains away.

*Mottinden*, a Monastery built by *Robert de Rokesley* Knt. and dedicated to the Holy Cross. The Earls of *Northumberland* were the Patrons of it at the Suppression, when the yearly Revenues were found to be worth 50 l. 13 s. 0 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Dugd. 60 l. 13 s. 0 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Speed.

*Newenden*, a Monastery of *Carmelite* Friars, so called, because they came from Mount *Carmel* in *Palestine*, built and endowed by Sir *Thomas Alcher*, or *Fitz-aucher*, in 1241. It was the first Seminary of that Order in *England*, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and therefore by the Rule were styled, *The Brothers of the blessed Virgin Mary*.

*West-Peckham*, a Preceptory of the *Knights Templars*, because it was a Benefice in Kind allotted to the most eminent Sort of *Templars*, whom the chief Master called and created *Præceptores Templi*. It was founded by *John Colepeper*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the Time of King *Henry IV.* and by him endowed with 63 l. 6 s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum. Upon the Dissolution of the *Templars* for their enormous Living, this House was given, (as other their Habitations) to the *Knights Hospitallers* of St. *John of Jerusalem*, who made it a *Commandry*, i. e. a principal Manor, wherein they put a Brother of their Order, to manage it for the Use of the whole Fraternity,

deducting a Subsistence out of it for himself. Thus it continued till the Dissolution, when it was found of the same Value.

*Reculver*, a Monastery of the Order of St. *Benedict*. founded by one *Bessa*, an *English Saxon*, to whom *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, Anno 670, gave so much Land in this Parish as was convenient to build this House on. He endowed it, dedicated it to the *Virgin Mary*, and replenished it with Monks. Afterwards King *Edred*, A. C. 949, Reg. 4, gave this Monastery to *Christ's Church, Canterbury*; notwithstanding which, it continued a Monastery till the Time of *Ægelnothus*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, when it was deserted of its Monks: However, Mr. *Leland* tells us, that when he made his Perambulation, the old Building of the Abbey-Church was remaining, having two goodly Spire-Steeple, a very fair Cross, an ancient Book of the Gospels, and the whole Compass of the Monastery appeared by the old Wall. The Vicarage was built out of the Ruins of the Monastery.

*Sandwich*, a Monastery founded here by the Lady *Domneva*, assisted by King *Egbert*, near *Canterbury Gate*, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; which being destroyed by the *Danes*, was again rebuilt by Queen *Emma*; but being again demolished by the *French*, was never restored, the Materials being employed in building a Church dedicated to the same *Virgin*; near which, in 20 *Henry VIII.* a Sanctimonial, or *Anchoress*, was founded.

Here also *Henry Cowfield*, a *German*, in 1272, founded a Monastery for *White Friars Carmelites*, which he dedicated to the said *Virgin Mary*. In it lies buried *John of Sandwich*, some Time Prior of it, *Thomas Legat*, *Thomas Hadlow*, *William Becklee*, and *Dionyse Plumcooper*, Monks of it, who most of them died above 300 Years since, and all before the Dissolution, which is near 200 Years ago.

There are also three Hospitals in this Town, viz. 1. St. *Bartholomew's*, founded and endowed by Sir *Simon de Sandwich*. 2. St. *John* and St. *Thomas*, built by Mr. *Ellis*. And, 3. St. *Thomas's*, erected by *Thomas Rabin*, *William Swan*, *John Goddard*, and *Richard Long*.



*Stroud*, a Mansion of the Knights Templars ; which Order, tho' it has been long since dissolved, yet the Manor, where it stood, is called *The Temple*. Most of their Lands were given to the Knights Hospitallers by the Statute for their Dissolution, 2 *Edward II.* but this Manor was included in the Royal Revenue till King *Edward III.* Reg. 12. granted it to *Mary*, Countess of *Pembroke*, who about six Years after gave it to the Sisters Minorites of the Nunnery of *Denny* in *Cambridgeshire*, where it remained till the Dissolution.

*Gilbert Glanvil*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, also founded an Hospital in this Town, for the Benefit of poor, weak, and infirm People, as well for Strangers and Travellers as known, to be relieved with a Bed, Meat and Drink, till they either die, or depart in Health. He appointed the Master, or *Oeconomus* of it to be regular, and to have two Priests at least with him to say Mass daily, and endowed it with divers Churches and Tithes, &c. all which Revenues were confirmed by the Prior and Convent of *Rocheſter*, *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and King *Richard I.* whose Deeds King *Edward III.* confirmed, Reg. 16. It was valued at the Suppression at 52 l. 9 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum. The Chapel of *St. Nicholas* here was also by the same *Gilbert* converted into a Parish-Church, with the Consent of the Prior and Archdeacon of *Rocheſter* and Parson of *Frendsbury*.

*Swinkſeld*, a Preceptory belonging to the Knights Hospitallers ; valued at the Suppression at 87 l. 3 s. 3 d. per Annum.

*Minſter* in *Shepey-Iſle*, a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Benediſt*, built by *Sexburga*, Widow of *Ercombert*, King of *Kent* ; which being burnt by the *Danes*, was re-edified sixty Years after by *William Corbeil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and by him dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *St. Sexburga*, which Foundation King *Henry IV.* confirmed. At the Suppression it was found to be yearly worth 129 l. 7 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Tunbridge*, a Priory of Black Canons, of the Order of *St. Auguſtine*, founded by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford*, to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalene*, and by him endowed with certain Rents, besides the feeding of one hundred and twenty Hogs yearly in his Forest of *Tunbridge* freely, and to have yearly one Buck at the Feast of *St. Mary Magdalene*. In the Year 1353, all the Buildings of this Monastery were quite destroyed by Fire ; to ballance which Disaster, the Church of *Leigh* was appropriated to this Convent, that by this additional Support, this Cloister might recover not only its former Bulk, but Splendor. At the Suppression the yearly Rents were found to be 169 l. 10 s. 3 d.

*Wingham*, a College established in the Parish-Church by *John de Peckham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, licenced thereto by Pope *Gregory X.* for ten secular Canons, instead of a Rector, the Provost to have the parochial Care of Souls. He appointed that six of the Canons should be Priests, two Deacons, and two Sub-Deacons, and set out their several Prebends, and how the Distribution should be made by his Deed, dated 1286, confirmed by King *Edward I.* This College at the Suppression was worth 84 l. per Annum.

*Wye*, a College erected by *John Kemp*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and Cardinal of *Rufina*, 10 *Henry VI.* for one Master, or Provost, and such a Number of Priests and Chaplains, or Ecclesiastical Ministers as he should think fit, to be erected in Honour of *St. Gregory* and *St. Martin*, and to be endowed by that King's Licence with Lands and appropriate Churches, and to appropriate the Vicarage of *Wye* to it. The said King also granted him certain Lands belonging to *Katherine*, the late Abbess of *Gaiſnes* in *Artis*, of 14 l. per Annum, to be settled on his College, and other Lands and Revenues. At the Suppression the yearly Rents of this House were 93 l. 2 s. 0 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



## The MARTYRS of this County.

**J**ohn Waddon, a Priest of *Tenterden*, being apprehended by Virtue of a Commission from King *Henry VI.* directed to the Gaol-keeper of *Colchester*, to seize and arrest all Persons suspected of Heresy, was committed to the Castle of *Framingham*, in *Sussex*; and having been cruelly handled a-while to make him recant, but all in vain; he was at length burnt at *Normwich*.

*John Brown*, taken up upon the Information of a Soul-Priest, for jocularly asking him, How he could save the Soul, if he knew not where to find it, when he went to Mass, nor where he left it, when Mass was done? The Priest angry at his Demand, accused him to Archbishop *Warham*, by whose Warrant he was carried before him and Bishop *Fisher*, who ordered him to be set bare-foot upon hot Coals, to oblige him to deny his Faith; which not prevailing, he was sent to *Ashford*, put into the Stocks all Night, and the next Day being *Whitsunday*, in the Evening he was burnt in that Town, Anno 1517.

*Andrew Hewit*, a Taylor, born at *Fever-sham*, a Youth of about twenty-four Years old, being apprehended, by Means of one of his Companions, as a Favourer of the Gospel, was carried before *Stokefly*, Bishop of *London*, the Bishops of *Lincoln* and *Winchester*, and condemned for persisting in the Belief, that the Sacrament of the Altar, after Consecration, was but a Signification of the Body and Blood of Christ, and not the very Body and Blood it self. He was carried to *Smithfield* the fourth Day of *July*, 1533, and was there burnt with *John Frith*.

*William Carder*, of *Tenterden*, Weaver, being conven'd before Archbishop *Warham*, and *Cuthbert Tunstal*, his Chancellor, they objected to him, that he held that the Sacrament of the Altar was not the very Body and Blood of Christ, that auricular Confession and extreme Unction were not necessary, that Matrimony was no Sacrament, that to worship Images was idolatrous: These

Articles he denied; or if at any Time he had held them, he repented, and promised Conformity for the future, yet was condemned to be burnt, Anno 1511.

*Agnes Grebill*, of *Tenterden*, a Woman of about sixty Years of Age, being conven'd upon the same Articles, denied that she ever asserted them, yet was condemn'd at the same Time by the Witness of her own Husband, and her two Sons, who, thro' fear, were put upon deposing these Things against her: She was burnt with *William Harrison* of *Halden*, aged about sixty, and *Edward Walker* of *Maidstone*, Cutler, who were condemned by the same Witnesses, and upon the same Articles.

*William Ming*, a Priest, died in Prison at *Maidstone*, where he had been long confin'd for Religion, and was to have suffer'd at the Stake, had it so pleased God.

*John Bland*, A. M. Minister of *Adeham*, *John Franke*, Vicar of *Kolvynden*, *Humfrey Middleton* of *Ashford*, and *Nicholas Sheterden*, being several Times examined before Archdeacon *Harpsfield* and Commissary *Collins*, were urged with answering to the Articles exhibited against them, which they did, thus; 1. That in the Sacrament of the Altar, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, there is not the very Body and Blood of Christ: That the very Body and Blood of Christ are in Heaven, and no where else. 2. That it is against God's Word that the Sacrament should be administered in an unknown Tongue, and in one Kind only. Upon these Answers they were condemned by *Thornton*, Bishop of *Dover*, June 25, 1555, and were burnt at *Canterbury*, July 12, at two Stakes.

*Nicholas Hall*, Bricklayer, *Christopher Wade*, Weaver, and *Mary Polley* of *Tunbridge*, were condemned by *Maurice*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for not allowing the Deity of the Sacrament and Absurdity of the Mass, and were burnt at *Dartford*, July 1555.



*John Denley* Gen, *John Newman* Pewterer, both of *Maidstone*, were searched upon the Road in *Essex* by *Edmund Tyrell* Esq; and a Confession of their Faith was found in Writing about them, wherefore they were sent up to the Commissioners to be examined: *Bishop Bonner* objected to them the usual Articles, to which they gave their Answers and Arguments. On the first of *July* he brought them to his Consistory at *St. Paul's*, and proceeded against them in Form of their Law, and upon their persisting in their Opinions, delivered them be burnt: And accordingly *John Denley* was burnt at *Uxbridge*, *Aug. 8*, and *John Newman* at *Saffron-Walden*, *Aug. 30*, 1555.

*William Coker*, *William Hopper*, *Henry Laurence*, *Richard Collier*, *Richard Wright*, and *William Stere*, were condemn'd by *Richard*, Bishop of *Dover*, and Archdeacon *Harpsfield*, for persisting in their Opinions, that the real Presence in the Sacrament was abominable, detestable, and a blasphemous Idol. They were all burnt at *Canterbury* in one Fire, at the End of *Aug.* 1555.

*George Catmer*, of *Hitch*, *Robert Streater*, *Anthony Burwood*, *George Brodbridge*, and *James Tutty*, were brought before the Bishop of *Rocheſter* on *Aug. 3*: and upon their Examination did agree that the Sacrament, as used by their Church, was an Idol, in that they taught Men to worship a false God, inclosed in a Box; and were therefore condemned as Hereticks, and burnt in a Fire at *Canterbury*, *Sept. 6*.

*John Webb* Gent. was brought before the Bishop of *Dover*, *Sept. 16*, and had the usual Articles propounded to him, and was order'd to consider upon them: But he told them his Resolution would be, That the Sacrament was left in Remembrance of Christ's Body, and not changed by Consecration into his real Body. This he again averred with *George Roper* and *Gregory Pack*, and they were burnt for it at *Canterbury*, at the End of *Oct.* 1555.

*John Lomas* of *Tenterden*, a young Man, was presented for an Heretick, and having the usual Questions put to him concerning

Penance, Confession, and the Sacrament, was condemn'd *Jan. 18*. And,

*Agnes Snot* of *Smarden*, *Anne Albright*, *Joan Sole*, and *Joan Catmer*, agreeing with *John Somas* in their Belief, were all four burnt with him at *Canterbury*, *Jan. 31*, 1556.

*John Harpole* of *Rocheſter*, and *Joan Beach* were examined by the Bishop of *Rocheſter*: They constantly affirmed the Sacrament to be only commemorative of Christ's Death, that the God of Heaven was their Father, and not the holy Church their Mother. They were burnt together at *Rocheſter*, *April 1*, 1556.

*John Philpot*, *W. Waterer*, *Stephen Kemp*, *W. Hay*, *Tho. Hudson*, *Mat. Bradbridge*, *Tho. Stephens*, *Nicholas Finall*, *W. Lowick*, and *W. Promting*, were severally examined upon the Articles commonly objected in *Canterbury* Diocese, with an Addition of Cardinal *Pool*: They all agreed in granting the Church of Christ, but denying the Church of *Rome* to be such, in rejecting seven Sacraments, in refusing the Mass, their *Latin Service*, and half Communion, praying to Saints, &c. were condemn'd, and six of them burnt at *Canterbury*, *Jan. 15*; two at *Wye*, and two at *Ashford* on the 16th, 1556.

Many others suffered upon the same Articles at other Times; as *John Bradbridge* of *Staplehurst*, *Walter Applebye* of *Maidstone*, *Petronil* his Wife, *Edmund Allen*, and *Catherine* his Wife, *Joan Manning*, and one *Elizabeth* a blind Maid, suffered in *Maidstone*, *June 18*, 1557.

*John Fishcock*, *Nicholas White*, *Nicholas Pardre*, *Barbara Final*, *Alice Benden*, *Bradbridge's* Widow and *Wilson's* Wife, and *Matthew Plaise*, were burnt at *Canterbury*, *June 19*, 1557.

One *Fryer*, and the Sister of *George Eagle*, (who was burnt in *Essex*) were burnt at *Rocheſter*, *Aug. 20*, 1557.

*John Cornford*, *Christopher Brown*, *John Herſt*, *Alice Snot*, *Katherine Knight*, and *Tynley*, were the last that suffered in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, upon the Prosecution of *Harpsfield* at *Canterbury*, *Nov. 20*, 1538.



## The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are,

**A**Disham, where is a School set up by the Inhabitants, for a small Number of poor Children.

**Ailsford**, where there is a School established for thirteen Boys, and four Girls, who are all taught and cloathed.

**Ash**, where is a School maintained by Subscription of 12 *l. per Annum* for teaching twenty poor Children.

**Barming**, where is a School for nineteen poor Children, who are taught to read, and instructed in the Church Catechism by the Contribution of Part only of the Parishioners.

**Barham**, where is a School for sixteen poor Children, taught to read, write, and cast Accounts, at the Expence of the Parish.

**Brastead**, where is a School for twenty-eight Children, to be taught according to the Method of Charity Schools.

**Birchington**, in the Isle of Thanet, where there is a School for teaching twelve Children of this and the neighbouring Parish of *Arole*, for which there is a Salary left of 12 *l. per Annum*.

**Canterbury**, where are three Schools for fifty-eight Boys, who are all cloathed by a Subscription of 50 *l. per Annum*; and for sixty-six Girls, who are maintain'd by another Subscription of 20 *l. per Annum*, and other casual Benefactions.

**Chelsfield**, where is a small School for poor Children. And at

**Chevening** there is another for thirty Boys, to be taught and cloathed, and be obliged to attend at Church every Morning and Evening.

**Cowdham**, where is a School set up for the Instruction of twelve Boys only.

**Deal**, where is a School for twenty-seven Boys and Girls, who are taught to read and write, and are cloathed all at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

**Eltham**, where are two Schools for twenty Boys and ten Girls, who are taught and

cloathed by a Subscription of 60 *l. per Annum*, and other Donations have been made to it of 22 *l.*

**Feversham**, where is a School of ten Boys and ten Girls, cloathed and taught at the Charge of the Townsmen.

**Folkeston**, where is a School for twenty Boys, who are maintained by an Endowment given by Sir *Eliab Harvey*. The Children are to be nominated by the Mayor and Jurats of the Place.

**Grain**, a School, to which is given by Will 5 *l. per Annum* for ever, for the Instruction of poor Children.

**Gravesend**, where is a School for twenty-four Boys, who are taught and cloathed at the Expence of the Inhabitants.

**Hemingsford-Grey**, where is a School set up, which at present has but five Boys, maintain'd at the publick Expence.

**Hyth**, where is a School for thirty-eight Boys, who are taught to read and write, and are instructed in other Things, according to the Method of other Charity Schools.

**St. John Baptist**, in the Isle of Thanet, where is a School set up for the Instruction of twenty Boys, at the charge of the Parish. At

**Keiston**, where are only four Children taught at present upon Charity.

**Lidd**, where is a Charity-School for forty Boys, taught to read and write, and to cast Accompts, at the Charge of the Inhabitants.

**Loose**, where is a School set up at Christmas, 1713. for thirteen Boys and nine Girls.

**Maidstone**, where are four Schools: One for thirty Boys cloathed, another for thirty Girls, cloath'd by a Subscription of 110 *l. per Annum*, and about 15 *l. per Annum* at a Monthly Lecture before the Sacrament. A third School for thirty Boys, who are distinguished by Caps and Bands; and a fourth for twenty Boys and Girls, supported by private Contributions. The Minister of



the Place visits all these Schools once a Week, catechizes and expounds every Wednesday.

*St. Mary Cray*, where is a School erected in 1710. for the Teaching of six Children.

*Minster*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, where is a School set up by a private Gentleman, for twenty-eight poor Children.

*Newnham*, where is a School set up for the Teaching of twenty Boys, who are maintain'd by a Subscription of 18 l. per Annum.

*St. Nicholas*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, is a School founded by a Gentleman for ten poor Children of this Parish and *Monckton*, and endowed with 10 l. per Annum for ever.

*St. Peter's*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, where is a School set up by a Gentlewoman for twenty Boys, and endowed with 20 l. per Annum for ever.

*Sandwich*, where are two Schools for twenty-five Boys and twenty-five Girls, erected Jan. 1711<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. all are taught, and part of them cloath'd by a Subscription of 30 l. per Annum, made by the Minister and Parishioners.

*Sevenoake*, where is a School for the Education of fifteen Boys, at the Charge of charitable Persons.

*Shoreham*, is a School erected upon Subscription: Some Subscribers of Ability give 20 s. some 40 s. per Annum; those that have Children give more than their Teaching would come to, that so the Poor may be taught gratis, who are generally about twenty-five.

*Sittingbourn*, where is a Provision made

for the Instruction of four Boys and four Girls at the Expence of the Place.

*Staple* has a School, of whose Numbers we have no certain Account.

*Sundrich*, where are six poor Children taught at the Charge of the Minister of the Parish.

*Trowleigh* and *Shildwich*, where is a School for sixteen Boys, eight of which are taken out of *Trowleigh*, and eight out of *Sheldwich*, supported by the Bounty of two charitable Persons of those Places. It was open'd March 25, 1712.

*Tunbridge-Wells*, where seventy poor Children are taught in the Chapel, and wholly maintain'd by the Contributions of the Nobility and Gentry resorting thither for the Benefit of the Waters in the proper Seasons of the Year.

*Wickhambreux*, where are ten Boys taught at the Expence of the Charitable of that Place.

*Wingham*, where is a School for the Instruction of twenty Boys, in reading, writing and in their Catechism.

*Wittresham*, where is a School in which all the poor Children of the Place are taught gratis, and are furnish'd with Books at the publick Charge.

*Wye*, where is a School erected by the Lady *Joanna Thornhill*, who left the Surplusage of her Estate in the Hands of three Trustees for that Purpose, which is found to amount to the Sum of 2500 l. of which 2000 l. is already paid into Chancery for the carrying on of the good Work and Design of the pious Giver. Amen.

## DIVINES of EMINENCY, born or flourishing in this County.

**C**ardinal *John Kemp*, descended of mean Parentage, tho' of a good Family, his Father being a younger Brother, was so learned and prosperous, that having commenced Doctor of Laws, he was made Archdeacon of *Durham*, Dean of the *Arches*, Vicar general to Archbishop *Stafford*, then Bishop of *Rocheſter*, *Chicheſter* and *London* ſucceſſively; afterwards being

promoted to the See of *York*, he was made Chancellor of *England* by King *Henry VI.* and Cardinal of *St. Balbin*, by the Pope, and being raiſed to the See of *Canterbury*, he was made Cardinal of *St. Rufine*. He was born at *Wye*, where he founded a College of Priests, part to perform Divine Service, and part to teach the Youth of the Town.



*Dudley Diggs*, Fellow of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, the loyal Son of a disloyal Father, who while his Father was impeaching the King's chief Minister, and with *Sir John Elliot*, fomenting a Rebellion among a discontented People, wrote a large Treatise to prove the unlawfulness of Subjects taking Arms against their Sovereign, with so much Learning and Judgment, that though many have written more, yet none have written better upon that Subject. He was descended of *Sir Dudley Diggs*, of *Chilham* Castle before-mentioned.

*Dr. Laud*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Preferments, though they were at length great, yet came slowly, having all the *Calvinists* in City, Country and University his Enemies, was Rector of *Cuckston*, but because the Air was unhealthy, he exchanged it the next Year for *Norton*.

*Dr. Jeffreys*, Chaplain to Archbishop *Abbot*, an excellent Scholar and Preacher, who was sequestred, for Teaching that Episcopal Government was Apostolical, that Bishops, Priests and Deacons answered to the High Priests and Levites; and the *Presbyterians* to *Corah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*; and for not admitting the Parliament's Lecturer into his

Church, and not observing their Fasts; was Vicar of *Feverham* and *Ticehurst*.

*Dr. Brian Duppa*, Fellow of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, Dean of *Christ's Church*, Tutor to King *Charles II.* when Prince of *Wales*, and his Brother the Duke of *York*, and afterwards successively Bishop of *Chichester*, *Salisbury* and *Winchester*; was born at *Lewsham*.

*Mr. John Hales*, Fellow of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, where he was Greek Professor, afterwards Fellow of *Eaton*, and Prebend of *Windsor*, Chaplain to *Sir Dudley Carleton* at the Synod of *Dort*, a Person of a Judgment and Capacity hardly to be equalled; was a *Kentish* Man, tho' the Place of his Nativity is not known.

*Dr. Isaac Bargrave*, Dean of *Canterbury*, a great Acquaintance of *Padre Paolo* of *Venice*, who wrote the History of the Council of *Trent*, Minister of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, who suffered much for preaching a Sermon against Popery, evil Counsellors and Corruptions in 1623, but more for his Loyalty, was seized at *Gravesend*, and carried to the Fleet by one whom he had saved from the Gallows at *Maidstone*, where he died with Grief.



A C O.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
<b>A</b> Col	Augustine Lathe		
Acryse	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	7 0 0 0
Acton	Scray Lathe		
Addesham	Augustine Lathe	R. Bregge	28 1 0 0
St. Albans	Augustine Lathe		
Aldington	Aylesford Lathe	R. Limme	38 6 8 0
Alkham	Shepway Lathe	V. Dover	11 0 0 0
Allhallows	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	8 7 11 0
Allington	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	6 16 8 0
Allington	Shepway Lathe		
All Saints	Augustine Lathe		
Amsford	Sutton Lathe		
Amsford-house	Sutton Lathe		
APPLEDORE 0=	Scray Lathe	V. Limme	21 0 0 0
Ash	Augustine Lathe		
Ash	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	9 12 6 0
Ashherst	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	5 4 10 0
ASHFORD 0=	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	18 4 6 0
AYLESFORD 0=	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	10 0 0 0
Badlesmere	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	5 2 0 0
Badfell	Aylesford Lathe		
Bapchild	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 0 0 0
Barfreston	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	7 14 0 0
Barham	Augustine Lathe		
Barham-Court	Augustine Lathe		
Barkhart	Sutton Lathe		
Barming	Aylesford Lathe	R. Matting	12 17 2 0
Barne	Shepway Lathe		
Banefield	Aylesford Lathe		
Barnestreet	Aylesford Lathe		
Barsted	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	6 7 4 0
Beakesborn	Augustine Lathe	V. Bregge	6 0 0 0
Beakesborn	Augustine Lathe		
Beckenham	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	16 18 10 0
Bedgbury	Scray Lathe		
Beere	Augustine Lathe		
Begham	Aylesford Lathe		
Bempson	Scray Lathe		
Benenden	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	17 12 6 0
Bethesda	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	12 0 0 0
Bethanger	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	6 4 4 0
Bethanger-house	Augustine Lathe		
Betting	Augustine Lathe		
Bever	Scray Lathe		
Bewlsfield	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	6 0 0 0
Bexley	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	13 4 4 4
Bexley-hall	Sutton Lathe		
Bilbrooke	Scray Lathe		
Bicknor	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sittingborn	5 10 0 0



B I D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bidborough	Aylesford Lathe		
Biddenden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	35 0 0 0
Bidmongare	Scray Lathe		
Bifrons	Augustine Lathe		
Billington	Shepway Lathe		
Binbury	Aylesford Lathe		
Birchington	Augustine Lathe		
Bircholt	Scray Lathe	R. Eltham	2 10 10 0
Birling	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	6 9 6 0
Bitchborow	Scray Lathe		
Bitchborow	Shepway Lathe	R. Malling	5 4 20 0
Blackmansbury	Augustine Lathe		
Blackmanstone	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	4 0 0 0
Blackston	Aylesford Lathe		
Bleanegate	Augustine Lathe		
Blenden-hall	Augustine Lathe		
Bobbing	Scray Lathe		
Bobbing-court	Scray Lathe		
Bockham	Scray Lathe		
Bockton	Aylesford Lathe	V. Ospring	9 4 8 0
Bockton-Alulph	Scray Lathe	V. Bregg	6 4 10 0
Bockton-hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Bockton-Malherb	Aylesford Lathe	R. Charing	13 15 0 0
Bockton-Malherb	Aylesford Lathe		
Bockton-street	Scray Lathe		
Bockton under Blean	Scray Lathe		
Bonnington	Augustine Lathe		
Bonnington	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	10 13 3 0
Borden	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 10 0 0
Bore-place	Sutton Lathe		
Boughton Munchesly	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	7 13 4 0
Bourd-field	Scray Lathe		
Bower-land	Scray Lathe		
Boxley	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	12 19 2 0
Boxley-Abbey	Aylesford Lathe		
Braborn	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	11 12 6 0
Braborn-East	Scray Lathe		
Braborn-West	Scray Lathe		
Bradburn	Sutton Lathe		
Bradherst	Aylesford Lathe		
Bramen	Augustine Lathe		
Bransford	Scray Lathe		
Brasted	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	22 6 8 0
Brasted-uplands	Sutton Lathe		
Bredgar	Scray Lathe		
Brenchley	Aylesford Lathe	V. Molling	12 9 2 0
Brenchley-hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Brenley	Scray Lathe		
Brenfett	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	6 19 0 0



B. R. I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bridge	Augustine Lathe		
Broadway	Augustine Lathe		
Bromehill	Shepway Lathe		
Bromehouse	Augustine Lathe		
Bromefield	Aylesford Lathe		
Bromefield	Aylesford Lathe		
Bromefield	Sutton Lathe		
Bromly	Sutton Lathe	R. Detford	39 12 0 0
Bromly College	Sutton Lathe		
Bromly Palace	Sutton Lathe		
Brook	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	7 7 0 0
Brook-house	Sutton Lathe		
Brook-land	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	17 12 10 0
Brookley	Sutton Lathe		
Broxam	Sutton Lathe		
Buckford	Scray Lathe		
Buckland	Augustine Lathe		
Buckland	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	5 13 4 0
Buckwell	Scray Lathe		
Burham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	8 0 0 0
Burmarsh	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	20 10 6 0
Burton	Augustine Lathe		
Burton	Scray Lathe		
Buston	Aylesford Lathe		
Cabons	Shepway Lathe		
Cale-hill	Scray Lathe		
CANTERBURY 0=	City		
Canterbury Palace	Augustine Lathe		
Canterwood	Shepway Lathe		
Capell	Aylesford Lathe		
Capell	Shepway Lathe		
Chafford	Aylesford Lathe		
Chalk	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	6 3 8 0
Challock	Scray Lathe		
Chappell	Shepway Lathe		
Charing	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	13 0 0 0
Charlton	Augustine Lathe		
Charlton	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	10 7 8 0
Charlton-house	Sutton Lathe		
Chartham	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	41 5 10 0
Chart <i>juxta</i> Sutton	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	8 12 8 0
Chart <i>Magna</i>	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	25 6 0 0
Chart <i>Parva</i>	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	13 10 10 0
Chatham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	8 12 6 0
Chelmden	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	5 0 0 0
Chelsfield	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	24 14 1 0
Chepsted	Sutton Lathe		
Cheriton	Shepway Lathe	R. Dover	16 12 6 0
Chevening	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	21 6 8 0



C. H. I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Chickston	Aylesford Lathe					
Chiddingston	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	28	9	4	0
Chilham	Scray Lathe	V. Bregge	13	6	8	0
Chilham Castle	Scray Lathe					
Chillenden	Augustine Lathe					
Chillington	Scray Lathe					
Chilton	Augustine Lathe					
Chiselhurst	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	16	3	6	0
Chislelet	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	29	19	8	0
St. Clares	Aylesford Lathe					
Cleve	Augustine Lathe	R. Shoreham	50	0	0	0
Clevesend	Augustine Lathe					
Cliff	Aylesford Lathe					
Cobeech Green	Scray Lathe					
Cobham	Aylesford Lathe					
Cobham Hall	Aylesford Lathe					
Cockering	Augustine Lathe					
Coldred	Augustine Lathe	V. Sandwich	6	2	6	0
Colkin	Scray Lathe					
Colshall	Scray Lathe					
Comb	Aylesford Lathe					
Comb-farm	Sutton Lathe					
Comb-house	Sutton Lathe					
Combwell	Scray Lathe					
Comford	Aylesford Lathe					
Cosmus Blean	Augustine Lathe	V. Canterbury	9	0	0	0
Cousborn	Scray Lathe					
Court Lodge	Scray Lathe					
Cowden	Sutton Lathe	R. Malling	9	19	4	0
Cowdham	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	13	2	6	0
Cowling	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	13	0	0	0
Cowling Castle	Aylesford Lathe					
CRANBROOK 0=	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	19	19	6	0
Cranbrook Parva	Scray Lathe					
Foots Cray	Sutton	R. Deptford	8	3	4	0
Crayford	Sutton	R. Shoreham	35	13	4	0
Cray North	Sutton	R. Deptford	7	13	2	0
Cray Pauls	Sutton	R. Deptford	12	13	2	0
CRAY St. MARY'S 0=	Sutton					
Crittall	Scray Lathe					
Croft	Augustine Lathe					
Crundall	Scray Lathe	R. Bregge	11	10	8	0
Cuckston	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	14	15	4	0
Curton-hall	Aylesford Lathe					
Dane	Scray Lathe					
Dane Court	Augustine Lathe					
Dane John	Augustine Lathe					
Darent	Sutton Lathe					
DARTFORD 0=	Sutton Lathe					



D E A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Deal	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	19 10 0 0
Deal Castle	Augustine Lathe		
Dean	Augustine Lathe		
Dean	Scray Lathe		
Denge Ness	Shepway Lathe		
Denton	Augustine Lathe	R. Eltham	5 19 4 0
Denton	Aylesford Lathe		
Deptford Lower	Sutton Lathe.	V. Deptford	18 11 2 0
Deptford Upper	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	12 17 2 0
Derington	Augustine Lathe		
Derush	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	9 18 10 0
Detting	Aylesford Lathe		
Devington	Scray Lathe		
Dinchurch	Shepway Lathe		
Ditton	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	11 15 0 0
Doddington	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	6 13 4 0
DOVER o=	Augustine Lathe		
Dover Castle	Augustine Lathe		
Downe	Sutton Lathe		
Dunborn	Scray Lathe		
St. Dunstan	Augustine Lathe	V. Canterbury	5 0 0 0
Durham	Aylesford Lathe		
East-Bridge	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	5 6 8 0
Eastling	Scray Lathe		
Eastry	Augustine Lathe		
Eastwell	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	9 16 8 0
Eastwell-House	Scray Lathe		
Eaton	Sutton Lathe		
Eaton-Bridge	Sutton Lathe		
Edgley	Scray Lathe		
Egerton	Scray Lathe		
Egerton	Scray Lathe		
ELHAM o=	Shepway Lathe	V. Elham	20 0 0 0
Elhufst	Scray Lathe		
Ellardinton	Aylesford Lathe		
Elmeley	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	5 0 0 0
Elmested	Scray Lathe		
Elmested	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	6 13 4 0
Elham	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	3 2 6 0
Erith	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	9 12 6 0
Eyering	Shepway Lathe		
Evington	Shepway Lathe		
Ewell	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	6 13 4 0
Eynesford	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	12 16 8 0
Eynesford	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	12 0 6 0
Eythorn	Sutton Lathe	R. Sandwich	15 12 6 0
Faircrouch	Scray Lathe		
Fairfield	Shepway Lathe		
Fair Lane	Aylesford Lathe		



T A K.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Fakenhurst	Sheepway Lathe	R. Limme	4 18 4 0
Falkham	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	6 9 4 0
Farley East	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	6 11 4 0
Farmingham	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	9 5 8 0
Farnborough	Sutton Lathe		
Feverham	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	26 17 4 2
Field	Scray Lathe		
Fincholls	Scray Lathe		
Fingleham	Augustine Lathe		
Fishers-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Flimwell	Scray Lathe		
FOLKESTON 0=	Shepway Lathe	V. Dover	10 0 0 0
Ford	Augustine Lathe		
Ford	Aylesford Lathe		
Fordwich	Augustine Lathe	R. Canterbury	5 15 2 4
Franks	Sutton Lathe		
Freeborough	Aylesford Lathe		
Friendsbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	10 3 11 2
Friendsted	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton.	9 11 8 0
Fryers	Aylesford Lathe		
Frinden	Sutton Lathe		
Frith North	Aylesford Lathe		
Frith South	Aylesford Lathe		
Frittenden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	15 18 8 0
Frogham	Augustine Lathe		
Gating	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	16 0 0 0
St. Giles	Augustine Lathe		
Gillingham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	15 13 8 0
Gillingham	Aylesford Lathe	D. Shoreham	6 13 4 0
Glassenbury	Scray Lathe		
Goddenton	Scray Lathe		
Godmersham	Scray Lathe	V. Bregge	9 3 8 0
Godneston	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	5 2 7 0
Goldwell	Scray Lathe		
Goodwinston	Augustine Lathe		
Gore-Court	Aylesford Lathe		
Gotley	Scray Lathe		
GOUDHURST 0=	Scray Lathe	V. Sutton	26 19 2 0
Graveney	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	12 0 0 0
GRAVESEND 0=	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	15 0 0 0
Gravesend Blockhouse	Aylesford Lathe		
Grayton	Scray Lathe		
Greane	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	9 11 8 0
Greenhill	Aylesford Lathe		
Greenhith	Sutton Lathe		
Greenway-Court	Aylesford Lathe		
Greenwich	Sutton Lathe	V. Detford	21 0 0 0
Greenwich-House	Sutton Lathe		
Greenwich-Mount	Sutton Lathe		



G R E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Grenil	Aylesford Lathe		
Grombridg	Sutton Lathe		
Grovehurst	Scray Lathe		
Groveplace	Augustine Lathe		
Guilford	Shepway Lathe		
Gunningbrook	Shepway Lathe		
Gunston Place	Augustine Lathe		
Gunston	Augustine Lathe		
Hackington	Augustine Lathe	V. Canterbury.	5 2 2 0
Hacklins	Augustine Lathe		
Hadlow	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	13 0 0 0
Hadlow Place	Aylesford Lathe		
High Halden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	19 4 6 0
Halden Park	Scray Lathe		
Halesbridge	Aylesford Lathe		
Halkwell	Aylesford Lathe		
Halling	Aylesford Lathe		
Halling	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	7 13 4 0
Halsted	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	5 17 10 0
Halstow	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 2 0 0
Halstow High	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	14 5 6 0
Ham	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	5 6 6 0
Ham	Shepway Lathe		
Hampton	Augustine Lathe		
Harbledown	Augustine Lathe	R. Canterbury	9 2 6 0
Harbledown Hospital	Augustine Lathe		
Harden	Augustine Lathe		
Hardress Nether	Augustine Lathe	R. Canterbury	7 19 8 0
Hardress Upper	Augustine Lathe	R. Bregge	19 13 0 0
Harlackenden	Aylesford Lathe		
Harietsham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	11 10 0 0
Hartey	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	20 5 11 0
Hartley	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	7 0 0 0
Hartlip	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	9 10 8 0
Harwell	Scray Lathe		
Hasting-leigh	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	10 5 0 0
Hatch	Augustine Lathe		
Hatfield	Augustine Lathe		
Haw	Augustine Lathe		
Hawkhurst	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	36 13 4 0
Hawking	Shepway Lathe	R. Dover	7 7 10 0
Heber	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	15 7 4 0
Hebridge	Scray Lathe		
Hedcorn	Aylesford Lathe	V. Charing	15 13 4 0
Heden	Augustine Lathe		
Hellinghurst	Scray Lathe		
Hells	Augustine Lathe		
Herne	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	20 16 1 0
Herne Hill	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	15 0 0 0



H. E. V.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Hever	Sutton Lathe					
Hever Castle	Sutton Lathe					
Heys	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	6	18	0	0
Higham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	8	10	0	0
High Slade	Scray Lathe					
Hilden	Aylesford Lathe					
Hinksell	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	8	1	8	0
HITH or	Shepway Lathe					
Hith New	Aylesford Lathe					
W. Hith	Shepway Lathe					
Hoad Court	Augustine Lathe					
Hoath	Augustine Lathe					
Hollingborn	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	28	14	9	0
Hollingborn	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	28	14	9	0
Holms	Scray Lathe					
Holt	Scray Lathe					
Homell	Augustine Lathe					
Homestall-house	Scray Lathe					
Hoo	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	18	6	0	0
Hope	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	10	1	0	0
Horn Place	Scray Lathe					
Horfsmunden	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	26	3	10	0
Horton	Augustine Lathe	R. Eltham	7	10	8	0
Horton	Sutton Lathe	V. Detford	5	7	4	0
Horton Monks	Shepway Lathe					
Hothfield	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	17	5	0	0
Hothfield-house	Scray Lathe					
Hougham	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	6	13	4	0
Hougham-West	Augustine Lathe					
Howletts	Augustine Lathe					
Hucking	Aylesford Lathe					
Hunton	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	16	12	1	0
Hurst	Shepway Lathe					
Hurst	Sutton Lathe					
St. James	Aylesford Lathe					
Ickham	Augustine Lathe	R. Bregge	29	13	4	0
Ifield	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	4	7	0	0
Ightham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	15	16	8	0
Ileden	Augustine Lathe					
Ingham	Aylesford Lathe					
St. John's	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	8	0	0	0
St. John's	Scray Lathe					
Judd-house	Scray Lathe					
Ive Church	Shepway Lathe	R. Linne	44	16	6	0
Iwade	Scray Lathe					
Kemsing	Sutton Lathe	V. Malling	19	13	4	0
Kennardington	Scray Lathe					
Kennington	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	12	0	0	0
Keston	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	6	10	0	0



K E T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Ketbrook	Sutton Lathe		
Keverton	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	12 0 11 0
Kingsborough	Sutton Lathe		
Kinfdown	Augustine Lathe		
Kingsdown	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	5 9 2 0
Kingdown	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	6 0 0 0
Kingsferry	Scray Lathe		
Kingfisher	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	11 9 10 0
Kingston	Augustine Lathe	R. Bregge	16 0 0 0
Kingswold	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	13 12 6 0
Knoll	Sutton Lathe		
Knowlton	Augustine Lathe	V. Sandwich	6 5 2 0
Knowlton-hall	Augustine Lathe		
Laborn	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	17 13 4 0
Lamberhurst	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	12 10 9 0
Langdon Abbey	Augustine Lathe		
Langdon-East	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	7 0 0 0
Langdon House	Scray Lathe		
Langdon-Place	Augustine Lathe		
Langley	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	6 19 8 0
Langley	Sutton Lathe		
Lang-Port	Augustine Lathe		
Larkfield	Aylesford Lathe		
St. Lawrence	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	7 0 0 0
St. Lawrence	Augustine Lathe		
Laydon	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	10 10 0 0
Leaveland	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	4 0 0 0
Leden	Augustine Lathe		
Lee	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	3 11 8 0
Leeds	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	9 12 2 0
Leeds Abbey	Aylesford Lathe		
Lee House	Augustine Lathe		
Lees Court	Scray Lathe		
Leigh	Sutton Lathe		
LENHAM or	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	13 15 2 0
Lenham-East	Scray Lathe		
St. Leonards	Aylesford Lathe		
Lefnes	Sutton Lathe		
Lewisham	Scray Lathe		
Lewisham	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	23 19 2 0
Limme	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	9 1 4 0
Linsted	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	8 3 10 0
Linton	Aylesford Lathe	D. Sutton	7 13 4 0
Linton-hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Littleborn	Augustine Lathe		
Lodge	Scray Lathe		
Longbeach	Scray Lathe		
Longfield	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	5 17 6 0
Loose	Aylesford Lathe		



L O V.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Lovelace	Scray Lathe					
Luddenham	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	14	8	4	0
Luddefdon	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	11	11	6	0
Luddefdon	Aylesford Lathe					
Luddington-Hall	Sutton Lathe					
Lullingston	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	7	16	8	0
Lutton	Sutton Lathe					
LYD 0=	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	55	12	0	0
Lydden	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	6	6	0	0
Lydfing	Aylesford Lathe					
Lyming	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	21	10	0	0
Lyming	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	10	18	8	0
Lyngell	Sutton Lathe					
MAIDSTON 0=	Aylesford Lathe					
Malling-Abbey	Aylesford Lathe					
Malling-East	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	10	8	4	0
MALLING-WEST 0=	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	10	0	0	0
Maplescomb	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	3	1	8	0
Marden	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	7	18	4	0
Margaret Bay	Augustine Lathe					
St. Margaret	Augustine Lathe					
St. Margaret	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	10	0	0	0
St. Margaret	Sutton Lathe					
St. Margaret-Ardiff	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	6	9	8	0
St. Mary's	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	16	12	4	0
Marsh	Augustine Lathe					
Martin	Augustine Lathe					
St. Mary	Shepway Lathe	R. Linne	23	4	0	0
Matham	Scray Lathe					
Matham-Ferry	Scray Lathe					
Mears	Scray Lathe					
Mepeham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	16	3	4	0
Mereworth	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	14	2	6	0
Meriam-Court	Aylesford Lathe					
Merham	Scray Lathe					
Merham	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	26	16	11	0
Merham-Hach	Scray Lathe					
Merston	Aylesford Lathe					
Midley	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	30	0	0	0
Mill-Hall	Aylesford Lathe					
Millsted	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	8	15	0	0
Millsted-East	Scray Lathe					
Milton	Augustine Lathe	R. Canterbury	4	14	4	0
Milton	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	16	5	10	0
MILTON 0=	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	13	2	3	0
Minster	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	33	3	4	0
Minster	Scray Lathe					
Minster-Court	Augustine Lathe					
Mistole	Augustine Lathe					



M O L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Molands	Augustine Lathe		
Moldash	Scray Lathe		
Mongham <i>Magna</i>	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	18 0 0 0
Mongham <i>Parva</i>	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	5 15 0 0
Monkton	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	13 8 4 0
Monkton	Scray Lathe		
Morans-Court	Sutton Lathe		
Mote	Aylesford Lathe		
Mottingham	Sutton Lathe		
Mount-Marsh	Sutton Lathe		
Murston	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	10 14 2 0
Muttrenden	Aylesford Lathe		
Nackington	Augustine Lathe		
Nash	Scray Lathe		
Nash-Court	Augustine Lathe		
Nether-Court	Augustine Lathe		
Nether-Sole	Augustine Lathe		
Nettlested	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	15 10 8 0
Newchurch	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	8 4 0 0
Newchurch	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	19 16 0 0
Newenden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	7 13 4 0
Newenton	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	14 0 0 0
New-House	Scray Lathe		
Newington	Shepway Lathe	V. Dover	7 12 6 0
Newinham	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	5 12 6 0
St. Nicholas	Augustine Lathe		
St. Nicholas At-wood	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	15 19 7 0
Noke-holt	Sutton Lathe		
Noninton	Augustine Lathe		
Norborn	Augustine Lathe	V. Sandwich	12 11 8 0
Northdown	Augustine Lathe		
Northfleet	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	21 0 0 0
North-Foreland	Augustine Lathe		
Norton	Scray Lathe	R. Ospring	10 18 4 0
Norton-Court	Scray Lathe		
Nowds	Scray Lathe		
Nursted	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	4 15 0 0
Ockingfield	Scray Lathe		
Ofham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	6 0 0 0
Oldwives Lease	Scray Lathe		
Ollantigh	Scray Lathe		
Orgarwick	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	3 0 0 0
Orlafton	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	4 15 0 0
Orpington	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	30 14 4 0
Orpington	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	11 10 4 0
Orfenden	Scray Lathe		
Ospring	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	10 0 0 0
Ostenbanger	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	7 12 6 0
Oxford	Sutton Lathe		



O T H.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Otham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	9 17 6 0
Otham-Abbey	Aylesford Lathe		
Otterden	Scray Lathe		
Otteringden	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	6 14 0 0
Overland	Augustine Lathe		
Oure	Scray Lathe		
Oxenheath	Aylesford Lathe		
Oxney	Augustine Lathe		
Oysterland	Aylesford Lathe		
Padlesworth	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	3 6 8 0
Padlesworth	Shepway Lathe		
Park-House	Aylesford Lathe		
Patricksborn	Augustine Lathe	V. Bregge	5 7 4 0
Pattingden	Scray Lathe		
Peckham-East	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	23 0 0 0
Peckham-East	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	14 0 0 0
Peckham-West	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	7 6 0 0
Pensherst	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	30 6 0 0
Pensherst	Sutton Lathe		
Pepenbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	8 8 0 0
Perry	Shepway Lathe		
St, Peter's	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	9 0 0 0
Petham	Augustine Lathe		
Pevington	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	5 13 4 0
Pinson	Aylesford Lathe		
Pluckley	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	20 1 5 0
Plumsted	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	6 18 4 0
Popestreet	Scray Lathe		
Postling	Shepway Lathe	V. Eltham	6 0 0 0
Preston	Augustine Lathe	V. Bregge	9 15 0 0
Preston	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	8 12 6 0
Preston Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Quekes	Augustine Lathe		
Quinborough	Scray Lathe		
Quinborough Castle	Scray Lathe		
Radigundes	Augustine Lathe		
Rainham	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	14 4 8 0
Ramsgate	Augustine Lathe		
Reculver	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	9 12 3 ½
Reding	Scray Lathe		
Richborough	Augustine Lathe		
Ride	Scray Lathe		
Ridgway	Aylesford Lathe		
Ridley	Sutton Lathe	V. Rochester	3 14 8 0
Ringleton	Augustine Lathe		
Ripley	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	5 19 4 0
River-head	Sutton Lathe		
Rivers	Augustine Lathe	V. Dover	7 1 0 0
ROCHESTER 0=	City		



R O D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Rodmersham	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8	6	8	0
Rodmersham-Hall	Scray Lathe					
Roking	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	14	13	5	0
Rolvenden	Scray Lathe					
Romden	Scray Lathe					
Rookley	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	6	6	4	0
Royton	Scray Lathe					
Rudley	Scray Lathe					
Ruffington	Scray Lathe					
Rufway	Aylesford Lathe					
RUMNEY 0=	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	6	16	2	0
Rumney-Old	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	15	19	2	0
Ryerish	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	8	0	10	0
Saltwood	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	34	0	0	0
Sandgate-Castle	Shepway Lathe					
Sandherst	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	20	0	0	0
Sandown-Castle	Augustine Lathe					
SANDWICH 0=	Augustine Lathe					
Sarr-street	Augustine Lathe					
Savington	Augustine Lathe					
Scadbury	Aylesford Lathe					
Scadbury	Sutton Lathe					
Scotney	Aylesford Lathe					
Scots-Hall	Shepway Lathe					
Seal	Sutton Lathe					
Sea-Salter	Augustine Lathe	V. Westbere	11	0	0	0
Sednor	Scray Lathe					
Selling	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	6	13	2	0
Selling	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	7	4	5	0
SEVENOKE 0=	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	13	6	8	0
Sevenoke	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	15	3	0	0
Sevington	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	8	14	0	2
Sewards	Scray Lathe					
Shadoxherst	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	7	13	0	0
Shamsford	Scray Lathe					
Sharsted	Scray Lathe					
Sheer-Hall	Sutton Lathe					
Shernefs	Scray Lathe					
Shelborough	Aylesford Lathe					
Shelden	Augustine Lathe					
Sheldwich	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	6	16	8	0
Shepway-Cross	Shepway Lathe					
Shipborn	Aylesford Lathe					
Shipton	Shepway Lathe					
Shoreham	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	34	9	8	0
Shoreham	Sutton Lathe	V. Shoreham	14	6	8	0
Shorland	Scray Lathe					
Shorne	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	13	1	8	0
Shote den	Scray Lathe					



S H R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Shripenden	Scray Lathe		
Shrubcoat	Scray Lathe		
Sibberts-Wood	Augustine Lathe	V. Sandwich	6 0 0 0
Sidenham	Sutton Lathe		
Sidner	Scray Lathe		
Sissingherst	Scray Lathe		
SITTINGBORN 0=	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	10 0 0 0
Small-Hitch	Scray Lathe		
Smarden	Scray Lathe	R. Charing	24 2 6 0
Smeeth	Shepway Lathe		
Smiths-Ditch	Scray Lathe		
Snargate	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	17 6 8 0
Snave	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	19 7 9 0
Snodehill	Scray Lathe		
Snodland	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	20 0 0 0
Socomb	Scray Lathe		
Somerfield	Shepway Lathe		
Southfleet	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	31 15 0 0
Spelherst	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	15 5 0 0
Spelmonden	Aylesford Lathe		
Spilhill	Scray Lathe		
Stalisfield	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	5 6 8 0
Stanford	Scray Lathe		
Stanford	Shepway Lathe		
Stanford	Sutton Lathe		
Stansted	Aylesford Lathe		
Staple	Augustine Lathe		
Staple	Scray Lathe		
Stapleherst	Scray Lathe	R. Sutton	26 5 10 0
Statford-Castle	Shepway Lathe		
Stelling	Shepway Lathe		
St. Stephens	Augustine Lathe		
St. Stephen's House	Augustine Lathe		
Stockbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sittingborn	9 11 0 0
Stodmarsh	Augustine Lathe		
Stodmarsh Court	Augustine Lathe		
Stoke	Aylesford Lathe	V. Rochester	8 11 8 0
Stokebury	Shepway Lathe		
Stone	Scray Lathe		
Stone	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	8 12 8 0
Stone	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	26 10 0 0
Stone-Crouch	Scray Lathe		
Stoner	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	3 6 8 0
Stone-street	Augustine Lathe		
Stormouth	Augustine Lathe	V. Bregge	18 19 10 0
Stow-hill	Shepway Lathe		
Stowling	Shepway Lathe	R. Eltham	7 17 10 0
Stroud	Augustine Lathe		
Stroud	Aylesford Lathe		



S T R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Stroud-house	Augustine Lathe		
Sturry	Augustine Lathe	V. Canterbury	13 1 8 0
Sturry-Court	Augustine Lathe		
Sundridg	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	22 13 4 0
Surrenden	Scray Lathe		
Surrenden-Dering	Scray Lathe		
Sutton	Augustine Lathe		
Sutton	Scray Lathe		
Sutton	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	10 0 0 0
Sutton-East	Aylesford Lathe		
Sutton-Valence	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	7 9 6 0
Swalecliffe	Augustine Lathe	R. Westbere	11 9 4 0
Swanscomb	Sutton Lathe	R. Rochester	25 12 6 0
Swanscomb-Uplands	Sutton Lathe		
Swinford	Scray Lathe		
Swingfield	Shepway Lathe		
Syllum	Scray Lathe		
Talingham	Shepway Lathe		
Tenham	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	10 0 0 0
Tenham-house	Scray Lathe		
TENTERDEN 0=	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	33 12 10 0
Teston	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	6 10 0 0
Teston-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Thanington	Augustine Lathe		
Themoat	Aylesford Lathe		
Thorndon	Augustine Lathe		
Thornam	Aylesford Lathe	V. Sutton	8 0 10 0
Throwley	Scray Lathe	V. Ospring	7 11 8 0
Throwley-house	Scray Lathe		
Tilmerston	Augustine Lathe	R. Sandwich	7 9 7 0
Tonge	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	8 6 8 0
Tonge-Green	Scray Lathe		
Town	Scray Lathe		
Trapham	Augustine Lathe		
Tremworth	Scray Lathe		
Trottescliff	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	10 3 1 1
Tudham-Hall	Aylesford Lathe		
Tufon	Scray Lathe		
TUNBRIDGE 0=	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	20 3 4 0
Tunbridge Wells	Aylesford Lathe		
Tunstall	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	14 8 4 0
Tunford	Augustine Lathe		
Tuppens	Sutton Lathe		
Turnham	Aylesford Lathe		
Twade	Scray Lathe		
Twidall	Aylesford Lathe		
Twiford-Bridge	Aylesford Lathe		
Twitham	Augustine Lathe		
Vintners	Aylesford Lathe		



U L C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Ulcomb	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	16	5	10	0
Upchurch	Scray Lathe	V. Sittingborn	11	0	0	0
Upnor-Castle	Aylesford Lathe					
Upstreet	Augustine Lathe					
Waldershare	Augustine Lathe	V. Sandwich	5	8	0	0
Waldershare	Augustine Lathe					
Walmer	Augustine Lathe					
Walmer-Castle	Augustine Lathe					
Waltham	Augustine Lathe	V. Bregge	7	15	4	0
Wanderton	Augustine Lathe					
Warden	Scray Lathe	R. Sittingborn	4	15	0	0
Warehorne	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	19	0	0	0
Watringbury	Aylesford Lathe	V. Malling	5	0	0	0
Watringbury-hall	Aylesford Lathe					
Welling	Sutton Lathe					
Well-place	Sutton Lathe					
Well street	Sutton Lathe					
Wenderton	Augustine Lathe					
Westbere	Augustine Lathe	R. Westbere	7	0	0	0
Westbrooke	Augustine Lathe					
Westcliff	Augustine Lathe					
Westgate	Augustine Lathe					
Westhauk	Scray Lathe					
Westheath	Shepway Lathe	V. Limme	8	14	6	0
WESTRAM oe	Sutton Lathe	V. Malling	19	19	6	0
Westwell	Scray Lathe	V. Charing	13	0	0	0
Whitfield	Augustine Lathe					
Whitstable	Augustine Lathe	R. Westbere	20	0	0	0
Whornspale	Aylesford Lathe					
Wichling	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sittingborn	4	1	8	0
Wickham	Augustine Lathe	R. Bregge	29	12	6	0
Wickham East	Sutton Lathe					
W. Wickham	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	11	10	10	0
Widerton	Augustine Lathe					
Wigmere	Augustine Lathe					
Wigfell	Scray Lathe					
Wigate	Scray Lathe					
Willesborough	Scray Lathe	V. Limme	8	16	8	0
Willington	Aylesford Lathe					
Wilmington	Scray Lathe					
Wilmington	Sutton Lathe	V. Deptford	6	17	4	0
Wimingswold	Augustine Lathe					
Wingfield	Aylesford Lathe					
Wingham	Augustine Lathe					
Wingham-place	Augustine Lathe					
Wittrisham	Shepway Lathe	R. Limme	15	8	6	0
Woldham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Rochester	14	6	8	0
Wolwich	Sutton Lathe	R. Deptford	7	12	5	0
Woodchurch	Scray Lathe	R. Limme	26	13	4	0



W O O.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Woodland	Sutton Lathe	R. Shoreham	3 14 6 0
Woodnesborough	Augustine Lathe	V. Sandwich	10 0 6 0
Wormdall	Scray Lathe		
Wormsell	Aylesford Lathe	R. Sutton	10 0 0 0
Worth	Augustine Lathe		
Worting	Scray Lathe		
Wotton	Augustine Lathe	R. Eltham	8 10 4 0
Wrotham	Aylesford Lathe	R. Shoreham	50 8 0 0
Wrotham	Aylesford Lathe	V. Shoreham	22 5 10 0
Wye	Scray Lathe		
Wye-Court	Scray Lathe		
Yaldham	Aylesford Lathe		
Yalding	Aylesford Lathe	R. Malling	20 19 2 0
Yates	Aylesford Lathe		
Yelfsted	Scray Lathe		

Lan.



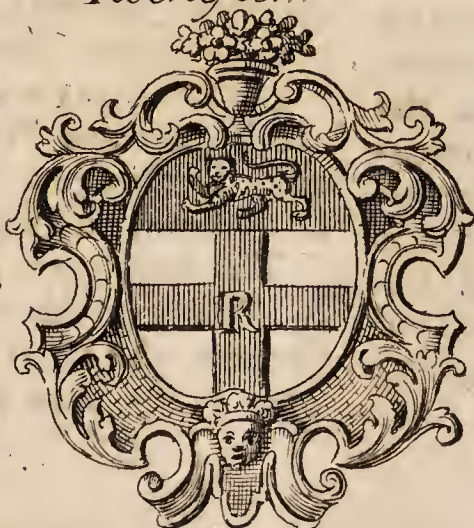
# KENT

KENT	Canterbury.	Sandwich.	Dover.	Hyth.	Elham.	Ashford.	Rumney.	Feverham.	Sittingborn.	Midleton.	Rochester.	Maidstone.	Wrotham.	Sevencke.	Cranbrook.	Lenham.	Dartford.	Bromley.	S <sup>t</sup> . Mary. Cray.	Tunbridge.	Appledore.	Gravesend.	Greenwich.	Lidde.	Wye.	Malling.
Leeds Castle S.W.	15	23	23	18	16	10	16	10	6	8	9	4	11	15	10	3	18	23	19	13	13	15	26	19	10	8
Malling. W.	21	30	30	24	23	17	24	16	10	11	7	4	4	8	12	10	12	16	12	7	19	9	19	25	18	23
Wye. S.W.	7	14	12	8	5	3	11	9	12	13	18	13	21	25	15	8	28	33	30	22	10	24	36	14	24	
Lidde. S.	20	24	17	10	14	12	5	23	23	24	28	22	28	29	15	17	36	39	35	25	7	34	43	36		
Greenwich N.W.	37	45	47	42	40	35	42	30	27	26	18	22	15	15	28	28	8	5	8	19	36	13	50			
Gravesend. N.W.	25	52	36	32	29	25	32	18	13	13	6	12	8	12	21	17	5	12	8	15	28	20				
Appledore S.W.	17	12	10	10	13	7	6	17	17	18	21	16	21	24	9	12	30	33	29	18	21					
Tunbridge S.W.	27	36	33	27	26	21	24	22	17	18	13	10	6	5	10	14	14	16	12	46						
S <sup>t</sup> . Mary Cray. W.	31	40	42	36	34	28	35	25	20	21	13	15	8	7	21	21	5	4	25							
Bromley. W.	35	43	34	40	38	31	39	29	14	24	17	19	12	10	25	25	7	10								
Dartford. N.W.	29	37	39	35	32	27	35	23	18	17	11	14	9	10	22	20	13									
Lenham. S.W.	12	19	20	15	13	7	16	8	6	7	10	7	13	17	10	16										
Cranbrook. S.W.	21	28	25	18	19	12	15	18	16	17	17	10	14	15	57											
Sevenoke. S.W.	29	36	36	30	30	23	29	24	18	19	13	11	5	20												
Wrotham. W.	24	32	33	28	26	20	27	19	13	14	8	7	26													
Maidstone. S.W.	17	26	24	20	19	13	21	23	18	19	6	29														
Rochester. N.W.	20	27	29	21	22	18	26	12	7	7	28															
Midleton. N.W.	12	19	23	20	16	14	22	6	12	34																
Sittingborn. N.W.	12	19	22	19	16	12	21	5	32																	
Feverham. N.W.	6	14	17	16	11	10	19	42																		
Rumney. S.	17	20	14	7	11	9	54																			
Ashford. S.W.	10	16	14	8	8	45																				
Elham. S.	7	10	7	6	53																					
Hyth. S.	12	14	7	51																						
Dover S.E.	12	9	60																							
Sandwich. E.	8	57																								

KENT  
sends  
X Members  
to Parliament  
has  
XXX Market Towns  
and  
408 Parishes  
is divided into  
Hundreds  
containing  
1248000 Acres  
and 39242 Houses  
and about  
215600 Inhabitants  
in Compass  
162 Miles

Rochester Maidstone Queenborough

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# Lancashire.

**L**ANCASHIRE is a maritime County, bounded on the West with the *Irish Sea*, on the North with Part of *Cumberland* and Part of *Westmorland*, on the East by the West-riding of *Yorkshire*, and on the South by *Cheshire*, on which Side 'tis the broadest as it is narrowest Northward, where it ends almost in a Point, and is broke off by the Intrusion of the Sea, so that a small Part of it lies beyond the Bay.

It takes its Name from the chief Town of it, *Lancaster*, and was anciently called by the Saxons *Loncarþen-ryce*, which, Custom hath since abridged into *Lancashire* or *Lancashire*, and the Royal Favour hath made long ago a County-Palatine. It is a large County, being in Length from North to South, 45 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 32 Miles; and in Compass 170 Miles; within which Circuit are contained 1150000 Acres of Land, 40000 Houses, 240000 Inhabitants, 6 Hundreds, 27 Market-Towns, and but 36 Parishes (as Mr. *Camden* tells us) as few, or fewer, than *Rutlandshire*, or the little *Welsh* Counties; and the Reason is, because many of the Parishes are very large, having in them several Chapels of Ease as big as Parish-Churches, and the Inhabitants belonging to them, as numerous. How Mr. *Camden* was led into this Mistake about the Number of the Parishes, we know not, but it appears by an Ecclesiastical State of the County taken about the Beginning of K. *James I.*'s Reign, that there were sixty Parishes.

As a County-Palatine it hath these Privileges, which it hath enjoyed ever since it was made so by K. *Edward III.* in Favour of his fourth Son, but then first in his Affections, *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, viz. They have,

1. A Court which sits in the Dutchy-Chamber of *Lancaster*, at *Westminster*, which takes Cognizance of all Causes that any Ways concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, of which the chief Judge is the Chancellor of the Dutchy, *Nicholas Lechmere* Esq; who is assisted and attended by several other Officers; as the Attorney-General, Receiver-General, the Auditor of the South and North Parts of the Dutchy, the King's Serjeant and Counsel, Secretary, Deputy Clerk and Register, Attorneys, Usher, Deputy Usher, and Messenger.

2. A Court of Chancery to hear and determine all Causes with Moderation and Equity, according to some peculiar Customs used among themselves, which is held at *Preston*: The Chancellor is chief Judge in this Court also, and has these Officers under him, a Vice-Chancellor and Attorney-General, a chief Clerk, Register, and Examiner, five Attorneys and Clerks, a Prothonotary and his Deputy, Clerks of the Crown and Peace, all which being frequently changed, we have not thought fit to mention the present Officers.

The People are represented in Parliament by fourteen Members, viz. two for the County, who are at present (viz. in the Year, 1719.) Sir *John Bland* Bart. and *Richard Skut-*



The County  
PALATINE OF  
LANCASTER  
by Rob<sup>t</sup>. Morden.









*Shuttleworth Esq*; and two for each of these Boroughs, viz. *Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clithero, and Newton*, which shall be named when we come to treat of those Towns particularly.

In the Time of the *Britains* and *Romans*, this Shire was part of the Territories of the *Brigantes*, who have been spoken of in *Cumberland*. When the *Saxons* became Masters of this Part of the Isle, it was subject to the Kings of the *Northumbers*, which sometimes were Two, the one ruling over *Deira*, and the other *Bernicia*, and then this County belonged to the former; but when one got the Victory, and ruled the Whole, it followed the common Fate, and then was reckoned no more than a common Shire, till the *Norman* Monarchy dignified it with the Honours and Privileges of a County-Palatine and Dukedom, which it still enjoys, tho' annexed long since to the Royal Family.

This County hath furnished the City of *London*, tho' at so great a Distance, with two Mayors, viz.

*Nicholas Moseley*, the Son of *Edward Moseley* of *Hough*, in 1599.

*James Pemberton*, the Son of *James Pemberton* of *Eccleston*, in 1611.

In surveying this County we shall take our former Method in dividing it into set Parts or Hundreds, and then having described the chief Market-Towns in every one of them, take Notice of such Villages as have any Thing remarkable in them. The Names of the Hundreds are,

1. *Salford*.
2. *West-Darby*.
3. *Layland*.
4. *Blackburn*.
5. *Amounderness*.
6. *Loynsdale*, in which some Place *Fourness*, tho' others account it a distinct Hundred.

We shall treat of them in their Order, and begin with,

### I. *Salford Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the South by Part of *Cheshire* and *Derbyshire*, on the East by Part of *Yorkshire*, on the North by the Hundred

of *Blackburn*, and on the West by the Hundreds of *West-Derby* and *Layland*. The Market-Towns of it are,

1. *Manchester*.
2. *Rochedale*.
3. *Bury*.
4. *Bolton*.

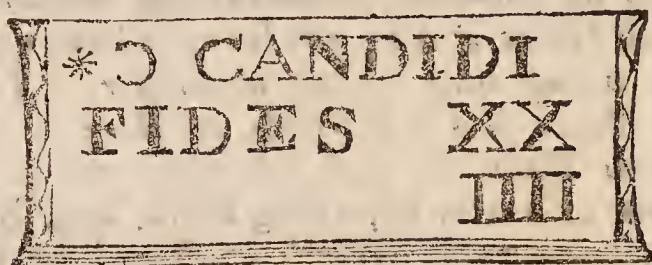
*Manchester* is a Market-Town situated upon the *Irwell*, near the Place where the *Irk* flows into it. It is an ancient Town, called by *Antoninus*, *Mancunium* and *Manutium*, which Name it may not seem to have quite lost, being now called *Manchester*. That this Place was a Fortrefs of Note in the *Romans* Time, is apparent from the large Ruins in a near adjoining Field, and some Inscriptions that have been found in and near it: Some Antiquaries suppose the Name to be taken from *Maen*, which in the *British* Language signifies a Rock or Stone, because it is situated on a stony Hill, and beneath the Town at *Colyhurst* there are still noble and very famous Quarries. It surpasses all the Towns in these northern Parts in Buildings, Populoufness, and Trade: Eighty Years ago there were computed near twenty thousand Communicants, since which Time the Inhabitants are much more numerous proportionable to the Increase of Trade, tho' 'tis probable the Communicants may not. The *Fustian-Manufacture*, called *Manchester Cottons*, has continued long in this Town, and is of late very much improved by some modern Inventions in Dying and Printing, and this with the great Variety of other Manufactures, as making Ticking, Tapes, Filletting, and Linen Cloth, known by the Name of *Manchester Wares*, renders not only the Town it self, but the adjoining Parishes, rich, populous, and industrious; but tho' it excels many Corporations and Boroughs in Wealth and Extents, yet it is neither of them, nor doth it send Burgesses to Parliament. The Market is kept here weekly on Saturday, and Fairs yearly on

The Market Place is very large and spacious, built by the Lord *De la Ware*, who founded the College. Of late the People are so multiplied, that there is a new Parish erected, and a new Church rebuilt in it, which is dedicated to *St. Ann*.

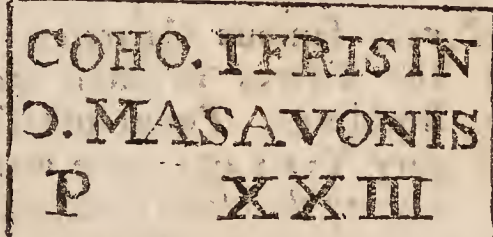
There are many Monuments of Antiquity in and about this Town. In a Park adjoining



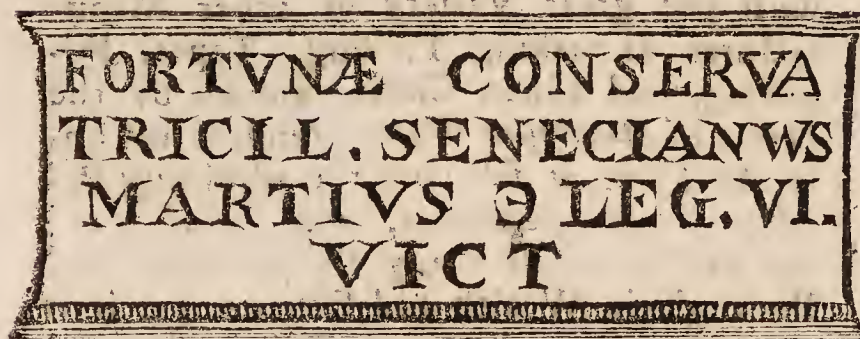
joining to the County of *Derby*, called, *Alpare*, there are the Marks of an old square Fort, just where the *Medlock* joins the *Irwell*, which the Inhabitants thereabouts call *Mancastle*; some perhaps may think this was the ancient *Mancunium*, but the Compass of it being too small for a Town, it may rather be supposed a *Roman Station*. Here *Mr. Camden* tells, that he saw an old Stone with this Inscription,



And had another taken for him by the famous Mathematician *J. Dee*, Warden of *Manchester College*, and sent him with this Inscription,



These Stones may seem erected to the Memory of two Centurions, who had given Proofs of their Faith and Loyalty for so many Years together, to their *Roman Masters*. Since *Mr. Camden's* Time, viz. *Anno 1612*, another Inscription has been dug up near the same Place, in this Form:



This Stone is three Quarters of a Yard long, fifteen Inches broad, and eleven thick, and remains yet entire in the Garden of *Sir John Bland*, at *Holm*, who is Lord of the Town, having married the Heiress of *Sir Edward Maseley*, who placed it there. It seems to be an Altar dedicated to *Fortune* by *L. Senecianus Marcus*, the third Governor or Commander in the sixth Legion, which was settled at *York* the Time that *Severus*

was there, after he had vanquished *Albin* the General of *Britains*, and reduced their State under his Obedience. It was surnamed *Victrix*, and is placed by *Dio* in the Lower *Britain*, as the Twentieth of the same Name remained at *Chester* in the Higher *Britain*, which Division was made by *Severus*.

In the *Saxons* Time, *Edward* the Elder, the first King of the *West-Saxons*, and afterwards of the *Mercians*, sent an Army of these latter into *Northumberland* (which then had a King of its own) to repair the City of *Manchester*, and put a Garrison into it, because it had been defaced by the *Danes*, and was a frontier Town between the *Mercians* that inhabited *Cheshire* and *Derbyshire*, and the *Northumbers* inhabiting *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire*, and in their Wars and mutual Incursions, was sometimes possessed by the *Mercians* and sometimes by the *Northumbers*.

This Town is eminent for three remarkable Foundations, viz. of

1. A College, which was at first founded by *Thomas West*, Brother to the Lord *De la Ware*, and at first Rector of the said Parish-Church, but coming by his Brother's Death to his Estate and Honour, founded a College here, consisting of one Master or Keeper, eight Fellows, four Clerks, and six Choristers, in Honour of the Virgin *Mary* (to whom the Parish-Church was before dedicated) *St. Dennis of France*, and *St. George of England*. *Dr. Fuller* in his *Worthies* of this County, tells us: His Brother dying without Issue, and his Family being likely to be extinct, the Pope allowed him to marry, upon Condition that he should build a College for a Warden, and such a Number of Fellows as the Bishops of *Durham* and *Litchfield* should think fit; which he accordingly did, endowing it with a Glebe of 800 Acres of Land, according to the Computation of this County, which is half as much more as the Statute, together with a considerable Part of the Town, corruptly called *Dean'sgate*, for *St. Dionise's-Gate*, built upon Part of it, and the Tithes of the whole Parish lying in thirty-two Hamlets.

This Foundation was dissolved in 1547, by *Edward VI.* and the Lands and Revenues of it being seized into the King's Hands, were demised to *Edward Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*.



Derby, and the College-House, and some Lands sold to the said Earl; but upon the Accession of *Q. Mary I.* to the Throne, it was restored to its former State, Her Majesty so far refounding it, as to re-unite most of the Lands and Revenues, but left some of them together with the College it self in the Hands of the said Earl, the Nobility and Gentry holding fast the Ecclesiastical Revenues which they had grasped in the former two Reigns; so that *Queen Elizabeth* finding it an half finished Foundation, took Occasion to found it a-new in 1578, by the Name of *Christ's College* in *Manchester*, consisting of one Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four Singing-men, and four Choristers, the Number being lessened, because the Revenues were not recovered, chiefly by the Covetousness and false Dealing of *Thomas Herle*, then Warden, and his Fellows, who sold away, or made such long Leases of the Revenue, as could never yet, some of them, be retrieved. This Foundation was afterward confirmed by *K. Charles I.* in 1636, and incorporated by the same Name, the Statutes for it being drawn up by Archbishop *Laud*.

The Collegiate Church is a very magnificent Building, and has a famous Clock, shewing the Increase and Decrease of the Moon. *Dr. John Dee*, the famous Mathematician and Conjuror (as he was reputed on that Account) was made Warden of this College by *Q. Elizabeth*.

One *Mr. Hollingworth*, formerly a Fellow of this Collegiate Church of *Manchester*, hath written a Book of the Antiquities of this Town, which remains in MS. in the Library there, out of which the Author of the Additions of *Camden*, and *Dr. Leigh*, have given us some Transcripts. This College was again dissolved by the Ordinance of Parliament for the Sale of Deans and Chapters Lands, and sold as they were, tho' some of the best Divines and Lawyers in those Times thought that they did not come within the Act, but they had a Restoration with *K. Charles II.*

2. An Hospital, which was founded by *Humphrey Chetham Esq;* that great Example of industrious Improvements, and incorporated by *King Charles II.* designed by that bountiful Benefactor, for the Maintenance of forty poor Boys, out of the Town and Parish

of *Manchester*, and some other neighbouring Parishes; but since it is enlarged to the Number of Sixty by the Governours of the said Hospital: The Boys are to be admitted between the Age of six and ten Years, and there maintained with Meat, Drink, Lodging and Cloaths, to fourteen Years of Age, and then to be bound Apprentices to some honest Trade or Calling, at the Charge of the said Hospital; for the Support of which he endowed the same with the Revenue of 420 *l.* a Year, which since is increased by the Care and good Husbandry of the Feoffees and Governors, to the yearly Sum of 517 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* they having laid out in the Purchase of Lands the Sum of 1825 *l.* which was saved out of the yearly Income, over and above the Maintenance of the poor Children, and others belonging to the said Hospital, wherein there are annually near seventy Persons provided for.

Within this Hospital, and by the Bounty of the said Founder is also erected a very fair and spacious Library, already furnished with a competent Stock of choice and valuable Books, to the Number of near 4000, which are daily increasing by reason of the Income of 116 *l.* per Annum, settled upon the same by the said worthy Benefactor to buy Books for ever, and to afford a competent Salary for a Library-keeper: There is also a large School added to it for the Hospital-boys, where they are daily instructed, and taught to write and read.

One *Mr. George Clarke*, an Haberdasher, an honest and devout Man, and a constant frequenter of the Prayers and Sermons in the College-Church, dying without Issue, made the Poor of this Town his Heir, giving them One hundred Pounds per Annum, in good Lands, lying in *Crompton*, within a Mile of it.

3. A publick School founded Anno Dom. 1519. by *Hugh Oldham*, D. D. and Bishop of *Exeter*, who bought the Lands on which the School stands, and took the Mills there in Lease of the Lord *De la Ware* for sixty Years: Afterward *Hugh Bexwick*, and *Joan* his Sister, with the Bishop's Money, purchased of the said Lord his Lands in *Ancoats*, and the Mills upon the *Erke*, and left them in Feoffment to the said Free-School for ever; which Revenues are very much increased by the Feoffees of the School, who



who out of the Improvements have as well considerably augmented the Masters Salaries, as the Exhibitions yearly allowed towards the Maintenance of such Scholars of the University, as the Warden of the College and the High Master shall think requisite; and have besides for some Years past, added a third Master, for whom they have already erected a new and convenient School at the End of the other.

To these Benefactions bestowed on the publick School, *William Hulme* of *Broad-Rone* Esq; had nobly added four Exhibitions to be settled on so many Scholars, who have commenced Batchelors of Arts, in the College of *Braxen-Nose* in *Oxford*; they are to be elected by the Warden of *Manchester*, the Rector of *Bury*, and Parson of *Prestwich*, for the Time Being. The Exhibitions are at present of the yearly Value of between twenty and thirty Pounds *per Annum* each, but after the Death of his Lady, will advance to near sixty Pounds *per Ann* each, and the Scholars are to hold them till they have commenced Masters of Arts. One *Mr. Tho. Cogan*, a Physician, became School-master of this School in 1575, and practised Physick also at the same Time with good Success. He wrote *The Haven of Health for the Use of Students; A Preservative from the Pestilence*: Abridged some of *Tully's* Epistles, and selected others, and some Orations for the Use of his School: He died *June* 10, 1607.

Besides these publick Benefactions and Endowments, there have been several considerable Sums of Money and annual Revenues left and bequeathed to the Poor of the said Town by several Persons, who are thereby, with the Charity of the present Inhabitants, competently provided for, without starving at home, or being forced to seek Relief abroad.

Among the ancient Writers of this Nation, this Town has afforded one of no inferior Note, *viz. Hugh* of *Manchester*, a *Franciscan* Friar, esteemed a great Scholar, and famous for his Severity: He having detected an Impostor, who pretending himself to be blind, gave it out that he was cured at the Tomb of King *Henry III.* that he might get Money for raising the Reputation of the dead King, wrote a Book, *De Fanaticorum Deliriis*, dedicated to *K. Ed-*

*ward I.* who kindly accepted it, and sent him with another *Franciscan* to *Philip* the King of *France*, to demand some Lands detained from him in *Aquitain*, by that Prince.

This Town gives the Title of Earl to an honourable Family of the *Mountagues*, of which Duke *Mountague* is the eldest Branch, this the second, and the Earl of *Sandwich* the Third. The Founder of this noble Family was *Henry Mountague*, third Son of *Edward Mountague* of *Boughton* Esq; He being a sedulous Student of the Laws in the *Middle-Temple, London*, was first Autumn-Reader in that Society, shortly after Recorder of *London*; and being constituted the King's Serjeant 8 *Jas. I.* was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the 14th, and Lord Treasurer of *England* in the 18th of that King; upon which account he was created Lord *Montague* of *Kimbolton* in *Huntingdonshire*, and Viscount *Mandevill*, and afterwards 1 *Car. I.* created Earl of *Manchester*. His Heir and Successor was

*Edward*, Earl of *Manchester* by his first Wife: He, for his good Services in promoting the Restoration of King *Charles II.* was by that Prince made Chamberlain of his Household. He had by *Ann*, the Daughter of *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*,

*Robert*, his Son and Heir, who by *Ann*, Daughter of Sir *Christopher Telverton* of *Easton Mauduit* in *Northamptonshire*, had several Sons, of which the Eldest surviving is

*Charles*, now Earl of *Manchester*, who hath born many publick Employments with great Reputation, *viz.* attended King *William* into *Ireland* at the Revolution, was Ambassador to *Venice* and the *French* Court after the Treaty of *Ryswick*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Ambassador to the Court of *Vienna* and several *Italian* Princes, finishing his Embassy at *Venice*, where he stoutly vindicated his Character from the Affront offered him in the Persons of his Domesticks. He has two Sons, *viz. William*, Lord Viscount *Mandevill*, born in 1700, and *Robert*, with four Daughters, all in their Minority.

Close to this Town was anciently a Fort, called *Aldport*, which signifies in the *Teutonic* Language, an Out-Post, but afterward named *Mancastle* or *Mamcastle*: It was built Four-square, as may be presumed, by *Vi-*  
*cine*



*cus Lupus*, Proprætor and Lieutenant of Britain, as *Ulpian* the Civil Lawyer calls him, who strengthened these northern Parts with Forts and Castles. Many Roman Coins have been digged up hereabouts. At *Wor-nith-hall* near this Town, the Family of the *Cudworths* had a Seat; of them *Dr. Ralph Cudworth* was descended: He was an excellent Preacher, and continued and finished the imperfect Works of *Mr. Perkins*, and afterward was presented by the College to the Parish of *Auler* in *Somersetshire*.

Three Miles South from *Manchester*, a small Distance from the River *Mersey*, is the Manor and Hall of *Barlow*, a pleasant Seat, of great Antiquity, always possessed by the Family of the *Barlows*, who are the present Owners of it. This Family bear for their Arms, Sable, an Eagle with two Heads display'd, Argent, beaked and legged, Or, Wings elevated; and for their Crest, an Eagle's Neck with two Heads raised Argent, beaked, Or; The Motto of their Arms is, *Renovabitur ut aquila juvenis tua*. Near this Town stands

*Trafford*, a small Village, famous for nothing, but that it gives Name and Habitation to the famous Family of the *Traffords*. On the other Side of the *Irwell* Westward, is

*Chatmoss*, a wet marshy Ground of great Extent, a considerable Part whereof, since the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* was washed away by a River-flood, not without great Danger to the Inhabitants, causing also a Corruption of the Waters, which destroyed a great many Fish in the Rivers. In this Place there is a Valley watered by a small River, where Trees have been discovered, lying flat in the Ground, supposed to be born down by a Flood coming down from the Hills, and not finding free Passage, beat down the Trees, and overwhelmed them with Mud and Filth, by which Means the Land becoming boggy, they are looked upon as subterranean Products. The People hereabouts use Poles and Spits to discover where they lie, and having found them, dig them up, and use them for Firing. They burn clear, and give as good Light as Torches, which perhaps is caused by the bituminous Earth they have long lain in. And for this Reason the Vulgar think they are Fir-Trees, which, tho' *Cæsar* denies to have grown in *Britain*, yet we have suffi-

ent Proofs of his Mistake; for *Sir Robert Sibbald* tells us, That there are whole Forests of those Trees in the North of *Scotland*; and *Mr. Speed* assures us, That certain Commissioners who were sent by King *James I.* into *Scotland*, to enquire after Timber for Masts for his Ships, brought him an Account, that they had discovered at *Lough-Arlick* in the North-West of *Scotland*, Fir-Trees 90 Foot in Height, bearing 20 Inches Diameter throughout, and 28 Hands Breadth in Circumference: And 'tis demonstrable that the Wood found in these Bogs, or (as the People usually call them) Mosses, is of this kind; nay, in this County at *Hey*, formerly the Seat of the *Heys*, but now of *Mr. Brockerton*, these Trees grow in Abundance thro' his Industry and Contrivance. North-East of this Village, at some little Distance, is

*Worseley*, famous for a Family of that Name, having their Seat at *Worseley-hall* in this Parish, where they have flourished ever since the Conquest. From them has branch'd out the Families of *Worseleys* in *Hampshire*, *Sussex*, and the *Isle of Wight*. *Sir James Worseley* of these last, was Governor of the *Isle of Wight*, and is worthy of all Honour for repelling the *French* when they had almost possess'd themselves of it. He built the Fort, or Block-house in that Isle called, *Worseley's-Tower*. Upon the North-East of *Manchester*, near the River *Roche*, which empties it self into the *Irwell* near *Pilking-ton*, a small Village, stands

*Rochedale*, a Market-Town of good Traffick; the Market is kept Weekly on *Tuesday*, and the Fair upon *May 2.* This Place is honoured by giving a Title to *Sir Richard Biron*, who being made Governor of *Newark* in *Nottinghamshire* by *K. Charles I.* did good Service to his Majesty's Cause, by often surprizing the Enemy which lay thereabout; for which Adventures he was created Lord *Biron* of *Rochedale* by the same King, *October 24, 1643.* Many of this Family of the *Birons* engaged in the King's Cause, as *Sir Nicholas*, and *Sir Robert*, and several others were sequestred, and were forced to compound for their Estates, as *Richard Biron*, who paid 128 *l.* *Gilbert Biron* 126 *l.* and *Edward Biron*, Esqs; 1164 *l.* to the Committee sitting in *Goldsmith's hall*. Near this Town, upon the River *Irke*, stands



*Chatterton*, a small Village, but of some Note for the Seat of a Family of the same Name, from which *Lawrence Chaderton*, or *de Chatterton*, was descended. His Parents were Papists, and he was intended for a Lawyer, but choosing rather to study Divinity, he removed to *Cambridge*, and turn'd Protestant. His Father hearing that he had changed his Study and Religion, sent him a large Bag or Poke with a Groat in it, shewing him, that he had lost his Estate, and might go a begging: But God provided him a plentiful Subsistence soon after, being chosen Fellow of *Christ-College*, and Lecturer at *St. Clement's*, and at length Master of *Emanuel* in *Cambridge*. He was sent by the Non-Conformists to plead their Cause at the *Hampton-Court* Conference. He lived to be very old, and not thinking himself able, by Reason of his Age, to govern his College as it ought to be, he resigned, and lived to see *Dr. Preston*, *Dr. Sancroft*, and *Dr. Holesworth*, who preached his Funeral Sermon in 1640, his Successors. He was 94 Years old at his Death. At a little Distance towards the West lies

*Bury*, a little Market-Town situated upon the River *Irwell*, no way inferior to the former for Trade. The Market is on *Thursday* Weekly, and the Fair *April* 23. Here have several *Roman* Coins been dug up, but they are not thought an Argument sufficient to establish a *Roman* Station here. *Mr. Camden* tells us, that being here, he sought very diligently for the ancient Town called *Cocinium* by *Antoninus*, and seems to think he found it in a Place something like it, called

*Cockley Chapel*, whose Judgment being so considerable, may be the Reason that in our common Maps it is so placed, but by Mistake, as we shall shew when we come to speak of *Ribchester*. Here is a Wooden Chapel set about with Trees. Near it is

*Turton-Chapel*, situated in a dirty steep Place, which hath *Turton-Tower* adjoining to it, the Seat of the famous Family of the *Orels*; and not far from this is a fair built House, called *Entweissel*, being the Seat of certain noble Persons of that Name. On the other Side of *Bury* is a little Village called

*Wolstenholm*, which is remarkable for nothing, but for giving the Name to an ancient Family, of which was *Sir John Wolsten-*

*holme*, Knight of the Shire for *Middlesex* in several Parliaments, and several other Gentlemen of Note in these Parts. This Custom of taking Names from Towns, many of them not remarkable for any Thing else, is very common here, and in *Cheshire*; as *Aston* of *Aston*, *Atherton* of *Atherton*, *Tillesley* of *Tillesley*, *Standish* of *Standish*, *Bold* of *Bold*, *Hesket* of *Hesket*, *Worthington* of *Worthington*, *Torbeck* of *Torbeck*, and many others too numerous to be particularly mention'd, yet are worth our Observation for this Reason, to shew the good Husbandry and Frugality of many of these Families, who still are the Inhabitants of the same Places, tho' it be many Hundred Years since their Ancestors took their Names from them: Whereas in the Southern Parts of *England*, tho' the same Custom was followed, there is hardly one in a County that bears the same Name with the Town he lives in, Luxury and Debauchery, Vanity and Prodigality having undone the most flourishing Families, and brought new Owners into their Estates and Houses, most commonly Citizens, whose Heirs generally follow the same Vices, and so are of little Continuance.

*Bolton* is another Market-Town in this Hundred; of which we have little more to observe, than that the Market is on *Monday* Weekly, and that it hath two Fairs Yearly, the one on *June* 29, the other on *August* 15.

This Town is the Staple-place for *Fustians*, which being of divers Sorts, *Ien*, *Augsburg* and *Milan* *Fustians*, which shews they were brought hither from foreign Parts, are brought to this Market and Fairs from all Parts of the County, and sold to the Countrymen for Cloaths, and Gentry for Linings and other Uses. On the West Side of this Town lies

*Dean*, a small Village, yet the Seat and Manor of the ancient Family of *de Heton*, from whom their House is called *Heton-Hall*. The late Dutches, Daughter of *Henry Cavendish* late Duke of *Newcastle*, was descended by *Sir Robert de Ogle* of *Sir Alan de Heton*. Of this Family was *Dr. Martin Heton*, Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, Dean of *Winchester*, and at length Bishop of *Ely*, who died in 1609. He was an eminent Preacher, an hospitable Prelate, and has a Monument erected for him in *Ely-Minster*. *Mr. Tho. Heton* of *Holwell* in *Bedfordshire* is of this Family. These are



are all the Places of Note in this Hundred, and therefore we shall pass into the next, which lies on the West of it, viz.

## II. West-Darby Hundred.

Which is bounded on the South with the River *Mexsey*, at whose Mouth is the Haven of *Leverpool*, on the West with the *Irish* Sea, on the North with the *Ribble*, and Part of *Blackburn* Hundred, and on the East by *Salford* Hundred: It contains these Places of Note, *Leverpool*, *Ormeskirk*, *Leigh*, *Wigan*, *Newton*, *Warrington*, and *Prescot*.

*Leverpoele*, *Litherpool*, in the *Saxon* *Liferpole*, or as 'tis commonly called *Lirpole*, which Name was given it, (as some think) from the Waters spreading themselves like a Fan there. It is not a Town of any great Antiquity, the Name not being mention'd in any ancient Writers, except that *Roger* of *Poictiers*, who was Lord of the Honour of *Lancaster*, built a Castle here; but is of late grown very neat and populous, and is the most flourishing Sea-Port Town in these Parts, beginning to rival *Bristol*, the second Port in *England*: 'Tis the most convenient and frequented Passage into *Ireland*, which (with their Trade to the *West-Indies*, and the several Manufactures of the Places adjacent) may probably be the Cause of the vast Growth of it of late Years, so that its Buildings and People are more than doubly augmented, and the Customs eight or ten-fold increased within twenty-eight Years last past.

The Inhabitants of this Town have lately built a Town-house, placed on Pillars and Arches of hewn Stone, with a publick Exchange for Merchants underneath it. It is principally indebted to the *Mores* of *Blackhall*, chief Lords and Owners of the greatest Part of it, by whom it has been beautified with many goodly Buildings of hewn Stone, so that some of the Streets are named from the Relation to that Family. The Government of it from near the Time of the Conquest was possessed by the Family of the *Molineux's*, Knts. whose Seat lies hard by *Sefton*, which the above-mentioned *Roger de Poictiers* bestowed upon *Vivian de Molineux*, about the Beginning of

the *Norman* Times. The Harbour is defended on the South Side by a Castle built by King *John*, and on the West-side by a Tower upon the River, which is a stately and strong Piece of Building, a great Encouragement to its Trade.

For the Management of the Customs in this Port, there are a Collector, Controller, and Customer, besides other Officers, Searchers and Waiters.

It is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, and the Aldermen, his Brethren, and as its Reputation is much increased by this, that many Gentlemen of the most considerable Families of the County, have been Mayors of it, so it makes as much for its Advantages in Trade, that all the Freemen of this Town are also free of *Bristol* in *England*, and *Waterford* and *Wexford* in *Ireland*. The Market here is on Saturday weekly, and the Fair on *St. James's* Day, July 25. The Inhabitants have a Free-School, which was formerly a Chapel, at the West End of which there formerly stood a Statue of *St. Nicholas* (long since defaced and gone) to which the Mariners made an Offering when they went to Sea. They enjoy the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, who are in this present Session, 1719. *Sir Thomas Johnson* Knt. and *Edward Norris* Esq; Upon this Coast, at a little Distance from *Leverpool*, stands

*Crosby Magna*, a Village famous for nothing but a good Grammar School, which is an handsome Free-stone Building, erected by one *Harrison*, a Native of the Place, who endowed it with 50 *l.* a year for the Master and Usher's Salary, and 7 or 8 *l.* per Annum, for the keeping it in Repair, and bearing the Charges of the Visitors. Adjoining to this Parish is

*Crosby Parva*, within which Lordship, in a Place called *Harkrke*, several *Saxon* Coins were dug up, April 8, 1611. the Pourtraictures whereof were printed on a Copper-plate, by *William Blundel*, Grandfather to the present Mr. *Blundel*. Near this Parish, on the East, lies

*Sefton*, the Seat of the *Molineux's*, a Family not only ancient, as is abovesaid, but of Note and Honour, for *Richard de Molineux*, was a Knight of the Shire for this County of *Lancaster*, 20 *Richard* II. *Sir William Mo-*



*lineux*, who flourished in King Henry VIII's Reign, was then a Man of great Command in this County, and brought a considerable Strength to the Assistance of the Duke of Norfolk, when he fought the Scots in *Hodden Field*, where he behaved himself with such Courage and Success (the Scots being vanquished, and their King with most of their Nobility slain) that King Henry wrote a congratulatory Letter to him, in which he thus speaks: 'We have good Cause to favour and thank you, and so We full heartily do, and assured may you be, that We shall in effectual wise remember your said Service, &c.' And *Richard Molineux* was Sheriff of this County in the 8th, 31st, and 40th Years of Queen Elizabeth; but we do not suppose it the same Person, tho' of the same Name. One *Molineux* of this Family, was a famous Preacher in the Reign of King Henry VIII. He built the Church of *Sefton* a-new, and Houses for Schools about the Church-yard, and erected the great Wall about *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*. By *Sefton* runs the little River *Alt*, which falling into the Sea, gives name to a small Village, called from thence, *Altmouth*, over against which stands

*Ferneky*, or rather *Formby*, where, in the marshy Grounds belonging to it, they dig excellent Turf, which serves both for Fire and Candle to the Inhabitants. Mr. *Camden* tells us (but from whence he had the Account, we find not) that under the Turf is discovered a blackish dead Water, which has a kind of oily Substance floating upon it, and little Fishes swimming in it, which such as dig the Turf often take, so that (says he) we can say, That we have Fish dug out of the Ground in *England*, as well as the Inhabitants have about *Heraclea* and *Tues* in *Pontus*: How true this might be in Mr. *Camden*'s Time, we know not, but the Author of the Additions to this County assure us, that one Mr. *Blundel*, who had lived about sixty Years in the Neighbourhood of this Place, could never, upon the strictest Enquiry, find any such Thing. The un-  
 ctuous Matter he mentions, is indeed very remarkable; and a Chymist in the Neighbourhood reports, That he has extracted from it an Oil extraordinary Sovereign for Paralytick Dislembers, having first con-

gealed it into a Turf. More into the Country is

*Ormeskirk*, a Market-Town, the Market on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on at which Time there is a good inland Trade carried on; but this Town is most noted for being the Burying-place of the noble Family of the *Stanleys*, Earls of *Derby*, who have their Seat in the adjoining Village of

*Lathom*, from thence called *Lathom House*. This Family is originally from *Cheshire*, as has been before-mention'd in that County, but removed hitherto upon this Occasion: Sir *John Stanley* married the sole Heiress of Sir *Thomas de Lathom*, and had with her this Seat and a large Estate belonging thereto; to which he upon his Marriage removing, made so many Additions, that with what his Successors built afterwards, it became the principal Seat of the Family. This House is famous for a Siege maintained by *Charlotte*, Countess of *Derby*, two Years together, against the Parliament-Forces, who were forced to leave it untaken, tho' afterwards they became Masters of it, and laid it almost level with the Ground, the Heroick Lord of it being beheaded at *Bolton*, Octob. 15, 1651.

In the Park belonging to this Seat, not above a Quarter of a Mile distant from it, is a mineral Water, or Spaw, now called *Maudlin-Well*, of which the Spring lies much higher than the Road which is near it, and leads to *Ormeskirk*: It is made into a Well, which is walled in with good Freestone, and defended from the Weather and other outward Accidents, by a decent Covering, which was done at the Charge of the Right Honourable *Charles*, late Earl of *Derby*. The Waters themselves are impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Ocre, and a marine Salt united with a bitter purging Salt, which makes one of the best Sort of vitriolick Chalybiats. One Thing is remarkable in it, that tho' it is remote from the Sea, or any salt Rivers, it casts up marine Shells, and that in such Quantities, that they became troublesome to the Drinkers; but this hath been of late prevented by laying Millstones upon the Spring, so that the Sand and Shells can't boil up so high as formerly. The Want  
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of Conveniencies for Reception makes it less frequented than it would be; for 'tis certain the drinking of the Waters has done some notable Cures. Near to this Village is

*Cross-hall*, where the Earl of *Derby* has another Seat, which served often for a Place of Retirement to his Ancestors. On the West Side of *Ormeskirk* is

*Halshal*, a small Village, yet worthy of our Notice for the Sake of *Edward Halshal Esq*; Chamberlain for some Time of the Exchequer at *Chester*, who founded a Free-School in this Place (from whence 'tis probable his Ancestors took their Name) and endowed it with a competent Revenue for the Maintenance of a School-master there for ever. The *Dowgles Waters* belong to the Manor of *Lathom*, and adjoin to it: Near this Rivulet our Historians tell us, that the Heroick Prince *Arthur* defeated the Saxons in a memorable Battle. This River leads us to

*Wigan*, called by the Saxons *Wibiggin*, the Commonalty use the Name *Wiggin*, and Mr. *Camden* seems to like that Name best, deriving it from *Biggin*, which in this County signifies Buildings, and may refer to the Houses, which are fair and well built. This Town is famous for its Manufactures, viz. Coverlids, Rugs, Blankets and other sorts of Bedding, with which there are Markets here twice a Week, viz. on Monday and Friday, and three Fairs yearly, viz. well stored. It is also noted for its Pit-coal, Iron-work, and other Manufactures.

It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Aldermen, and sends Burgeses to Parliament, who are in this present Session, 1719. *Sir Roger Bradshaigh*, Bar. and *James Earl of Burrimore*. In this Town was born Dr. *John Woolton*, Nephew to *Alexander Nowel*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, with whom in Queen *Mary's* Days he fled beyond Sea; upon his Return he was made Canon Residentiary of *Exeter*, and some Years after Bishop of the same See. He was a zealous Assertor of Conformity against all the Opposers of it, for which, tho' he met (while he was alive) with many hard Speeches, yet he was had in great Veneration from his Adversaries after his

Death. He died March 13, 1593. Dr. *Francis Godwin*, Bishop of *Hereford*, whose learned Pen has deserved so well of the Church of *England*, married his Daughter.

Near this Town was a Fight between a Party of the King's Army, headed by the Earl of *Derby* and *Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh*, and a Part of the Parliament Army, which being victorious, the Earl and *Sir Timothy* were taken Prisoners, and being sentenced to Death by a Court-Martial at *Chester*, were beheaded in different Places. In this Battel also *William*, Lord *Widdrington*, lost his Life, August 3, 1650. Near this Town stands

*Haigh* or *Hay*, where is the Seat of the knightly Family of the *Bradshaighs*, which have long inhabited in this County, and been Men of Estates and Reputation; for we find that *William de Bradshaigh* was Knight of the Shire for this County 6 *Edward II.* and 8th *ejusdem*, and the 2 & 4 *Edward III.* and of them is descended the present Owner, *Sir Roger*, abovementioned. In this Gentleman's Ground are many plentiful and profitable Mines of extraordinary Coal, commonly called *Canon*; for besides that it yields a very clear Light in burning, it is capable of being polished into an Appearance of black Marble, and of it large Candlesticks, Sugar-boxes, Spoons, Standishes, and many other Sorts of Vessels, very neat and useful, have been framed, and presented as Curiosities, both in *London* and the Country, acceptable to Friends. A little above this Place, not far from *Chorley*, stands

*Whittle*, where in the Grounds of *Sir Richard Standish*, a Mine of Lead has lately been found and wrought with good Success; possibly the first that has been wrought in this County; and near the same Place is a plentiful Quarry of Millstones, not inferior to those found in the Peak of *Derby*. On the West Side of *Wigan*, at some Distance stands

*Holland*, which tho' now it is but an obscure Village, yet it is remarkable for giving the Name to the famous and noble Family of the *Hollands*, who were anciently Dukes of *Exeter*, and Earls of *Holland* and *Surrey*. The Daughter and Heir of the eldest Brother, who flourished here, under the  
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Degree and Title of a Knight, being at length married to the *Lovels*, brought them both the Estate and Arms of the Family, viz. in a Field Azure, with *Flowers-de-Luce*, a Lion Rampant, Gardant, Argent. Near the Mouth of the *Dowles* in this Hundred, is *Merton-Lake*, a large and broad Water, emptying it self into that River. This Pond, tho' very large, hath of late been drain'd by that ingenious Gentleman and generous Undertaker, *Thomas Fleetwood*, of *the Bank Esq*; and will no Doubt turn to his mighty Advantage, being a fat muddy Soil, and containing a great Quantity of Marl. Its Circumference was about eighteen Miles, and its Diameter two. In it were found vast Quantities of Fish, as Roach, Eels, Bream, &c. and no less than eight Canoos, in Figure and Dimensions something like those of *America*, which 'tis like the *Britains* used to fish this Lake, and when the *Romans* came, sunk them, to keep them out of their Hands. South of *Wigan* lies

*Ince*, a small Village, but the Seat and Habitation of *Thomas Gerard Esq*; whose Family produced such a Number of loyal and brave Men to uphold the Right of King *Charles I.* against his rebellious Subjects, for there were eight of his Family Colonels in that King's Army; and such as were not able to bear Arms, were as valiant to suffer for his Cause, viz. this *Thomas's* Estate was sequestred, and he was obliged to pay 209 *l.* Composition, *Thomas Gerard* of *Angton* also paid 280 *l.* upon the same Account, as did likewise *Richard Gerard* of *Brin*, 100 *l.* all in this County; *Sir Gilbert Gerard* of *London* 200 *l.* and *William Gerard* of *Penington* 30 *l.* in this County. Having thus surveyed the Places about *Wigan*, we shall pass to the next considerable Place in this Hundred, (for *Leigh*, tho' once a Market-Town, is of no Note) which is

*Warrington*, a Market-Town, whose Market is on Wednesday weekly, and Fair on *St. James's Day*, July 25. This Town is remarkable for its Lords, the *Butlers*, who obtained for it the Privilege of a Market from King *Edward I.* This Town is famous for Malt, which is here brought to as great Perfection as at *Derby*, or elsewhere, and the Ale brewed from *Warrington Malt*, is not

inferior to the most noted Ales in *England*.

This Town is honoured by giving the Title of Earl to *Henry Booth*, Lord *Delamere* of *Dunham-Massey*, created Earl of *Warrington* by King *William III.* He was the Son of *Sir George Booth Bar.* who in consideration of his loyal and acceptable Services to recover and restore King *Charles II.* to his Throne, was created Baron *Delamere*, April 20, 1661. by the said King. This *Henry* was his Heir, and because at the landing of King *William*, he raised some Forces in *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, either to support his Interest in his Country, which was a great Encouragement to the Prince's Party, and the Protestant Interest, his said Majesty did, April 17, 1690. advance him to the Dignity of Earl of *Warrington*. He died in *January*, 1693. leaving

*George Booth* his eldest Son and Heir to succeed him. He married one of the Co-heirs of *John Oldberry*, a Merchant of *London*, and hath by her one Daughter only, *Mary*, now in her Minority. At a little Distance northward from this Town is

*Winwick*, a Country Village, yet famous for being one of the best, if not the very best Benefice in *England*. In the upper Part of this Church are these Verses to be seen, written in an old barbarous Character, concerning King *Oswald*:

*Hic locus, Oswalde, quondam placuit tibi valde;  
Northanhumbroꝝ fueras Rex, nuncq; Polorum  
Regna tenes, loco passus Marcelde vocato.*

In English thus:

This Place of old, did *Oswald* greatly love,  
Who the *Northumbers* ruled, now reigns  
(above,  
And from *Marcelde* did to Heaven remove.

The Rectory here being of so great a Value, we may expect that Men of great worth should be preferred to it, and accordingly we find several of them to have been, viz.

*John Rider*, born at *Carrington* in *Cheshire*, but after made Minister of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, Rector of *Winnick*, Archdeacon of *Meath*, Dean of *St. Patrick*, and at length Bishop



Bishop of *Killaloe*, where he was much revered for his Religion and Learning, of which he gave these Proofs, viz. a *Latin and English Dictionary*, the first that was ever printed in that Kind: Printed in 1606.

*A Letter about the Spaniards landing in Ireland, and the Present State there*, printed 1601.

*A Claim of Antiquity in the Behalf of the Protestant Religion*. He died in 1632.

*Richard Sherlock*, born at *Oxton* in *Cheshire*, and educated at *Trinity College* in *Dublin*, where he commenced Master of Arts in 1633, was a while Minister in *Ireland*, but at length coming into *England*, became Chaplain to King *Charles I.*'s Forces at *Nantwich*, and afterwards to the Governor of the Garrison at *Oxford*, but being ejected by the Visitors in 1648, he went into *Lancashire*, and became Chaplain to Sir *Robert Bindloffe* of *Berwick-hall*, in the Parish of *Warton*, Bart. Here he came to be known by *Charles*, Earl of *Derby*, was made his Chaplain, and by him at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* preferred to this Rectory of *Winwick*. He was a very pious Man as well as learned, and so zealous for the Church of *England*, that he was by Dissenters accounted popishly affected. He wrote four Treatises against the Quakers. *The Practical Christian*, in two Parts, consisting of Confessions, Meditations, Psalms and Prayers, &c. and some Sermons: He died June 20, 1689. *Ætat* 76. and lies buried in the Chancel of *Winwick*, under a Stone prepared in his Life-time.

*Holcroft* is another Village, lying a little North-east of *Winwick*, noted only for giving Name to the Family of the *Holcrofts*, who were formerly enriched by a Marriage with the Co-heir of the Family of the *Culchits*, who inhabited

*Culchit*, or *Culketh*, the neighbouring Village, which *Gilbert de Culchit* held in Fee of *Almerick Butler*, as this last did of the Earl *De Ferrariis* in *Henry the Third's* Reign. This *Gilbert* had only four Daughters, to whom leaving his Estate, the Eldest married to *Richard de Hinley*, who took the Name of *Culchith*, the second married to *Thomas* his Brother, who from the Estate he had with her, was called *Holcroft*, the other's Husband took the Name of *Peasalong* for the same

Reason, and the Fourth *De Risely*. Near this Place is

*Newton*, another Market-Town, whose Market is on \_\_\_\_\_ and Fair on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, neither of which are famous or remarkable, yet this Town sends Burgesses to Parliament, which in this present Session in 1719, are Sir *Francis Leicester Bar.* and *William Shippen Esq;* South-west of this Town lies

*Bold*, a small Village, of Note for nothing but for being the native Place of *Richard Barnes*, first Suffragan Bishop of *Nottingham*, and then raised to the See of *Carlisle*, 1570. and last of all made Bishop of *Durham*. He had the Misfortune, thro' the false Information of his Brother, his Chancellor, to suspend that Apostolical Man Mr. *Bernard Gilpin*, but being undeceived, he restored him, and begged his Pardon, promising to defend him from his Enemies for the Future. He sat eleven Years in this See, and died just before the *Spanish Invasion*, in 1588.

*Prescot*, another Market-Town, borders upon this Village: Its Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on \_\_\_\_\_ Near this Town lieth

*Farnworth*, the native Place of Dr. *William Smith*, who was elected Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, by King *Henry VII.* made President of the Marches of *Wales*, and at length removed to the See of *Lincoln*, 1495. when he was chosen Chancellor of *Oxford*. In all which Stations he behaved himself with Acceptation to his Prince, the Learned and People; but his Charity may seem to outshine his other Virtues, because they were so great and numerous; for,

1. At *Litchfield* he founded an Hospital for a Master, two Priests, and ten poor People; and,

2. In the same Place he founded a Free-School, procuring from King *Henry VII.* that the Hospital of *Downhall* in *Cheshire*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, should be bestowed on it.

3. He founded a School also at this Place, annually allowing ten Pounds a Year (in that Age no mean Salary) to the Master of it.

4. He founded *Brazen-Nose College* in *Oxford*, being more bountiful for his Honour



nour to Oxford, than he was to Cambridge for his Education; but he lived not to finish his Intentions. Thus we have observed all that is remarkable in this Hundred, and now pass to

### III. Layland Hundred;

Which is bounded on the East with Parts of Salford and Blackburn Hundreds, on the South with West-Derby Hundred, on the West with part of West-Derby Hundred and the Ribble, and on the North with the Hundred of Amounderness. The chief Towns of this Hundred are, Charley and Eccleston,

Charley, a Market-Town situate upon a Rivulet that runs into the River Yarrow: The Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair on . . . . . Near this Place stands upon the Æstuary of the Ribble or Bellisama,

Penwortham or Penwerdant, where was a Castle in the Conqueror's Time, as appears by Domesday-Book, the Seat of the ancient Family of the Fleetwoods, of whom William Fleetwood, an eminent Lawyer, was descended. He was 'twice chosen Reader in the Middle-Temple, and afterwards made Recorder of London and Queen Elizabeth's Serjeant. His Writings give us a Proof of his Learning, viz. *Elenchus Annalium Regum Edwardi V. Ricardi III. & Henricorum VII. & VIII.* The Office of a Justice of Peace; Observations upon Pickering's Iters Lambard's Archaion. &c. And a little South-east, near the Mouth of the Darwen,

Walton or Waleton, which Manor, William, Lord of Lancaster, King Stephen's Son, gave to Walter de Waleton, from whom it passed by the female Issue to the Family of the Langtons, who were descended from them. On the other Side of the Yarrow is

Standish, famous for a good Family of that Name, one of whom was Bishop of Ely in King Henry VII.'s Reign, a Man memorable more for his Birth than Office, and another was Bishop of St. Asaph in King Henry VIII.'s Days, and being very zealous for the popish Establishment, chose rather to deal with that rough Prince, *Preibus & Lacrymis*, than by Argument or Authority; and is therefore said to have fallen

down on his Knees to that King, when he was about withdrawing his Neck from the Papal Yoke, and beginning a Reformation, to petition him that he would continue to uphold the Religion established by his Ancestors. Lower on the Darwen lies

Eccleston, a Market-Town, the Market on and Fair on .

This Town is famous for nothing so much as their Minister, Dr. Richard Parr, Bishop of the Isle of Man, and Rector of this Place at the same Time, but held this last in Commendam with his Bishoprick. He was sequestered from both in 1643 by the Parliament, and died before the Restoration. These are the most remarkable Places in this Hundred, and therefore we shall proceed to the next Hundred Eastward, viz.

### IV. Blackburn Hundred;

Which is bounded on the East with part of Yorkshire, on the South with the Hundred of Salford, on the West with the Hundred of Layland, and the River Ribble, and on the North with the Hundred of Amounderness and part of Yorkshire. This Hundred seems to have been a Shire by it self, being anciently called Blackburnshire, but now being united to Lancashire, it is but one Hundred of it. The chief Towns in it are

Blackburn, Hastingden, and Clithero:

Blackburn, a Market-Town, belonging to the Lacy's, and so called from the Blackness of the Water of the Derwen, that glides by it. The Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on .

This is, or at least was once, the chief Town in this Hundred, because it takes its Name from it; but we find nothing else remarkable of it, save that it was the native Place of the great Preacher and Divine, Mr. Robert Bolton. 1572; the Year infamous for the Massacre of Paris. He was descended of mean Parents, but by his Industry became a great Scholar and eminent Preacher, having left us many valuable Treatises, in two Volumes, 4°. He was chosen one of the Disputants that was to entertain King James I. when he came to Oxford, and performed his Part with great Applause. He had been like to be carried over to the Romish Church by



by his School-fellow *Anderton*, who was brought up with him in this Town; and for his Eloquence was styled, Golden-mouthed *Anderton*; but by a good Providence escaped his Snares, tho' *Anderton* became a Popish Priest, and one of the Learnedest of them.

*Hastingsden*, another little Market-Town at a little Distance from it, whose Market is on Wednesday weekly, and Fairs on . The *Derwin* leaving *Blackburn*, passeth by

*Haughton-Tower*, the Seat of an ancient Family that has long dwelt there, bearing the Name of the *Haughtons*. More Northward is

*Clithero*, a Market-Town standing upon the *Ribble*, not far from the Rise of it: Its Market is on Saturday weekly, and Fair on

. It enjoys the Privileges of a Borough, tho' 'tis not incorporated, and sends Representatives to Parliament, who are in this present Session *Thomas Lister* and *Edward Harvey Esqs*; The *Lacy's* long since built a Castle here at the Bottom of *Pendle-hill*, at a little Distance from the *Ribble*, some Remains of which are yet to be seen. Not far from this Town is

*Milton*, famous for the ancient Family of the *Sherburns*, whose Heir, *Sir Nicholas Sherburn*, now resides at their ancient Seat, called *Stonyhurst*. They were of the Equestrial Order in the Reigns of *K. Edward III.* *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* when *Sir Richard Sherburn* was Knight of the Shire for this County. His Great Grandson *Sir Richard Sherburn*, was knighted at 21 Years of Age, under the Banner, for his Valour in fighting against the *Scots*. Almost over-against this Village is

*Whaley*, called by the *Saxons* *Walalez*, which is famous for a Monastery built here by the *Lacy's*, the Monks of which were translated hither from *Stanlaw* in the County of *Chester*, in 1296. Here for the Conveniency of Travellers is a Bridge over the *Ribble*,; and here it was that in 798, Duke *Wada* unfortunately engaged *Ardulph*, King of the *Northumbrians*, at *Billangho*, now by Contraction called *Langho*. Next to this Village is

*Read*, a Place of Note only for a knightly Family of the *Nowells*, of which *Alexan-*

*der Nowell* was descended: He was Master of *Westminster-School* in *K. Edward VI.'s* Days, and happening to be a Fishing on the *Thames* (a Pastime which he much delighted in) was himself caught by *Bonner*, and had been led to the *Smithfield Slaughterhouse*, had not one *Mr. Francis Bowyer*, a Merchant, and afterward Lord Mayor of *London*, saved him, and conveyed him beyond-Sea. As soon as *Queen Elizabeth* arrived at the Throne, he returned home, was made Dean of *St. Paul's*, and entrusted by Parliament and Convocation to compose a Catechism for publick Use, to be a Rule for Faith and Manners to all Posterity. He was Confessor to *Queen Elizabeth*, and ever preached the first and last Sermons in *Lent*. He died *Feb. 13, 1601.* in the 90th Year of his Age, and left 200*l.* per Annum to *Brazen Nose College* in *Oxford*, to maintain thirteen Scholars. He hath several Treatises in Print, viz. Three against one *Mr. Dorman* about Popish Doctrines, which he zealously confutes; a short Catechism in *Latin* and *Greek*, and a larger in *Latin*; a Conference with *Edmund Campian* the Jesuit, in the Tower of *London*, &c. And now following the Course of the *Ribble*, we find no Place worthy our Notice, till we come at

*Ribchester* or *Ribblechester*, called by *Antoninus*, *Coccium*, from *Coccius Nerva*, or *Coccium*, and by others of the Ancients *Ribodunum*, and *Bretenomicum*, as the Learned conjecture. It is evident by the Ruins of it, that it has been a Town of large Circumference, and doubtless one of the richest Towns in Christendom, when it was in its flourishing Condition, as may be more than guessed, from the many Signs of a sumptuous State, viz. Statues, Coins, Pillars, Pedestals of Pillars, Chapiters, Altars, Marbles, and Inscriptions, considered with the Tradition common among the Inhabitants, tho' in a Rustick Poetry:

*It is written upon a Wall in Rome,  
Ribchester was as rich as any Town in Chri-  
(stendom.*

This Place in the *Romans* Time was unquestionless a *Roman Station*, and maintained as a Fortrefs to keep this Part of the Country in Awe, as is probable from the military



Ways leading hither; the one from York, which is an high Caufey, and the other from the North thro' Bowland, a large Forest, which for several Miles together is plainly visible; and from the Reliques of the military Engines and Weapons daily discovered. The curious Antiquaries of our Nation have made many Discoveries of these Things from under the Ruins, which we hope the Reader will not grudge his Time and Labour to peruse. Mr. Camden tells us, that upon his Search into them he found many Inscriptions, but most of them so defaced by the ignorant Country-People, that he could not read above one or two, which he copied out, and thus represents: In *Salisbury-hall*, just by the Seat of the noble Family of the *Talbots*, in the Pedestal of a Pillar, he found this Inscription,



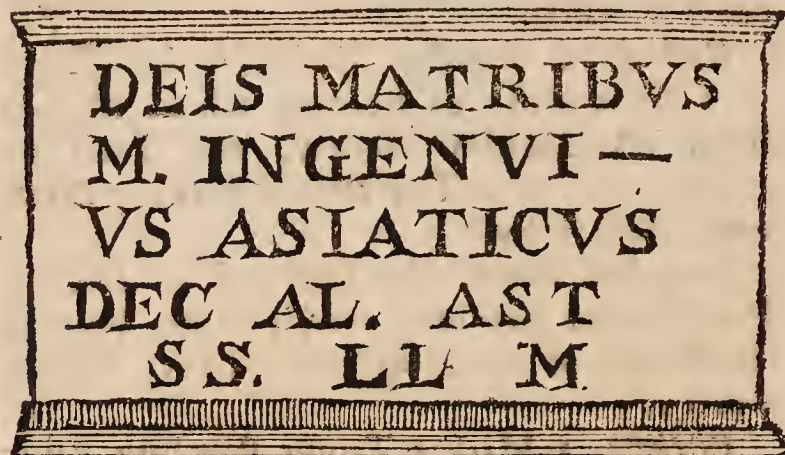
In the Wall adjoining to it, he saw another Stone, with a Pourtraiture of *Cupid* and another Image; and on the Backside of it this Inscription, of which being able to make no Sense, he set it down for others to give their Opinion of it.

SEOSEAM.	BREVENM.
ROLNASON	BEDIANIS.
OSALVEDN	ANTONI
AL. Q. QSAR	VS MEG VI.
	IC DOM V
	ELITER.

Mr. Camden declares, that he can't so much as fancy what it means; but supposes that many of the Words are the *British* Names of Places hereabouts; but Dr. Leigh is of Opinion, that they be rather the Names of Officers in a Wing of the *Sarmatians*. AL. Q. Q. SAR. denoting *Ala Sarmatum*, or a Wing of the *Sarmatians*, of which *Tacitus* gives a full Account, and OSALVEDN signifying *Oswald's Town*, the noble Family of the *Osbaldstones* still re-

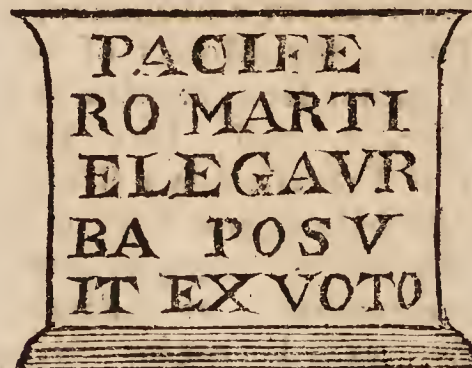
siding there; so that these Names may be *Roman* or *Sarmatian*, as well as *British*

Further he says, that at his second going to this Place, he found an Altar with a very fair Inscription,



The meaning of which Mr. Camden owns himself ignorant of, because he says upon Inquiry, he could not find out who these *Dea Matres* were, they being no where mentioned in any Inscriptions found up and down the World, but in this and another in *Great Britain*; but was informed, that *Enguinum*, a little Town in *Sicily*, was famous for the Presence of the Mother Goddesses, and that some Spears and brass Helms were shewn there consecrated to those Goddesses by *Metio* and *Ulysses*: However, this Inscription is now no Secret, for Dr. Leigh being informed at Oxford, that *Juno* and *Diana* were constantly called by the *Romans*, *Dea Matres*, thus explains this Altar to Satisfaction, That *Ingenius*, an *Asiatic*, one of the *Decuriones* of the *Asturian* Wing, dedicated this Altar to the Mother Goddesses *Juno* and *Diana*.

He saw also at the same Time another little Altar cast out among the Rubbish, with this Inscription,



Mr. Camden supposes this to have been some poor Man's little Altar, which he carried about



about with him for offering Incense, Salt, and Flower, which was customary among the *Romans* in Imitation of *Noah's* Altar. These Altars they made not only in Honour to their Gods, but to the Emperors. To these they prayed, before these they swore, and on these they sacrificed; and whoever had none of these Altars, was supposed to have no Religion; but *Dr. Leigh* gives us another Interpretation of this Altar, thus: *Elegauritia* hath dedicated this Altar to peace-making *Mars*; yet leaves us to find out, who this *Elegauritia* was, that was so thankful to *Mars*, who had by some signal Victory brought the Enemy to yield to a Peace.

He also further tells us, That there was another Stone lately dug up with the Pour-

traiture of a naked Man on Horse-back, without a Saddle or Bridle, brandishing his Spear with both Hands, and insulting over a naked Man, prostrate before him, who held out a Kind of square Piece. Between the Horse and the Person prostrate, stand the Letters, D M, and under the prostrate Man G A L (which he conjectures should rather be C. A L) S A R M A T A. and so signify. *Centurio Ala Sarmatarum, i. e. a Centurion of the Band of the Sarmatians.* There were many more Letters upon this Stone, but they were so defaced, that he could make nothing of them; but to favour his Conjecture above, he produces another Inscription, which renders it probable, that a Wing of the *Sarmatians* had their Station here:

HIS TERRIS TEGITVR  
AEL MATRONA QV---  
VIX ANN XXVIII. M. I. L. D. VIII  
ET M. IVLIVS MAXIMVS: FIL.  
VIX AN. VI. M. III. D. XX. ET CAM  
PANIA DVBBA MATER  
VIX. AN. L. IVLIVS MAXIMVS  
--- ALÆ SAR CONIVX  
CONIVGI INCOMPARBILI  
ET FILIO PATRI PIENTIS  
SIMO. ET SOCERAE TENA  
CIS SIMA MEMORIAE. P

This Inscription which *Mr. Camden* transcribed out of *Mr. Lambard's* Papers, he has not deciphered, and therefore we shall take the Translation from *Dr. Leigh*, who thus Englisheth it:



In this Earth lies entombed  
*Ælia* a Matron, who  
 Lived XXVIII Years, two Months, and eight Days.  
 And *M. Julius Maximus* her Son  
 Who lived six Years, III Months, and XX Days, and *Cam-*  
*pania Dubba* her Mother  
 Who lived fifty Years, *Julius Maximus*  
 . . . . . *Alae*, a *Sarmatian*, Wife  
 To her incomparable Husband, erects  
 This to perpetuate the Memory of *Simo*  
 The Son of a Pious Father, and his  
 Father-in Law.

But this latter Part, without any Reflection on the learned Doctor, we conceive, is mistaken, for these Reasons; because, *Alae* is made a Woman, which is only the Genitive of *Ala*, a Wing of an Army; *Simo*, a proper Name, which is only

the last Part of *Pientissimo*; and (which is worst of all) *Socera*, to signify a Father-in-Law; and therefore we conceive it ought thus to be render'd from *Julius*, &c. with Reference to the Persons for whom the Monument was erected, viz.

. . . . . *Julius Maximus*  
 . . . . . Of the Wing of the *Sarmatians*, the Husband  
 Hath erected this (Monument)  
 To his incomparable Wife. i. e. *Ælia*, the Matron,  
 And to his Son, most obedient to his Father, i. e. *M. Jul. Maximus*;  
 And to his Mother-in-Law, never to be forgotten, or ever to be  
 remembred, i. e. *Campania Dubba*.

But tho' Dr. Leigh hath made this Mistake in this Monument, he has furnished us with many rare Antiquities found in this Place by himself, or Friends, with ingenious Conjectures upon them, of which we shall gratify the curious Reader with some of the most principal, which he took Notice of upon the Place, Anno 1699.

The first remarkable Piece of Antiquity (he says) which he observed, was a Fortification, called *Anchor-hill*, because Anchors have been found there sometimes under Ground, with Rings and Nails of small Vessels; *Roman Patena*, of a Metal like that of our China; Tea-pots. with the Effigies of Wolves, and Flowers upon them; and at the Bottom of some of them these Letters, F A B. P R O. which doubtless implies, That they were made when one of the *Fabii* was *Procurator* or *Proconsul*. How these Anchors, &c. should come hither, is the Question which many start, since the Ocean is at a great Distance, and no River navigable comes up to it; but this Doubt he solves by a Letter he received

of Mr. Oddy, School-master at *Blackburn*, who answers it thus: That it is indisputable, that this Place was a *Roman Station*, and being maintained as a Fortrefs, their Machines of War were placed here; that the Hill was a Rampire of the Fortrefs, under which the broad and deep Foss leading towards the River, served as a Trench to fortify the Place, and a Canal for Boats, for the Garrison to pass and repass the River upon all Occasions, of which we may suppose there was a great Number belonging to so large a Fort and City, the *Anchor-hill* being a little Dock or Hythe for Building and Repairing them, and for their Use were the Anchors, Rings, and Nails there found, being far too little, either for Ships of Burden, or War.

From *Anchor hill* he observed, that there goes a Way to *Preston*, and a Road to *Lancaster*, where there was another Fortification, and a *Roman Wall*, and another Road leading to *Maneuinium* or *Manchester*, where was a Fortrefs, called *The Giants* or *Torgum's Castle*, and doubtless was their Highway to



to *Devona* or *Chester*, where the XXth Legion, called *Valens* or *Victrix*, was placed: Near *Anchor-hill* he saw a Common-Sewer, and a Floor laid with *Roman Tiles*, by which he demonstrates, that the River was never navigable; for if it had, both the City and Country lying round it, must unavoidably have been overflowed.

Near the Sewer here he met with a Pillar 17 Inches Diameter, but the Letters not legible: He supposed it erected by the *Romans*, in Memory of a Victory over the *Britains*; but that being uncertain, we pass to the Coins, which he found there, viz. One Piece of *Augustus Caesar's*, several others of *Titus*, *Vespasian*, *Dioclesian*, *Coccius Nerva*, from whom the Place was called, *Coccium*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, *Severus*, *Commodus*, *Marcus Antoninus* and *Julia*, some of them in Copper, and others of a mixed Metal, of which last the Letters were very legible; one silver *Saxon Coin*, among which was found a Ruby with *Mars* on the Reverse, two Coins with Crosses on the Reverse, and the Head of an Emperor, but the Letters erased, yet 'tis probable they are *Constantine's* the Great, from the Appearance of the Cross to him in the Air, with this Motto, *Sub hoc signo Vinces*. At the same Place are frequently discovered Pieces of *Roman Urns* and Flower-pots, and not long since, the Finger of a Copper Statue, which was doubtless erected for one of their Emperors, which prove the Antiquity and Magnificence of the Place in those Days, tho' now it be a small inconsiderable Village.

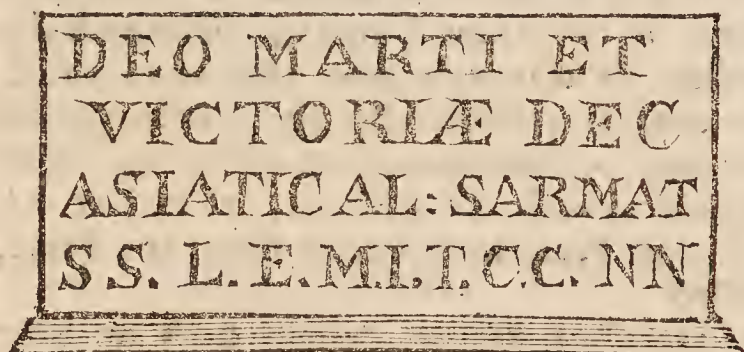
He also tells us, that there was shewn him an Altar dedicated to *Mars*, the Genius of this Place, which is now in the Possession of *Edward Warren Esq.* who has his Seat at *Dinkley*, a Village just by, and hath these Words inscribed upon it:

DEO MARTI, & Victoriæ, i. e.  
To the God Mars, and Victory.

Here is also another Altar, but the Letters are so defaced, as not to be legible: These Monuments of Antiquity (he says) may sufficiently represent to us the Grandeur of this Place, but do not prove that any Emperor ever resided there, but rather

that the Station was commanded by Tribunes, Proconsuls, and Procurators.

The following Pieces of Antiquity were communicated to him by the abovesaid Mr. Oddy and Mr. Ogden Fellow of *Manchester College*, and then Vicar of *Ribchester*, viz. An Altar with this Inscription:



This Altar is dedicated to *Mars*, and *Victory*, the Genii of the Place by an *Asiaticæ Decurion*, commanding a Wing of the *Sarmatæ*; but the remaining Letters he does not give any certain Exposition of.

Another eminent Piece of Antiquity shewn him, was a large Stone dug up here, but now a Corner-stone of *Salisbury hall*, just by, on one Side of which is *Apollo*, with his Quiver on his Shoulder, leaning on his *Plectrum* or Harp, with a loose Mantle, or *Velamen*, and on the other Side two of his Priests in the same Habit, with an Ox-head in their Hands, sacrificing to him; the Heads likewise of various Animals lying prostrate at his Feet. This votive Altar was erected, 'tis probable, in the Time of *Dioclesian*, when that Emperor consulting *Apollo*, received this Answer, *That the just Men were the Cause he could say nothing*; which that Emperor interpreting to be the Christians, began his bloody Persecution, wherein thro' the whole Year there was not one Day in which he destroyed not 5000 of them, except the first of *January*, (on which it was not accounted lawful among the Heathen *Romans* to shed Blood). Thus the Grandeur of this Place seems evident; but when it came to its Period, or how it was at last destroyed, whether by War, or an Earthquake (as is commonly supposed) we can affirm nothing certainly. The Parsonage of this Place, which is in the Archdeaconry of *Richmond*, and fell into the King's Hands, probably by the Dissolution of the Monastery of *Whalley*.



was assigned to the Bishop of *Chester*, at the Erection of that See, by King *Henry VIII.* Anno 1547, Sept. 20. yet with a Reservation of 6 s. for Synodics, 3 l. 18 s. 11 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . for Proxies, to be paid yearly into the Court of Tenths and First-Fruits, as also 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. for the Vicar's Salary, and above 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. for the Stipend of a Priest to serve in the same Church; all which deducted, it was valued at 16 l. 17 s. 2 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum, as was also the Parsonage of *Chipping*, a small Parsonage adjoining, with proportionable Deductions, valued at 7 l. 6 s. 8 d. Near to *Ribchester* there is a Place, called

*Rixton*, or *Rishton*, which hath nothing memorable, but that it seems to have some Remains of the old *Rigodunum*, and so we shall leave these Parts, and remove to

*Coln*, another next Market-Town in the same Hundred; the Market is on Wednesday weekly, and the Fair, July 21. This Place is remarkable for its Antiquity, as appears from the several Sorts of Roman Coins found here, viz. some Copper ones in *Wheatly-lane*, and others of Silver, cast up by a Plough, not many Years since at *Emmet*; they were inclosed in a great silver Cup, some of them were *Gordianus's*, and others, one of the *Antonines*. Mr. *Bargrave*, a learned inquisitive Person, Rector of *Brandsburton*, near *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, and a Native of this Place, will have this Town a Roman Station, in which Conjecture, he says, he was confirmed by its Distance from *Almondbury*, according to an *Itinerary*, written about the 7th Century, by a nameless Author of *Ravenna*, in Dr. *Gale's* Hands; but Dr. *Leigh* contradicts his Opinion; 1. Because where the Roman Stations were, there were Fosses and Fortifications, which are not found at *Coln*. 2. Because Coins are no Arguments for a Roman Station, they being often found, where no Stations can be pretended; as at *Bury* and *Standish* in this County. 3. Because where the Roman Stations were, there have been commonly found Roman Altars dedicated to the Genius of the Place, *Patera & fibulae*, besides Coins, which this Place has not afforded; and so 'tis probable that the Coins were buried by the Romans in their Marches by this Place, lest they should come

into the Enemy's Hands. 4. Because the Colonies, where the Roman Stations were, had Marks set up for their Boundaries, as the Image of *Mercury*, a Wine-Vessel, a *Spatula*, a *Rhombus*, or a Lozenge, none of which having been dug up at *Coln*, we may conclude it not to have been a Roman Station.

The *Ribble* rises not far from hence in *Yorkshire*, and being carried Southward, passes by two Mountains in the same Shire, viz. *Ingleborough-hill*, which is near the Spring, and *Penigent*, so called, perhaps, from its white and snowy Head, for so *Penguin* signifies in the *British* Tongue; and then entering *Lancashire*, a little above this Town, passes by *Pendle-hill*, a Mountain of a great Height. It produces upon the very Top, a peculiar Plant, called *Cloudesbery*, as it were an Offspring of the Clouds. Our Botanists, some of them, call it, *Vaccinia nubis*, but others more truly and better, *Chamemones*, for it is a Dwarf-Mulberry. It is not peculiar to *Pendle-hill*, but grows on other high Mountains in *England* and *Scotland*, as also in *Norway* and other northern Countries. The common People hereabout call it, *Cnout-berry*, from King *Knute* the Dane, whom they say was so distressed at one Time in his Wars here, that he was forced for some Days to live on them, but this may be all Fable, and therefore we shall add no more, but this, That this Hill is famous for a great Damage done the Country under it, by a fall of Waters, that descended from it, and for being an infallible Prognostick of Rain, when the Top is black and cloudy. They are indisputably the highest Hills in this Part of *Britain*, according to the Proverb hereabout,

*Ingleborrow*, *Pendle*, and *Penigent*,  
Are the highest Hills between *Scotland*  
(and *Trent*.)

On the North-west of this Town is

*Rimington*, a Village famous for the ancient Family of the *Pilkingtons*, who were of Repute in this Place before the Conquest, about which Time the Chief of them being sought for, was forced to disguise himself by putting on the Habit, and Guise of a Thresher in a Barn, in Memory of which he gave for his Arms, a Flail, with



with this Motto, *Now thus, Now thus.* Of this Family was Dr. James Pilkington, who to avoid the Persecution in Queen Mary's Reign, fled into Germany for Safety, where he employed his Time in sacred Things, and wrote Comments upon the Book of Ecclesiastes, and both the Epistles of St. Peter. He returned Home 1 Ellz and was made, first, Master of St. John's College in Cambridge, and then Bishop of Durham, March 2, 1560. He was forced to fly from his See, when the northern Rebels invaded his Diocese, and tore the English Liturgy and Bible in Pieces, threatening to have done the like to him, if they could have found him. The Rebellion being suppressed, he commenced a Suit against the Queen for the Lands and Goods of the Rebels attainted in his Bishoprick, and had obtained them, had not the Parliament on a special Consideration adjudged them to the Queen *pro hac vice*.

The other Villages about this Town have nothing remarkable in them, and so we shall hasten to the next Market-Town in this North-east Corner of the County, which is

Burnly, a small Market-Town. The Market on \_\_\_\_\_, and Fair on \_\_\_\_\_. Here were many Consular or Family-Coins dug up some Years ago, one of Q. Cassius, Anno 162 before Christ's Nativity. These Coins are supposed to be the ancient Roman Denarii, &c. before the Emperors Time; for instead of the Emperors Heads they have the antique Form of *Caput Urbis*, without any Inscription. Tacitus calls them *Bigati & Quadrigati, pecuniam veterem & diu notam*. Some have ROMA set upon them, a Thing not used by any of the Emperors, it being natural for such Men to think no Name so great as their Own. Others have Letters on them, but often interwoven after this manner, as V—L m. one of L. Valerius Flaccus's, AVC COXCH, the 7th Year after the Romans first stamp'd silver Money. All the Coins found here were of such old Dates.

One John Sagar of this Town, who died about the Year 1668, was 112 Years old, which Age may be attributed to the wholesomeness of the Air hereabout. Near this Place is

Holm, a small Village, which the learned Dr. William Whitacre, Master of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Regius Professor of that University, has made famous by being born there. The Arminian Controversy began in his Time; and as he had some Disputes with Buro about the Arminian Points at Cambridge, so he was one, who in the Lambeth Conference, endeavoured to suppress the Spreading of them, but found his Death there, Anno 1596. Having thus described the most considerable Places of this Hundred, we shall proceed to

## V. Amounderness Hundred;

Which is bounded on the East with Yorkshire, and part of Blackburn Hundred; on the South with the Æstuary of the Ribble, which parts it from Layland Hundred; on the West with the Irish Sea, and on the North by the Hundred of Loynsdale. The most considerable Places of this Hundred are, Preston, Kirkham, Poulton, and Garstang, of which with the Villages adjoining, we shall treat.

Preston is the most considerable Town in this Hundred. It is called commonly Preston in Anderness, instead of Amounderness; for so the Saxons named this Part of the Country, because between the Rivers Ribble and Coar, it hangs out for a long Way into the Sea, like a Nose or Nefs. It is also sometimes called Agmonderness. In William the Conqueror's Time, there were only sixteen Villages in the whole Hundred inhabited, the rest lay waste, as we find in Domesday Book, and then it was possessed by Roger of Poitiers. After him it belonged to Theobald Walters, from whom the Butlers of Ireland are descended; for so we read in the Charter of Richard I. to this Effect, 'Know ye, that We have given, and by this present Charter confirmed to Theobald Walter, for his Homage and Service, all Agmonderness, with all other Appurtenances thereunto belonging, &c.' The Soil here will bear no Grain well but Oats, but is excellent for Pasture towards the Sea, where it is partly Champion, whence it is called the File, i. e. the Fielding, tho' in the Records of the Tower, it



is expressed by *Lima*, the Smith's Instrument wherewith he polishes Iron. In other Places it is fenny, and therefore not counted wholesome.

Having thus described the Hundred, we shall come to speak particularly of the Town. *Preston* is said to arise out of the Ruins of *Ribblechester*, and may for its Beauty and Bigness be termed a City: It is incorporated and governed accordingly by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, four under Aldermen, and twelve Common-council men. It has three Markets weekly, *viz.* on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and as many Fairs yearly, *viz.* on *June 24*, *August 15*, and *September 1*, which are all very well frequented. The Borough sends its Burgesses to represent it in Parliament, and in this present Session, 1719. they are Sir *Henry Houghton*, Bar. and *Henry Fleetwood* Esq; This Town hath the Honour to have given the Title of Baron to Sir *Richard Grismes* or *Graham*, Son of Sir *George Graham* of *Netherby* in *Cumberland*. He being a Burgess for *Cockermouth* in *Cumberland*, in the *Oxford* Parliament, held *March 20*, 1680, was soon after created by King *Charles II* Viscount *Preston* in *Scotland*; when *K. James II*. came to the Crown, he was made Secretary of State to that Prince, after his Return from his Embassy into *France*, and nominated Viscount *Preston* of *Amounderness*, but the sudden Change of Affairs in 1688, then happening by the Prince of *Orange's* Arrival, his Patent was not sealed, and so he was equivocally and by Courtesy, a Viscount of this Place. He was a Gentleman of great Accomplishments, and a zealous Lover of the Church of *England*, and the Monarchy, which last had like to have cost him his Life.

Near this Town, *August 17*, 1648. (as *Dr. Fuller* relates it) Duke *Hamilton* resolving to play an After-game of Loyalty, who entering *England* with an Army more numerous than well-disciplined, joined Battle with the Parliament-Army. He was looked upon more cunning than wise, and yet more wise than valiant; however, having Officers, who knew War-craft, as well as any of the Age, he would accept of no *English* Assistance, because he would engross the Honour and Advantage of a Vic-

tory, which they thought would be possessed without Purchase; but Major General *Lambert* (others say *Cromwell*) came upon them before they expected him, and gave the *Scotch* Army such a Blow, as not only stopped its Progress, but wounded the King's Cause almost irrecoverably, the Duke himself being taken Prisoner by Colonel *Waite*, at *Ulceter* in *Staffordshire*, and his Army utterly defeated. Following the *Ribble*, which plentifully supplies this Town with Fish, Water, Coal, and other Conveniences of Life, we come to

*Kirkham*, a small Market-Town, whose Market is on Tuesday, and Fair on *Midsummer-day*, *June 24*. 'Tis the chief Town of that Part of the County, called the *Field-Lands*, and situated about six Miles from *St. George's* Chanel. It is remarkable only for a Free-School founded by *Henry Colborn*, a Citizen of *London*, in or about the Year 1674, which consisteth of three Masters, the chief of whom is obliged to preach monthly a Lecture in the Mother-Church, or some Chapel in the Parish, and hath a yearly Salary of 45*l.* the second Master 30*l.* and the Usher 8*l.* About a Mile South of this Town is

*Newton*, where there is a very eminent Charity School founded in 1707, by *John Hornby*, late of the same Place, Yeoman, where all the Poorer sort of Children are not only taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, and have Dinners on School-days gratis, but also twenty of the poorer Sort, elected by the Trustees, *viz.* ten Boys and as many Girls, have convenient Lodgings in an Hospital adjoining to the School, where they are furnished with all Things necessary till they are fourteen Years of Age, with competent Salaries for a Master, House-keeper, and other Officers, the whole Gift amounting to two thousand Pounds, and upwards.

From hence we shall take a View of the Sea-coasts, which have some Things remarkable. In many Places near the Shore there are great Heaps of Sand, of which the Inhabitants have an Art to make Salt after this manner: In Summer-time, when the Weather is dry, they pare off the upper Part of the Sand, and lay it up in great Heaps, which, when they have lain some Time,



Time, they put into Troughs bored full of Holes at the Bottom, and pour Water upon it, to make a *Lixivium* or Lye: The Water draining thro' it, carries along with it a Salt, which by changing the Sand, and making the same Water pass thro' it again and again, they thicken so, that it will bear an Egg, which done, they boil this impregnated Water in leaden Pans, with a fierce Turf-Fire, till the Water being evaporated, leaves a white Salt. Near the Mouth of the *Cockar* also, which is a River in this Hundred, there are deceitful and voracious Sands (commonly called Quicklands) very dangerous for Travellers, who, when the Tide is out, are so venturous as to cross them (because much the nearest Way) into *Fourness*; but for Want of due Care and a sure Guide, some have been (as *Sidonius* expresses it) Shipwreck'd by Land, *i. e.* have sunk into them with their Horses, and perished, as others have been drowned by the coming in of the Tide upon them. Being now upon the Coasts, we shall take Notice of

*Poulton*, the nearest Market-Town to the Sea. It stands very convenient for Trade, being not far from the Mouth of the *Wyre*, and having the River *Skippon*, which runs into it, passing by it. The Market is kept every Monday, and Fair on

The *Wyre* being near this Town, we shall take this Opportunity to speak of this River, and such Places as lie upon it, or near it, as may afford us any Thing remarkable. The Rise of this River is at

*Wiredale*, a small Village in the Hundred of *Loynsdale*, which we can hardly avoid speaking of here upon this Occasion. It is a desolate Place, near the Forest so called, and remarkable for nothing but for the Fountain from whence this River flows. It runs from hence with a swift Stream, and touches upon

*Greenhaugh-Castle*, which was built by *Thomas Stanley*, the first Earl of *Derby* of that Family, for his Defence against certain of the Nobility, from whom he had great Apprehensions of Danger, because, being outlawed, King *Henry VII.* had given him their Estates; for they made several Attempts upon him, and frequently made Inroads into his Grounds; but at last he paci-

fied all their Animosities and Discontents, by his prudent Behaviour towards them. Near this Castle is

*Garstang*, another Market-Town in this Hundred, having its Market weekly on Thursday, and Fairs yearly on

We have nothing more to add of this Hundred, for want of better Information in these Parts, and so go on to

## VI. Loynsdale Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by part of *Westmorland* and *Yorkshire*, on the South by the Hundred of *Amounderness*, on the West by the *Irish Sea* and part of *Cumberland*, and on the North, where it is very narrow, and almost sharp, by *Cumberland*. The chief Towns of this Hundred are,

*Lancaster*, *Cartmel*, *Dalton*, *Ulverston*, and *Hawkshead* in *Fourness*.

*Lancaster* is the chief Town of this County, which is more truly called, not only by the Inhabitants, but almost all People in those northern Parts, *Lancaster*; and by the Scots, *Lancastell*, from the River *Lan* or *Lun*. These Names, both of the Town and River, in a Manner prove it to be the *Longovicum*, where the Lieutenant of *Britain* (as the *Notitia* informs us) kept a Company of *Longovicarians* (who took their Name from that Place) in Garrison. There have been many Things discovered, which prove it to have been a Roman Fortrefs, *viz.* several Coins of the Emperors, where the Friars had their Cloister; for the Inhabitants say, there stood their ancient City, which being destroyed by a sudden Inroad of the Scots, in 1322, the present one was built near a green Hill by the River, upon which stands the Castle, as the Church does upon the Hill it self. The Castle is neither great nor ancient, but fairly built, and strong; and lately in digging a Cellar, several Roman *Disci* and *Sympuvia*, or Cups used in Sacrifices, and some Coins of *Aelius*, *Adrianus* and *Augustus Caesar*, were found. The Cups have upon their Sides the Figures of various Creatures, and *Julius Flavius* in Letters; and on the Bottom of one of them appeared these Letters very legible, RE-



GIN. I. which we may easily interpret, a *Discus* used in Sacrifice to *Juno*, as she was styled, *Regina Cali*.

Below the Church, near a very fine Bridge, over the *Lon*, on the steepest Side of the Hill, there hangs a Piece of a very ancient Wall, which is *Roman*, commonly called the *Wery-wall*, which Mr. *Camden* thinks was taken from the *British* Name of the Town, *Caerwerid*, or a green City, from the *Green-hill*, perhaps, on which it is built. These Observations abundantly prove this Town to be a most eminent *Roman* Station at least. Nor may we suppose it a Town of an inferior Note, either in the *Saxon* or *Norman* Times, since it has given Name to the whole Shire, which is called from it, *Lancaster-shire*, or for shortness *Lancashire*.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, that this Town in his Time was not populous, and that the Inhabitants thereof were all Husbandmen, who well cultivated the Grounds about it, which were open, flourishing, and woody enough; which being supposed true, it is very much improved since, for it is at present populous, and a very thriving Corporation, and a convenient Port. The Charter for its Incorporation is very ancient, for *John*, Lord of *Morton* and *Lancaster*, confirmed by his Charter to it all the Liberties, which he had granted to the Burgeses of *Bristol*; and *Edward III.* in the 36th Year of his Reign, granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Village of *Lancaster*, that Pleas and Sessions should be held no where but there, which may seem to have continued ever since, the Assizes for this County-Palatine being usually held in the Castle here. It is now governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs; but has but one Market a-week, which is on Saturday, and the Fair is on *Midsummer-Day*. The Officers of the Customs at this Port are, *Thomas Bateman*, Collector, whose Salary is 80 *l. per Annum*, and thirteen others under him. This Borough sends Members to Parliament, who are in this present Session, 1719, *William Heysham Esq;* and *Doddington Braddyl Esq;* But notwithstanding these Privileges, this Town hath a greater Dignity to boast of, which is this, That many Branches of the Royal Family have derived their Titles from it, as will appear

in the ensuing Catalogue of its Lords, Earls, and Dukes.

The first Person that was styled Lord of this Place, in the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, was *Roger of Poitou*, or *Pictavensis*, Son of *Roger Montgomery*. He assumed that Surname, because his Wife came out of *Poitou* in *France*; but he being deprived of this Honour for his Disloyalty, King *Stephen* conferred it upon his own Son,

*William*, Earl of *Morton* and *Warren*, and so he was Earl of *Lancaster* during his Father's Life; but after his Decease, *K. Henry II.* resumed all the Honours he enjoyed belonging to the Crown, and left him only his hereditary Titles of *Bullogne*, *Surrey*, and *Morton*, which he held but a few Years, dying in 1160. King *Henry*, after his Decease, conferred some of these Honours upon his Son

*John*, whom he made Earl of *Morton* and *Lancaster*, to which his Brother *Richard* added the Earldoms of *Cornwal*, *Nottingham*, and *Derby* in *England*, and an Earldom in *Normandy*, and made him Lord of *Ireland*, &c. These numerous Preferments, tho' no other than the Marks of *Richard's* brotherly Affection, yet made him thought (as *Walter de Hemingford* and *Roger Hoveden* relate) Tetrarch of *England*. After *John* came to the Crown, upon the Death of his Brother *Richard*, we find none dignified with this Title, till *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, promoted his younger Son,

*Edmund Plantagenet*, his second Son, surnamed *Crouchback*, to this Earldom of *Lancaster*: He had vowed a Voyage to *Jerusalem*, and upon that Account wearing a Cross or *Crouch* (as 'twas then called) on his Back, was denominated *Crouchback*. His Father attempted to make him King of *Sicily* and *Apulia*, but being disappointed of his Aim, he gave him the Estates and Honours of *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*; *Robert Ferrars*, Earl of *Derby*; and *John of Monmouth*, who had rebelled against him, and created him Earl of *Lancaster* in these Words: 'I grant unto my Son *Edmund*, 'by this my Charter, the Honour, Earldom, Castle, and Town of *Lancaster*, 'with the Cow-pastures and Forests of *Wiresdale*, *Lounsedale*, *Newcastle-under-Line*, 'with the Manor, Forest, and Castle of 'Pickering,



' *Pickering*, the Manor of *Scalby*, the Village of *Gomecestre*, and Rents of the Town of *Huntingdon*, &c.' This *Edmund* left for his Heir, of his Honour and Estate,

*Thomas*, whom he had with *Henry*, by his second Wife, of the Royal Family of *France*. He married *Ali e*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*: By her the Estate of her Father and her Mother, who was the Daughter and Heir of the *Long-Espees*, Earls of *Salisbury*, were united in the Family of *Lancaster*, as by his Mother-in-Law, the Estate of *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, had been before; so that this Family had very large Possessions. This *Thomas*, for his Insolence and disrespect to King *Edward II.* and for imbroiling the State, was taken Prisoner in the Field, and beheaded, leaving no Issue; however, his Sentence was reversed by Act of Parliament, because he was not tried by his Peers; and so

*Henry*, his Brother, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate: He married *Maud*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *Peter Chaworth*, *Maurice* of *London*, and *Siward*, who brought him a very great Estate in *England*, *Wales*, and elsewhere. He left a Son,

*Henry*, who was raised from an Earl to a Duke, by King *Edward III.* and was the Second among our Nobility that had the Title of Duke conferred on him, *Cornwal* being the first in the Person of *Edward* the Black-Prince. He died without Issue male, and left only two Daughters, *Maud* and *Blanch*, between whom his vast Estate was divided. *Maud* was married to *William* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friesland*, *Hanault*, and *Leicester*, in Right of his Wife, but she dying without Issue, her Moiety descended to her Sister *Blanch*, who being now Heir of the whole Estate, married to

*John of Gaunt*, the King's Fourth Son, who being thereby become equal to many Kings in Wealth, was created by his Father, Duke of *Lancaster*, and obtained of him, that the County of *Lancaster* should be made a Palatinate by this Rescript, wherein having first declared the great Services he had done his Country, both at home and abroad; he adds, 'We have granted for us and our Heirs, to our Son aforesaid, that he, during his Life, shall

' have within the County of *Lancaster*, his Chancery, and his Writs to be issued out under his own Seal, belonging to the Office of Chancellor; his Justices likewise as well for Pleas of the Crown, as for other Pleas relating to Common Law, to have Cognizance of them, and to have Power to make all Executions whatsoever by his Writs and Officers; and to have all Liberties and Royalties whatsoever appertaining to a County Palatine, as freely and fully as the Earl of *Chester* with the said County is known to have, &c.' By this Wife he had

*Henry* of *Bullingbroke*, who was his Successor in this Duchy. This Duke having deposed his Cousin *Richard* the Second, and obtained the Kingdom of *England*, considered, that being now King, he could not bear the Title of Duke of *Lancaster*, and yet being unwilling that the said Title should be discontinued, had an Act of Parliament made to entail it upon him and his Heirs, in these Words, 'We being unwilling that our said Inheritance, or its Liberties, by reason of our now assuming the Royal State and Dignity, should be any Ways transferred or diminished, but with all its Rights and Liberties—be wholly and fully preserved, continued, and enjoyed by Us and our Heirs—Do by the Tenure of these presents, upon our certain Knowledge, and with the Consent of our present Parliament, grant, declare, decree, and ordain for Us and Our Heirs, that as well our Duchy of *Lancaster*, as all other Our—Possessions—and Seigniories, descended to Us before Our Royal Dignity was obtained—in Possession or Reversion, remain to Us and Our said Heirs—for ever.' Which being obtained, Prince *Henry* (afterwards K. *Henry V.*) by Assent of the same Parliament, was created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain*, *Lancaster*, and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester*, upon Condition, That the Franchises of the Duchy of *Lancaster* should remain to his said Son; severed from the Crown of *England*, and so we must reckon

*Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, eldest Son of King *Henry IV.* the next Duke of *Lancaster*. This Prince held this Duchy in Conjunction with his other Honours, during his Father's Reign, and when he succeeded



him in his Royal Dignity, he by Act of Parliament annexed a very great Estate to this Dutchy, which had fallen unto him in Right of his Mother, the Lady Mary, Daughter and Heir of *Humphry Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*. And in this State and Condition it remained from that Time, saving that *Edward IV.* in the first Year of his Reign, having attainted King *Henry VI.* in Parliament, for Treason, appropriated it to the Crown, *i. e.* to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; but this Entail was not of long Duration, for King *Henry VII.* soon broke this Settlement, and so at this Day it has its particular Officers, *viz.* a Chancellor, Attorney, Receiver, Clerk of the Court, six Assessors, a Messenger, two Auditors, twenty-three Receivers, and three Supervisors. Five Miles North of *Lancaster* stands,

*Warton* or *Ware-town*, so called from a Tarn (or Lake) named the *Ware*, upon which it stands, at the Foot of an high Hill, called *Warton-Cragg*, on the Top of which is a Beacon to alarm the Country in Case of an Invasion. The Town is the King's Demesne, and was part of the late Queen Dowager's Jointure. Here is a good Grammar-School, with two Chambers, and a Library for the Benefit of the Masters, &c. founded and endowed by Dr. *Matthew Hutton*, whilst he was Bishop of *Durham*, tho' in the same Year made Archbishop of *York*. as appears by this Inscription over the Door.

ANNO DOMINI MDXCIV, DEO ET  
BONIS LITERIS MATTHÆVS  
HUTTON, EPISCOPVS DVNEL-  
MENSIS.

In this Town he also founded and endowed an Hospital for six poor Men, one always to be of *Priest-Hutton*, where he was born, and the rest of this Parish.

The Church is a very neat Building, but the Rectory is impropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Worcester*, in whom the Presentation of the Vicarage is. The present Vicar is Mr. *Aylmer*. Having thus described *Lancaster* and *Warton*, we shall take the River for our Guide, and observe these Places situated upon the Banks of it, *viz.*

*Hornby Castle*, a fine Building, which glories in its Founder, *Nicholas de Mont Begon*, and in its present Lords, the *Harringtons* and the *Stanleys*, Barons *de Monte Aquila*, or *Monteagle*, descended from *Thomas Stanley*, first Earl of *Derby*: *William Stanley* the third and last Baron of *Monteagle*, of that Name, left only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Elizabeth*, who marrying to *Edward Parker*, Lord *Morley*, had a Son, *William Parker*, who was restored by King *James I.* to the Barony of *Monteagle*, the Honour belonging to his Ancestors by his Mother's Side. This Nobleman must be acknowledged by us, and all our Posterity, to be born for the Good of the whole Kingdom, and the Preservation of our Religion; for by an obscure Letter, privately sent him, and produced by him in the very Nick of Time, the most hellish and detestable Treason, that Wickedness it self could project, was discovered and prevented, when the whole Kingdom was at the very Brink of Ruin; for several of the *Romish* Religion had placed thirty-six Barrels of Gun powder under the Parliament-house, and had laid the Match ready to have blown up the whole Assembly of the King, Prince, Lords, and Commons there met, at one blow, which being hindred by his Discovery, as the Nation hath with just Reason given Thanks to God ever since, for this great and wonderful Deliverance, so we ought gratefully to own this Person the blessed Instrument of it. A little higher upon the same River stands

*Thurland-Tunstalls*, so called from the *Tunstalls*, who were the Lords of it for some Generations. Here Sir *Thomas Tunstall* Kt. having obtained of King *Henry IV.* a Grant of Leave to fortify, and Kernel his Mansion-house, *i. e.* to embattle it, built a strong Fort, of which there are some Remains to this Day. A little higher towards the Border of the Shire, the River *Lac* falls into the *Lon*, near which is

*Over-burrow*, at present a small Country Village, but anciently a great City, taking up a large Space of Ground between the said Rivers; but being forced to surrender to its Enemies, who besieged it, thro' famine, was (as the Inhabitants have a Tradition) utterly ruined and demolished. The

Place



Place it self shews its own Antiquity by many old Monuments, Inscriptions upon Stones, chequer'd Pavements, and Roman Coins found there, as well as by its modern Name, which signifies a Borough. This Place Mr. Camden conjectures to be the *Bremetonacum*, (which was a distinct Place, from *Bremeturacum*, as *Jerom Surita*, a Spaniard, in his Notes upon *Antoninus*, supposes with good Reason) of the Ancients, upon the Account of its Distance from *Coccium* or *Riblecester*. Having thus traced the Course of the *Lon*, which runs thro' the Body of this Hundred, we shall cross the Sand, (for unless we go into *Westmorland*, there is no Way) to the other Part of this Hundred, and *Furness*, where at our Entrance we meet with

*Cartmel*, a Market Town, whose Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on

This Town lieth in *Furness*, bordering upon *Kensands*, of which it may be convenient to give some Account before we say any Thing more of the Town; and, 1. As to *Furness*, Mr. Camden says, that the Name signifies the same as a *Foreland* or *Promontorium Anterius*; but the Author of the Additions to *Camden* is of Opinion, that it ought to be written *Furness* or *Fournage*, from the many Furnaces, which were in it of old Time, as the Rents and Services still paid for them do testify; for Tenants in this County pay a Rent, called *Bloom-Smithy Rent*. The Sewer hereabouts lay certainly a great Way into the Ocean; but the Sea continually beating against it with Violence, first flased and mangled it, and at length swallowed it up quite by its boisterous Tides, and thereby has made three large Bays, viz.

2. *Kensand*, where the River *Ken* empties it self into the Ocean, *Levensand* and *Dudensand*. These three Sands are very dangerous for Travellers, who pass them for the shortest Way commonly, both by Reason of the Uncertainty of the Tides, which are quicker or slower, according as the Winds blow more or less from the *Irish Sea*, as also by Reason of the many Quick-sands, caused principally by much rainy Weather. Upon this Account there is a Guide on Horseback appointed to each Sand, for the Direction of such Persons as

shall have Occasion to pass over, and each of the three has a yearly Salary paid him out of the King's Revenue. Southward of *Cartmel*, by the *Kensand-side*, is situate

*Wrayshelm Tower*, near which was not long since discovered, a medicinal Spring, of a brackish Taste: The Waters of which are now drank by many People every Summer, being esteemed a very good Remedy for Worms, Stone, Gout, Itch, and several other Distempers.

The rest of *Furness* is all high Mountains and great Rocks (the People call them *Furness-Fels*) among which the *Britains*, after the *Saxons* had despoiled them of their fair Territories, lived securely a long Time, relying upon those Fortifications of Nature to guard them; and tho' nothing proved in the Event impregnable to the *Saxon Conquerors*, yet we may infer, that the *Britains* lived here in the 228th Year after the coming in of the *Saxons*, because at that Time *Egfrid*, King of the *Northumbrians*, gave *St. Cuthbert* the Land called *Cartmel*, and all the *Britains* in it. This Town keeps its Name to this Day, and *William Marshal* the Elder, Earl of *Pembroke*, built a Priory in it, and endowed it: Mr. Camden finding in some Books of *Ptolemy* *Setantiorum* *Λιμνη*, tho' in others it is read, *Λιμνὴ*, i. e. an Haven, and not a Lake, is inclined to think, that the *Britains* inhabiting these Parts, were the *Setantii*, because among the Mountains lies the greatest Lake in *England*, called *Winander-mere*, in *Saxon* *Winpadnem*, perhaps from the Windings of it. It is about ten Miles in Length, and two Miles in Breadth; the Bottom paved, as it were with a continued Rock, and in some Places wonderful deep; but of this more in our natural History. Upon this Lake stands a little Village, taking its Name from it, and called

*Winander-mere*, where in the Year 792, *Eathred*, King of the *Northumbrians*, slew the Sons of King *Elfwold*, *Alfus* and *Alwin*, after he had taken them from *York*, that by his own Wickedness and their Blood, he might secure himself in his Kingdom. This Story of *Eathred*, the Author of the Additions to *Camden*, will have not to be very probable, for these Reasons: 1. Be-  
cause



cause 'tis mentioned by none of our Historians, except *Roger Hoveden*; and, 2. Because *Eathred* himself was King *Elfwold's* Son. On the other Side of the *Mere*, a little more North of this Place, stands

*Hawkshead*, another Market-Town in *Furness*, whose Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on

Between this Place and the River *Dudden*, is the Promontory, properly called *Furness*, which hath the Isle of *Walney* like a Counterscarp, lying along by it, and a small Arm of the Sea between. The Entry into it is defended by a Fort, called *The Pile of Fouldrey*, situated upon a Rock in the Middle of the Water, and built by the Abbot of *Furness*, in the first Year of King *Edward III.* Upon the Promontory are to be seen the Ruins of *Furness-Abbey*, of which we shall give an Account in our Ecclesiastical History of this County. In this Town, one Mr. *George Walker* was born of religious Parents. In his Childhood, being near Death (as was supposed by all about him) he started up, as in a Trance, and cried out, *Lord, Take me not away till I have shewed forth thy Praises*, which made his Parents to educate him to the Ministry. He became an eminent Divine and good Linguist, was Preacher near forty Years, at *St. John the Evangelist, London*, and would accept of no other Preferment, tho' often proffered him. He had frequent encounters with the Jesuitical Faction. He was a great Benefactor to *Sion-College Library*, and advanced or procured above a thousand Pound to maintain preaching Ministers in his native Country. He never read his Sermons, but yet never preached without Notes, because (he said) he feared he should be out, if they were not about him. He printed some Sermons against *The Profanation of the Sabbath*, and other Practices and Opinions of Churchmen, which procured him two Years Imprisonment, till the Parliament released him. He died in 1641. *Ætat.* 70. A little more upland, toward the East, bordering upon the *Leven sands*, stands

*Aldingham*, the ancient Seat of the Family of the *Harringtons*, to whom it came from the *Flemmings* by the *Carcefields*, whose Inheritance, by a Daughter, went to *William Bonvil* of *Somersetshire*, and by him to

the *Greys*, Marquisses of *Dorset*. Within this Manor is *Glaxton* or *Gleeson-Castle*, which hath been very large and firm, having four Towers of great Height, besides many other Buildings with very thick Walls; for the *Scots* often making Inroads upon the bordering Counties of *England*, it was allowed the Nobility and Gentry in all the adjoining Parts, not only to kernel, fortify, and embattle their Houses, but to build Castles and Towers to defend themselves and their Tenants against them. This Castle of *Gleeson* is situated in a fertile Vale, among rich Meadows, and sheltered from the Sea by fruitful Hills, which render it one of the pleasantest Seats in this Country. North-west of this Castle, at some Distance, stands upon the *Dudden Sand*,

*Dalton*, a Market-Town, whose Market is on Saturday, and Fair on

Near this Town, upon the same Coast, near the *Dudden-Sands*, is

*Kirkby Ireleth*, made two Villages in our Maps erroneously. The Manor-house of this Place is called *Kirkby-cross-house*, from a Cross which anciently stood before the Gate, till Archbishop *Sandys*, in whose Province of *York* this Shire is, ordered the Top of it to be broken off. It is a stately Seat, giving a Name to the *Kirkby's*, who have been Lords of it ever since the Conquest, and the present Owner of it is Colonel *Roger Kirkby*. Near this Place South-eastward, is

*Furness*, the Manor of which Place was the Seat of Sir *Thomas Preston*, who quitted it to enter into a Religious Order, and left it to the next Heir. It is now possessed by Mrs. *Katherine Preston*, Daughter and Heiress of *Thomas Preston* of *Holker Esq;* Near it is a considerable Salmon-fishing, and a large Park of red Fallow and white Deer. It is much the finest Seat in these Parts. Here are stately Ruins of the old Abbey, as beautiful Pillars, spacious Windows, noble Arches, and subterraneous Vaults. North-east-ward of this Place lies

*Ulverston*, another Market-Town, having its Market on Thursday weekly, and Fair on

This Place is chiefly memorable upon this Account, that King *Edward III.* gave a Moiety of it to *John Coupland*, one of the most warlike Men



of the Age whom he also advanced to the Honour of a Banneret, for taking *David II. King of Scots*, Prisoner, in a Battle at *Durham*. After his Death, the same King gave it with other great Estates in these Parts, and the Title of Earl of *Bedford* to *Ingolram*, Lord *Coucy*, a Frenchman, who having married *Isabel*, that King's Daughter, was possessed of large Revenues in *England*, from his Ancestors, by the Marriage of *Christian de Lindsey*. *Richard Ulverston*, as he had his Name, so he had his Original in this Place. He was a very learned Man, and wrote a Book, entitled, *The Articles of Faith, or the Creed of the Church*, with so much Judgment, that *John Standbury*, Bishop of *Hereford*, thirty Years after the Author's Death, caused it to be printed with his own Annotations upon it. He died about *Anno 1434*. Above this Town westward, near the River *Duden*, lies

*Broughton*, formerly the Manor and chief Seat of a Family of that Name, till in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* it was forfeited for Treason by *Sir Thomas Broughton Knt.* who took Part with the counterfeit *Plantagenet*, that landed in *Furness*, and accompanied him to the Battle of *Stokefield*, where he fought against King *Henry*, to dispossess him of his Throne; but the King being Conqueror, *Sir Thomas* was thought to have been among the Slain (and so our Historians, by Mistake, reckon him) but he made his Escape from that Battel to *Witherslack*, a Manor then belonging to him in *Westmorland*, where he lived a good while Incognito among his Tenants, and at length dying, was buried in that Parish, and his Grave is known, and to be seen there at this Day. Near this Village is

*Coniside*, anciently called *Coningsheved*. Here *William de Lancaster*, Baron of *Kndal*, built an Hospital or Priory. The Manor was anciently the Possession of the Family of the *Sandys's*, and 'tis said, that *Edwin Sandys*, Archbishop of *York*, was born here. By it is

*Swart-moor*. so called from *Martin Swart*, a famous German Commander, sent over into *England* by the Dutchess of *Burgundy*, with her Flemish Troops, to support the Pretensions of her counterfeit *Plantagenet*,

*Perkin Warbeck*. He was slain in *Stokefield*, with the Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord *Lovel*, &c. Here it was also, that in 1652, *George Fox*, and his Fellow-Quakers, first shewed themselves in this County, where they have almost ever since remained. A little North from hence is

*Plumpton*, where were formerly Mines and a Forge, from whence a pretty Way North is,

*Coningston*, a Manor placed between *Coningston-Fells* (very high Mountains, where are many Mines of Copper, Lead, &c.) and *Coningston Water*, a Lake five Miles long, and near a Mile broad. The Village is sometimes called *Fleming Coningston* (to distinguish it from others lying on the other Side of the Lake, called *Monk-Coningston*, because it formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Furness*) for in the Reign of King *Henry III.* it came by Marriage from the *Ursuicks* to *Sir Richard de Flemming* of *Caernarvon-Castle*, and has been ever since enjoyed by his Heirs male: *Sir Daniel Fleming* of *Ridal-hall* in the County of *Westmorland Knt.* being the present Owner. The Manor of *Ridal* came to them by *Sir Thomas de Fleming's* marrying *Isabel*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Sir John de Lancaster* of *Rydal* and of *Hosgil-Castle* in the same County, Knt. The Chapel here was made parochial, with divers others in this Country, by *Edwin Sandys*, Archbishop of *York*.

Divers Places in this County having produced Men of Excellency, which are otherwise no Way memorable; we have thought fit here to subjoin them promiscuously, that no Part of the History may be defective.

And here those Royalists of this County, who valiantly maintained or suffered for King *Charles I's* Cause, will deserve an honourable, tho' brief Mention, viz.

The Lord *Ashton*, who run so great Hazards to relieve *Chester*.

*Sir Thomas Ashton*, and Colonel *Ralph Ashton* of his Family, and Relations.

*Sir John Talbot*, whose Estate being sequestered, he paid 600*l.* Composition.

*Sir Thomas Dallison*, killed at *Naseby* Fight, who had by Sequestrations, Plunderings, and



and other Losses, suffered the Damage in his Estate of 12000 l.

Sir Charles Dallison, Sir Robert, and Sir William Dallison, were of this Family, and Colonels in the King's Army, and spent to serve His Majesty, 130000 l.

Sir Francis Gerard, Sir Cecil Trafford, and Colonel Francis Trafford, Recusants in Religion, yet true English Subjects, who armed themselves in Defence of the King and Laws, tho' they suffered by them.

Sir Nicholas Fortescue, a Knight of Malta, slain in this County, fighting for the King.

Colonel Edwall Chisenhall, who being engaged in the Defence of *Lathom house*, under the Heroine, *Charlotte*, Countess of *Derby*, and hearing the Enemy brag of their Provision, sallied out and stole their Dinner; and another Time decoying them under a Pretence, that the House was open, slew 500 of them upon the Place, for which Actions, when he came into the Parliament's Power, he was sequestred, and fined 800 l.

Capt. Haggerston, the eldest Son of Sir Thomas Haggerston, slain in this County.

Thomas Gerard of *Ince* sequestred, who paid 209 l.

Thomas Gerard of *Angton*, who on the same Account paid 280 l.

Richard Gerard of *Brin*, who paid likewise for the same Cause 100 l.

William Gerard of *Penington*, who fined also and paid 30 l.

Ferdinand Stanley of *Broughton* Esq; compounded also for 150 l.

William Stanley of *Woodhal*, who paid 46 l.

Robert Holt of *Castleton*, who redeemed his Estate by paying 150 l.

Sir Edward Moseley of *Hunyden*, who having a great Estate, was forced to rescue it from Sequestration, by paying 4874 l.

Hugh Oldham, the Founder of *Manchester-School* before-mentioned, was born at *Oldham*, a Village within about six Miles of *Manchester* North east ward. He excelled in that which was most valuable, Goodness; tho' he wanted not Learning. He became Bishop of *Exeter*, and tho' a Popish one, was no Lover of Monkish Superstition, which render'd him so obnoxious to the

Pope's Displeasure, when he had a Quarrel with the Abbot of *Tarvisstock*, that the Pontiff excommunicated him, because he would not submit to his Decision. He was no small Benefactor to *Brazen-Nose* and *Corpus Christi* Colleges in *Oxford*, and died, Anno 1520. He lies buried in a Chapel on the South side of his Cathedral, built by himself.

Thomas Penketh, an Augustinian Friar of *Warrington*, and Doctor of *Oxford*, was born at *Penketh*, a little Village near that Town: He was a deep Scotist, and a Man of so tenacious a Memory, that some foreign Writers report of him, that if all the Books of *Scotus* had been lost, he could easily have restored every one of them. He was called to be Professor of *Padua*, and returning into *England* again after some Years, became Provincial of his Order. He was unfortunate in promoting the bastardizing Edward IV.'s Children, whereby he not only fell into Disgrace himself, but so cast his whole Order out of the Royal Favour, that it daily decayed from this Time to the Dissolution. He died, and was buried in *London*, in 1487.

Christopher Rawlinson, Son of *Curwen Rawlinson*, of *Clark hall* in *Cartmell*, memorable for being the last of the male Line of the *Plantagenets* by the Mother's Side, who was *Elizabeth Monke*, second Daughter and Coheir of *Nicholas Monke*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, and Brother of *George Monke*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Son of Sir *Thomas Monke* of *Potheridge* in *Devonshire*, who was the only Son of *Anthony Monke* of the same Place Esq; the Son of *Thomas Monke* Esq; by *Frances Plantagenet*, Daughter and Coheir of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, Son of *Edward IV.* This Gentleman, when he was at *Oxford*, published the *Saxon* Version of *Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiae* in the *Saxon* Tongue.

Humphry Chetham, the Founder of the noble Hospital of *Manchester* above-mentioned, was born at *Crompsal*, near *Chetham* in *Salford* Hundred. He was the third Son of *Henry Chetham*, who was descended of Sir *Jeffry Chetham*, of *Chetham*, and betaking himself to dealing in *Manchester* Commodities, so prospered that he became a Man of great Wealth, and as such was High Sheriff of his County in 1635. He in his Lifetime



time was a diligent Reader of the Scriptures, and the Works of sound Divines, and being charitably inclined, gave 7000*l.* to buy 420*l.* per Annum, for the erecting an Hospital and School at Manchester, as is before said.

Richard Wrothwell was born at Bolton in the Mores. He is said to have had a temporal Estate of his own, but when he entered into the Ministry, disposed of it to his Friends, because it is said, That such as preach the Gospel, are to live of the Gospel. He is said by Mr. Gower, a Minister of Dorchester, who wrote his Life, to have been *Orbis terrarum Anglicarum oculus, i. e.* the Eye of our English World, and to have dispossessed one John Fox, near Nottingham, of a Devil, with whom he had a Discourse by Way of Question and Answer, a good while; such Dialogues are said to be frequent among the Popish Exorcists, but being rare among Protestants, is the more to be observed, and not disbelieved, because vouched by so good a Man. He died at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, in 1627. *Ætat.* 64.

John Bekinsau, Fellow of New College in Oxford, was born at Bekensau, a little Village in the Hundred of Layland, in this County. He left the College because he was married, and being esteemed an admirable Grecian in the College, went to Paris, and became the Reader of the Greek Lecture there. John Leland, the great Antiquary and Historian, had a mighty Veneration for him, as had also most of the Learned Men of the Nation. He was pretty forward in exterminating the Pope's Power, and wrote a Book, *De supremo, & absoluto Regis imperio*, which he dedicated to King Henry VIII. with whom, as also with his Son King Edward VI. he was in some Esteem; but changing his mind in Queen Mary's Reign, he became a Papist, and zealous against the Protestants, who being again restored by Queen Elizabeth, he was ashamed to recant, and therefore retired to Sherburn, an obscure Town in Hampshire, where he died with Discontent, and was buried in the Church there.

Lawrence Nowel, Brother of Alexander Nowel, was born at Great Meerly in Blackburn Hundred. He was the Master of the Free-School at Sutton-Coldfield in Warwick-

shire, in the Reign of King Edward VI. absconded in Queen Mary's Days, and returning home in Queen Elizabeth's Time, obtained the Archdeaconry of Derby, a Prebend at York, the Deanery of Litchfield, and one or two Benefices. He was a great Searcher into Antiquity, and first recalled the Knowledge of the Saxon Tongue, in which he initiated Mr. Lambard, who became so eminent afterwards, for that Learning. He compos'd a Book, called, *Vocabularium Saxonicum*, or a Saxon-English Dictionary, as also *Collectanea ex Chronicis Greg. Caerquent, &c. ab Anno, 681. ad Annum 1290.* which falling into Mr. Selden's Hands are in the Bodleian Library, among his Books. He also assisted Mr. Lambard in compiling his Book, *De Priscis Anglorum Legibus*. He died in 1576, and is thought to be buried at Litchfield.

William Barlow of Barlow, in Salford Hundred, was Prebendary of Westminster, Dean of Chester, and Bishop of Rochester, in 1605. He was translated two Years after to Lincoln, where he sat about eight Years, dying in 1613. He wrote and published several Books, and was a great Benefactor to St. John's College in Cambridge, being the Founder of the London Fellows, and Scholars of the House.

Richard and John Bancroft, the one Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other Bishop of Oxford, were both born at Farnworth. The first who was educated at Cambridge in Jesus College, and being made Chaplain to Sir Christopher Hatton, then Lord Chancellor, he was by him recommended to Queen Elizabeth, and raised to the See of London, in 1597, and about seven Years after to Canterbury, which See he had in a manner before governed; Dr. Whitgift, his Predecessor, in his decrepit old Age, having committed the Management of all his Ecclesiastical Affairs, entirely to him. He was a great Statesman, and zealous Champion for the Church and its Discipline. He deprived some for Non-conformity, but offered to maintain such as were conscientious. He saved the Bishoprick of Durham, and some other Church-Lands, from being swallowed up by Courtiers. He was traduced as a Papist, but by fomenting a Difference between the Seculars and Regu-



lars, he endeavoured to weaken their Attempts against our Church, and all Protestants. He was one of the Divines at the *Hampton-Court* Conference, where he spoke most politickly. He foresaw the Eclipse of the Archiepiscopal Dignity long before it happened, and therefore gave the Library at *Lambeth* to the University of *Cambridge*, in case the Archiepiscopal See should be extinct; which Foresight (whether by a Politick Forecast or Prophecy) secured the Library (which was a Collection of many valuable Books made by his Predecessors, *Whitgift*, *Grindal*, and *Parker*) in *Cambridge*, during the Vacancy of that See, from being embezzled. He died in 1610.

The other, who was Bishop of *Oxford*, was Brother's Son of the Archbishop, and by his Interest elected Master of *University-College* in *Oxford*, the Archbishop being then Chancellor of that University. He was created Bishop of *Oxford* in 1632, and did not live to see the Bishops deprived, because he was so affrighted with the preliminary Proceedings against his Brethren the Bishops, that he died with a very little Sickness, in 1640. The Bishops of *Oxford* having no House either in City or Country, this Bishop built one at the improper Parsonage of *Cudeston*, five Miles from *Oxford*, belonging to his See, and that it might be annexed to the See, would not renew the Lease. The Building cost him 3500*l.* and was finished in 1635, but was almost as short-lived as its Founder; for Colonel *Legg*, while he was Governor of the Garrison at *Oxford*, burnt it down, least it should be made a Garrison for the Parliament-Forces, whereas he might as well have garrison'd it for the King, unless he thought, that as there were no Bishops there should be none of their Houses; Bishop *Fell* has restored it, and it is now in its Splendor.

*Henry Mason*, Chaplain to Dr. *King*, Bishop of *London*, and Rector of *St. Andrews Under-shaft*, in that City, was born at *Wigan* in this County: He wrote divers Treatises and Sermons, and did as much good by his exemplary Life and edifying Preaching, as by his Writings. He was forced out of his Rectory of *St. Andrew's* by the intruding Presbyterians, in 1641; and retired with

his Goods and Books to *Wigan*, his native Place, to live quietly and privately, but could not escape the Vexations of that Party. He died in 1647, having before given to the Poor of the Town, 13*l.* per Annum, to bind poor Children Apprentices, his Library to the School, and many Bibles to poor Children.

*Samuel Mather* of *Much-Woolton* in the Hundred of *West-Derby*, was educated at *Harwarden-College* in *Cambridge* in *New-England*, but coming into *England*, when he had taken his Degrees in Arts, became one of the Chaplains of *Magdalene-College* in *Oxford*, and commenced Master of Arts there, in 1650. He was a Man of Parts, and on that Account removed to *Dublin* in *Ireland*, where being made a Senior Fellow of *Trinity-College*, he preached in *St. Nicholas's Church*, before the Deputy and Council. He was a Man of congregational Principles, but always civil to those of the Episcopal Perswasion, and therefore when *Henry Cromwel*, Lord Deputy, sent him and others a Commission to remove certain Episcopal Ministers, who preached in *Munster*, he declined it, as he did also in *Dublin*, saying, *He was called thither to preach the Gospel, and not to hinder others from doing it.* He was a religious Man, and valued by them that differed in Opinion from him, but was ejected at the Restoration of *Charles II.* yet preached in private. He died Octob. 29. 1671.

*Ralph Brideoake*, a Person of mean Condition, but a good Grecian and Poet, was born at *Chittam-hill* near *Manchester*. He by correcting a Book of Dr. *Tho. Jackson's*, President of *Corpus Christi College Oxford*, got into his Favour, and by him was made School-master of *Manchester*, where he improved his Interest so, as to become Chaplain to the Earl of *Derby*. Here his Behaviour rendered him so acceptable, that he was trusted and employed in the greatest concerns of that noble Family. He was a principal Agent in maintaining *Latham-House* against the Parliament-Forces. When *James*, Earl of *Derby*, was taken after the Battel of *Worcester*, he was employed to solicit his Pardon, which tho' he could not obtain, yet Mr. *Lenthall*, the Speaker, to whom he applied himself, found him a

Man



Man of such Parts, that he took him for his Chaplain, and soon after made him Preacher of *The Rolls*, and Rector of *Whitney* in *Oxfordshire*, where he laid about him so, that he out-did most of the Presbyterian Clergy, but all this did not hinder his higher Exaltation, for when King *Charles II.* was restored, he wound himself so into the Episcopal Interest, that he was made his Chaplain, Doctor of Divinity and Canon of *Windsor*, Rector of *Standish*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and at last Bishop of *Chichester*. He died in his Visitation, 1665.

Sir *William Dugdale*, the Officer of Arms, called *Rougecroix*, was the Son of *John Dug-*

*dale*, the Son of *James Dugdale*, Gent. of *Clitheroe* in *Lancashire*. His natural Inclination tended chiefly to the Study of Antiquities and History, and having read Mr. *Burton's* History of *Leicestershire*, he was thereby incited to compose the Antiquities of *Warwickshire*, in which County he was born. He was much helped and encouraged in this Work by Mr. *Burton*, Sir *Simon Anker*, and Sir *Simon Clerke*, who procured him the Assistance of Sir *Henry Spelman*, and the *Cotton Library*, by which means he was enabled, not only to compose the History of *Warwickshire*, but his *Baronage*, *Monasticon*, and several other Books.

## The Natural History.

THE Air of this County is tolerably good; and of all the maritime Counties, the least subject to Fogs, so that the Inhabitants are generally strong-bodied and healthy, except near the Fens and Sea-shoar, where the People are frequently visited with malignant and intermitting Fevers, Scurvy, Consumptions, Rheumatisms and Dropsies, occasioned by sulphurous saline Effluvia, sometimes extremely fetid, especially before the coming of an extraordinary Storm. The Soil, where it is plain and level, yields for the most Part, plenty of Wheat and Barley; and tho' the hilly Parts Eastward are generally stony and barren, yet the Bottom of the Hills produce excellent Oats. There are indeed some moist and unwholesome Spots of Ground, called by the Inhabitants, Mosses, but they make a sufficient Amends for that Inconvenience by many countervailing Benefits; for the Surface of them being pared off, makes an excellent fat Turf for Fuel, in digging which the Workmen sometimes find Trees that have either grown under Ground, or have lain long buried there, some think ever since the general Deluge; and sometimes under

them they find great Store of Marle, wherewith they so manure their Ground, that that Soil which was found unfit for Corn is so kindly improved, that it becomes equally fertile with the most fat Ground, and by bearing small Crops, upbraids the Husbandman's Idleness.

Besides this usual Product, the Lands of this County in some Parts bear very good Hemp, which contributes very much to the Manufacture of the *Manchester Wares*, which are so famous all over *England*; and the Pasture seems to have a peculiar nourishing Quality, the Species of Kine here, both Cows and Oxen, being of a much larger Size than those of any other County of *England*. Under-ground here are also found Plenty of Coal, and Quarries of Stone for Building, which is helped by almost an equal Quantity of Wood. The Inhabitants make good Improvements of their Situation, by driving a good foreign Trade to *Ireland* and the *West-Indies*, so that take this County with all its Advantages, it may be looked upon as thriving, and as rich a Part of the Nation, as any other Shire almost.

The Waters of this County; which are very plentiful, deserve our Consideration



as well as the Land: They are of two Sorts, 1. Rivers. 2. Meers. The principal Rivers are the *Mersey*, which divides this County from *Cheshire*, on the South: It rises in the Mountains of *Derbyshire*, and runs all along the Borders of this County to the Sea, receiving into it, as it glides along, the *Gout*, which parts *Derbyshire* and *Cheshire*; the *Taume*, over-against whose Mouth stands *Stopford*, a Market-Town in *Cheshire*; the *Irwell*, which rising near the *Calder*, receives it into it in its Course toward the *Mersey*, the *Spodden*, the *Roche*, on which stands *Rochedale*, the *Irke*, *Medlock*, and divers other Rivulets and Brooks without Name; the *Bollen* out of *Cheshire*, and several other lesser Streams, having *Leverpool-Haven* at the Mouth of it. 2. The *Ribble*, which crosses the County about the Middle, and in its Course is augmented by the larger *Calder*, on which stands *Burnley*, the *Hodder*, the *Darwen*, and the *Savok*, with divers small Rivulets, and at the Mouth or *Æstuary*, receives a large River made up of the *Taud*, *Dowgles*, and *Charnock*. 3. The *Wire*, which is made up of the *Little Calder*, *Broke*, and other small Currents. 4. The *Lun*, which rising near *Kirkby-Langdale* in *Westmorland*, enters this Shire near *Tunstal*, where it is encreased with two small nameless Rivers, and then receives the *Winning*, *Hinborn*, and the *Roburn*, by which the Stream is considerably enlarged, yet being further augmented by the *Hartlebeck*, is made a navigable River to *Lancaster*; and then falls into the Sea at a wide Channel, which the *Condor* and *Coker* empty themselves into. 5. The *Ken*, which passing by *Kendal* in *Westmorland*, holds on its Course in that Shire, till near the Mouth it comes into this County, and falls into the Sea at the Creek, called *Kensands*. 6. The *Winster*, *Fosse* and *Duddon*, are Rivers in *Fourness*, but of small Note.

These Rivers afford great Plenty of Fish to the Inhabitants; for in the *Mersey*, whose Mouth affords a commodious Port for Trade, are taken vast Quantities of Sparlings and Smelts, besides the Fish common to all Rivers almost in the *Ribble*, plenty of Salmon, Cod-fish, Flounders, Turbuts, and Plaife, tho' it is so full of Sand, that 'tis very unfit for Trading. In the *Lune* is a noted

Salmon-fishing, the best found almost any where. This River is commodious for Trading, which is beginning in these Parts, and the River *Wire* affords a Pearl-fishing, which are frequently found in a Sort of large Muscles, called by the Inhabitants *Hambleton-Hookings*, a Name taken from the Manner of catching them, which is, by plucking them out of their Beds with Hooks. But the Eels of the River *Irke* are perhaps as remarkable as any other, tho' a meer common Fish. They are reputed the fattest in *England*, and are indeed so luscious, that they must be strong Stomachs that don't nauseate them. The Cause of this Fatness is by an ingenious Gentleman near *Manchester*, attributed to the fat Grease and Oils, which by the *Woke-Mills* are pressed out of the Woollen-cloths, and so mixed with the Water, which considering the Number of such Mills as stand upon it, is not improbable. Next to the Rivers most observable Waters are,

Several *Meres* or large Ponds, as *Winander*, *Keningston*, and *Martin Meres*. *Winander Mere* is the largest, as may appear from the Dimensions above given, viz. 18 Miles in Circumference, ten in length, and two over. This Lake abounds with all Sorts of Fish almost, that are usual in our Clime; but it is most remarkable for the Charr, which are plentiful in one Part of it, the Pikes destroying them in the other. They are not peculiar to this Mere, (for they are also found in *Coningston-Mere*, which is not above five Miles distant) but only more plentiful. This Fish is about a Quarter of a Yard long, and thought to be a Sort of Golden Alpine Trout. The Male, which is called the Milting Charr, is the largest, has a red Belly, and Flesh somewhat white; the female Charr is not so red on the Belly, but in the Flesh very red, and when potted, is most delicious Meat. Of these great Quantities are yearly sent up to *London* from *Kendal* and *Lancaster*. The *Keningston-Mere* is neither so large, nor so full of Fish as the former; but 'tis said, that the Charrs caught there are fairer and more serviceable than those of *Winander-Mere*. *Martin-Mere* is drained, as is above-mention'd, and so must be reckoned for the Future, Land, and not Water.



We now come to treat of the Mineral Waters of this Shire, as having a near Relation to the Rivers and Meres, tho' working different Effects, viz. Near *Ashton-hall*, about two Miles from *Lancaster*, there is a pleasant and smooth Water, remarkable for its agreeable Taste and Lightness: It issues out of a white Marle, from whence it is probable that it receives its oily Taste and Lightness, that being an oily and light Body. 2. There are several Springs near the Manor of *Fourness*, which appear only at certain Times: These are occasion'd by Rains, or an hazy Atmosphere. 3. At *Kirby* in *Fourness* there happened such a violent Eruption of Waters, as drove down Houses and Rocks of that Magnitude, that many Teams of Oxen could not move them, by which some think it may be concluded, that there is a subterraneous Abyss of Waters, but nothing can be certainly determined in this Case, because we know not, but they may proceed from the Ocean by some unknown Ways.

4. There are also in divers Places of this Shire, *Acidula* or Chalybeate Waters, as besides those at *Latham* above-mentioned, those near *Wigan*, *Stockport*, *Burnley*, *Bolton*, *Plumpton*, *Middleton*, *Strangeways* near *Manchester*, *Lancaster*, *Larbrick*, and *Chorley*. The strongest of these, by much, is *Stockport*, which springs out of the Bottom of a great Rock, and are of the same Strength both in Winter and Summer, which is a Convenience that very few Waters in *England* have beside: They become insipid by being exposed to the Air 24 Hours, and lie very light upon the Stomach, which the Waters of *Knaresborough* and *Tunbridge* do not. These Waters, like the *Latham* Spaw, are impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol and Ocre mixed with Iron, a little *Lapis Scissilis*, and a marine Salt united with a bitter purging Salt; but the Sulphur is only discernable in a Morning early, except in one near *Manchester*, whose Smell is very sulphureous at all Times: But

5 The *Burning well* at *Ancliff*, two Miles from *Wigan*, is the most diverting Phenomenon, and for its Rarity is visited by most Persons, whose Curiosity leads them to look into the Rarities of Nature. It is a sulphur-water, and is found at the Bottom of

a Tree, cold, and without Smell. When any Person comes to see it, a Man clears the Well from all its Water, which being done, you presently hear an hissing Noise in the Corner of it, from whence a sulphurous Vapour breaks out, which makes the Water bubble, as if it boiled. A Candle being put to this Vapour, it presently takes Fire, and spreads it self upon all the Water, which it seems to burn like Brandy, and in a calm Season will continue the Flame sometimes a whole Day, by the Heat whereof Eggs are boiled, and Meat; tho' at the same Time the Water continues cold. By the Bubbling the Water does not increase, but is only kept in Motion by the constant *Halitus* of the Vapours breaking out. The Water taken out of the Well will not burn, nor the Mud upon which the *Halitus* has beat.

6. At *Barton* is a Fountain of Salt-Water, which, with others of the like Nature at the *Wiches*, and *Dunham* in *Cheshire*, some imagine to proceed from the Sea by some hidden Aqueducts; but this is disproved by the Quantities of Salt, which are raised out of it above what the Sea-water yields; for one Quart of these Salt-waters affords seven or eight Ounces of a good white granulated Salt; whereas a Quart of Sea-water will not produce above an Ounce and half; and therefore 'tis most likely that these Fountains issue out from subterraneous Rocks of Salt, for they always come out of a Rock it self, or at the Bottom of it. The saline Water at *Rougham* in *Fourness* is also purging. There is a Water near *Rossal*, which descends from *Hagbur-Hills*, where the Sea frequently overflows, and in seven Years Time will convert the Marle into so hard a Free-stone, that the Inhabitants thereabouts use it to build Houses, and have found it the best Sort for that Purpose.

As to the Morasses and Mosses near *Martin-Mere*, and other Places in this County, they are of three Sorts: 1. White, which is nothing else but a Composition of the Leaves, Seeds, Flowers, Stalks, and Roots of Herbs, and Fruits or Shrubs. 2. Grey, which is more ponderous, and appears to be only a more perfect Putrefaction of the former. 3. Black, which is most bitumi-

nous



nous, and makes the best Fire: This seems to be nothing but the consummate Putrefaction of the Plants that grow upon those Places, as *Eleagnus*, *Ros Solis*, *Erica*, &c. The Moss has the same Cause; and whereas it usually appears white, by draining the Morasses it turns black. The bituminous Earth about *Ormskirk* in this County, is another Species of Moss. It sends forth a Smell like the Oil of Amber, and from it an Oil may be extracted, scarcely to be distinguished from it, and answering almost all the Intentions of that noble Medicine. Pieces of this are made use of by the Country People instead of Candles, and burn like Torches. The Oil works strange Effects in preserving raw Flesh, making it like the *Egyptian Mummy*. These Morasses are made arable by draining and marling them, and produce good Corn.

This County affords Mines and Minerals of divers Sorts, as Coals and Kannel at *Haigh-lead*, at *Andlesack*, where is also found a Sort of Spar that causes a Vomiting, green Vitriol in the Kannel-pits at *Haigh*, *Roch-Allom* at *Brindle* and *Houghton*; an alcalious fixed Salt in the Waters at *Townley* and *Burnley*, the feathered Allom at *Thornham*, *Brimstone*, at *Coke*, and *Toftan*, and in many other Places.

There are also found in this County divers Metals, as Lead, Iron, and Copper, as also *Metallis affinia*, or Bodies between Metals and Minerals, such as Antimony, Black-lead, and *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Besides the Fish mentioned above, which are found in the Rivers, there are divers others, which are commonly found and caught by the Sea-shoar of this County, as

the Sea-dog, Ink-fish, Sheath fish, upon the Sands near *Liverpool*; Sturgeons, which have been caught near *Warrington*, Greenbacks, Mulletts, Soles, Sand-Eels, Oysters, Lobsters, Shrimps, and Prawns; the best and largest Cockles in *England*; Muscles in such Abundance, that the Husbandmen on the Sea-coasts manure their Ground with them, the Echim, Torculars, Whilks and Periwinkles, the Rabbit-fish and Pap-fish.

Upon the Sea-shoar of this County are observed many unusual Birds, as the Sea-crow, blue on the Body and black on the Head and Wings, its Food is Muscles, the Puffin, the Asper, a Species of Sea-Eagle, the Sparling-fisher, the Cormorant, the Curlew-hilp, the Razor-bill, the Bird like a Water-wagtail, which loves a Red-coat, Dr. Leigh calls it, the copped Wren. Red-shanks and Perris, Swans, the Tropick-bird, Kings-fisher and Heyhough, with all the common Sorts, as Ducks, Teal, &c.

The Beasts and Cattle of this County are much the same with those of others, except that the Black-Cattle, as Cows and Oxen, are of a much greater Size, and have more spacious and large Horns, especially the Oxen, which is attributed to the Fatness of their Pasture, or as some think, to a peculiar Way of managing them, for about *Burnley* and *Maudsley*, where the largest Cattel are reared, they buy Calves from other Parts, and by putting them into better Pastures, raise them to such a Bigness as to sell an Heifer sometimes for fifteen or twenty Pounds; and some Beasts peculiar almost to it, as spotted Deer in the Park near *Mannor*, wild Cattle in a Park near *Bury*.

## Herbs and Plants of this County, either not at all, or not commonly found in others.

**A** *Sphodelus Lancastriae verus*, the *Lancashire Asphodel*, or *Bastard English Asphodel*, growing in the Mosses of this County more plentifully than others.

*Alga*, or Sea-oak, found commonly by the Sea-shoar.

*Bifolium minimum*, the least Tway-blade, growing on *Pandale-Hill*.

*Cerasus*



*Cerasus silvestris fructu minimo cordiformi*: The wild Heart-cherry Tree, about Bury.

*Cochlearia marina folio anguloso parvo*: Small Sea Scurvy-grass with a corner'd Leaf; in the Isle of Walney.

*Conyza helenitis foliis laciniatis*: Jagged flea-bane Mullet, or Marsh Flea-bane; in the Ditches about Pillin-moss, plentifully.

*Coralline*, in great Quantities in many Places, an eminent Medicine for killing Worms, much better than *Mercurius Dulcis*, because much safer.

*Crithnium spinosum*: Prickly Samphire, or Sea Parsnep, found at Rootbeck in Low Fourness.

*Echium marinum*: Sea Buglois, over-against Bigger in the Isle of Walney.

*Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea*: Small jagged yellow Rocket of the Isle of Man, between Marsh-grange and the Isle of Walney.

*Geranium hematodes, flore striato*: Bloody Cranes-bill with a variegated Flower; in the Isle of Walney, in a sandy Soil, near the Sea-shoar.

*Juncus Alpinus cum cauda leporina*: Hares-tail, Rush or Moss-crops; upon the Mosses.

*Rosmarinum purpureum*: Purple Goats-beard; on the Banks of the River Chalder, near the Lady Hesketh's House, two Miles from Whalley.

*Tormentilla, quadrifolia, radice rotunda*: Four-leaved Tormentil with a round Root; near Wigan in Lancashire.

*Sambucus foliis laciniatis*: Elder with jagged Leaves; in an Hedge near Manchester.

Dr. Leigh, in his natural History of this County, adds several others; as,

Spunges frequently found upon the Shoars here, tho' where they grow is not known.

*Alga Saccarifera*: Sugar-bearing Sea-weed, by hanging in the Air it will afford repeated Efflorescences of white Sugar, as sweet as any prepared from Sugar-canes.

Mermaids Purses, black and yellow, Sea-Grapes; *Eringo*, *Soldanella*, Sea-Purflain; *Sedum minimum*, Sea-Spurge; thrift Marsh-Pinks; Rock and Marsh Samphire; horned Poppy, *Flore luteo*; *Carduus Mariæ*; *Verbena*, Rocket; *Absinthium Abrotani folio*, or Sea Wormwood: These are the amphibious and marine Plants. Here are also many inland Plants of Note; as, *Vaccinia Nubis*, Cloud-berries, growing on Pendle-Hill, a Fruit of a pleasant Taste, and a good Antiscorbutick; the Lilly of the Valley, a noted Sternutatory; *Herba Paris*, an eminent Counterpoison; *Androsæmum*, a most excellent Balsamick and Vulnerary, growing on the Mosses; *Ros Solis*, good in Astrophies; Dwarf *Cynorhodon*, the Conserve of which is a good Antiscorbutick; *Ophioglossum*, or Adders-Tongue, near Martin-Meer; *Osmond Royal*, on the Morasses; *Virga aurea*, on the Sea-coasts of Fourness; *Rocombo's*, near Preston; *Telephium* or Pilewort, and many others.

## BARONETS of this County, viz.

SIR Richard Molineux of Seston, Knt. created May 22, 1611. Since made Viscount Molineux in Ireland. Bar. 2.

Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton Tower, Knt. created ditto. Bar. 8.

Sir Thomas Gerard, of Brin, Knt. created ditto. Bar. 14.

Ralph Ashton, of Lever, Esq; created July 1, 1620. Bar. 137.

Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaff, Esq; created June 26, 1627. Bar. 239. &c.

Robert Binlosse, of Barwick, Esq; created August 16, 1641. Bar. 350. Extinct.

George Middleton, of Leighton, Esq; created June 27, 1642. Bar. 399. Extinct.

John Preston, of Mannor in Fourness, created April 1, 1644. Bar. 441. Extinct.

Thomas Prestwick, of Holm, Esq; created April 25, ditto. Bar. 443. Extinct.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, of Great Lever, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, &c. and afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.



Seal of England, created June 7, 1660.  
Bar. 472.

Sir Ralph Ashton, of Middleton, Knt. created  
August 17, ditto. Bar. 551.

Thomas Clifton, of Clifton, Esq; created  
March 4, ditto Bar. 617.

Charles Hussey, of Caythorp, Esq; created  
July 21, 1661. Bar. 668.

Edward More, of More hall, Esq; created  
Nov. 22, 1675. Bar. 821.

Francis Anderton, of Lostock, Esq; created  
October 8, 1677 Bar. 837.

Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, Knt. crea-  
ted November 17, 1679. Bar. 852.

Nicholas Sherburn, of Stonyhurst, Esq; crea-  
ted February 4. 1 Jac. 2. Bar. 887.

William Norris, of Speake, Esq; Ambassa-  
dor to the Great Mogul, created December 3,  
1698. Bar. 928. Extinct.

*drop is  
incolusive  
eat of the Hupers of that County Barons.*

GENTLEMEN of Note, who are found to be of this County,  
but the Place of their Nativity or Habitation is not known.

SIR Edmund Trafford and Sir Thomas de  
Ashton, Knts. were highly descended  
and richly revenued in this County; and  
being eminent in their Times for natural  
Philosophy and Chimistry, obtained a Pa-  
tent of King Henry VI. Reg. 21. so to work  
upon certain Metals, as to translate them  
from their own Kind into perfect Gold and  
Silver, as to all manner of Proofs and  
Trials, which may be endured by any Gold  
or Silver growing in any Mine; which At-  
tempt divers Persons maligning, as done  
by an unlawful Art, endeavoured to hinder  
and disturb; wherefore that King willing  
to know the Conclusion of the said Work-  
ing or Science, did grant them and their  
Servants leave to work and try the said Art,  
without any Hindrance whatsoever, any  
Law or Ordinance to the Contrary notwith-  
standing. Witness the King at Westminster,  
April 7.

Robert Chamberlain, Son of Richard Cham-  
berlain, of Standish, was a Person of a Poeti-  
cal Genius, and much encouraged by Peter  
Ball, Esq; Solicitor General to Queen Mary,  
the Wife of King Charles I. He composed  
several poetical Things, approved by the  
ingenious Men of that Time, viz. *Noctur-  
nal Lucubrations, or Meditations Divine and  
Moral.* Printed at London, 1638. *Epigrams  
and Epitaphs*, dedicated to his honoured  
Patron and Master, Peter Ball. *The Swag-  
gering Damsel*, a Comedy. Printed at Lon-  
don, 1640.

Zouch Townley, extracted from a noted Fa-  
mily of that Name in this County, was,  
while he remained in the University of Ox-  
ford, an eminent Orator and Philosopher,  
and on that Account was several Times ap-  
pointed Deputy Orator there. He hath  
written and published, *Oratio in Memoriam  
Clarissimi viri Gulielmi Camdeni, &c. i. e.* an  
Oration in Memory of the most eminent  
Person, William Camden, the Founder of the  
History-Lecture at Oxford. Printed at Ox-  
ford in 1624, and prefixed to a Book of *La-  
tin Verses*, intituled, *Camdeni Insignia.*

Thomas Frankland, Fellow of the College  
of Physicians, London, and Censor of the  
same, was a Lancashire Man by Birth. He  
was of an haughty and turbulent Spirit, and  
therefore much disliked by the Juniors of  
that Society, but a good Scholar, and hath  
written and published some Books of Va-  
lue, viz. *The Annals of the Kings James I.  
and Charles I. containing a faithful History  
and impartial Account of the Great Affairs of  
State and Transactions of Parliament, from the  
10th of King James I. 1612. to the 18th of  
King Charles I. 1642, wherein several Pas-  
sages relating to the Civil Wars (not taken No-  
tice of in former Histories) are made known.*  
Printed at London, in 1681. Fol.

Sir Arthur Ashton, of an ancient and  
knightly Family in Lancashire, was a great  
Traveller, and spent most of his Time in  
the Wars beyond Seas. He came into Eng-  
land in the Beginning of the Grand Rebel-  
lion,



tion, with as many Soldiers of Note as he could bring, and joined with the King against the Parliament. He did good Service at *Edge-hill* Fight, *Newbury*, and *Naseby*; but losing his Reputation by the Surrender

of *Reading*, he was sent into *Ireland*, and made Governor of *Drogheda*, which being taken by *Cromwell*, in 1649, he with the Garrison was hewn to pieces.

## The Ecclesiastical History.

**L**ANCASHIRE, tho' a large County, hath no Bishop of its own, as we may suppose those Counties have, that give the Title to the See, which many Counties, or the chief City, do; as *York*, *Lincoln*, *Durham*, &c. but is only a Part of the Diocese of *Chester*. It anciently belonged to the Diocese of *Litchfield*, and was separated from it by King *Henry VIII* who resolving to raise six new Bishopricks out of the Revenues of the Monasteries which he had seized into his Hands, took the two Archdeaconries of *Richmond* and *Chester* from the Bishoprick of *Litchfield*, and made them into the See of *Chester*, which Place it seems had before given Name to the Bishops of *Litchfield*, because they sometimes chose to have their Residence there, as the most remarkable and noted Place of their Diocese.

This Shire was Part of the Archdeaconry of *Chester*, as it still continues to this Day, the present Archdeacon being Dr. *John Thane*. As to the Incumbents of Benefices, there is nothing more remarkable, than what has lately happened between Dr. *Edmund Calamy*, a Non-conformist in *London*, who to expose the Severities of the Church and Government, against his Brethren, the Non-conformists, at the Restoration of King *Charles II*. hath endeavoured to recover a full Catalogue of all the ejected Ministers of his Perswasion, not as Presbyterian or Independent, but of Dissenters from the Episcopal Constitution, and bring them up, if he can, to the Number commonly believed, and asserted by them to be two thousand, which he hath

very near done, giving them, so far as he could attain any particular Character of them; such Descriptions as may render their Sufferings the most undeserved and rigorous Persecution, and particularly has named the ejected Ministers of this County of *Lancaster*, to be about 70, besides some Candidates for the Ministry, who continued Non-conformists, which were about six.

On the other Hand Dr. *John Walker*, Rector of *St. Mary's the More*, at *Exeter*, that he might at least alleviate the Accusation, if not altogether remove it with all impartial Men, hath made an Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of *England*, Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Rectors, Vicars, and Curates, who were sequestred, harassed, ejected, deprived, and impoverished in the late Times of the Rebellion, of which, tho' he does not pretend to have obtained a perfect Catalogue, yet he hath at least in the whole equalled the Number of the ejected Non conformists, and brought some good Authorities from the Persons that lived in those Times, as Bishop *Bramhall*, and others, that the Sufferers in *London* and *Westminster*, and the two Universities, for no other Crime, but their Loyalty to their Prince, and their Firmness and Constancy to the established Church, besides the Multitudes that suffered in other Parts of the Kingdom, were more numerous than those Ministers that were ejected by the *Bartholomew Act*, in 1662. And particularly mentions about



twenty, or more, who were sequestred and displaced in this County for those Reasons.

It is not to be doubted but some learned and good Men might suffer on both Sides, and perhaps there might be greater Shews of Piety on the one Side, than the other; we shall not meddle with that, God only can judge of Hypocrisy and Sincerity; our Business can only be to give some Light into the Controversy; and since both Sides call their Friends and Party, Martyrs, to shew which of these Sufferers hath the just Title of Martyrs given them. 'Tis certain, a bad Man may suffer unjustly in some Respects, and a good Man in most Things may suffer justly for his Faults. If Martyrs then may be supposed such Persons, as unjustly suffer in spiritual Matters, whatever they be in other Things, the Controversy between these Episcopal and Non-conforming Sufferers, may be terminated by these, or such like Considerations.

1. The Episcopal Clergy are settled in their Preferments by the common Methods of our Constitution, being Episcopally ordained, instituted, and inducted, upon the Presentation of the Legal Patron; and tho' for just Causes they may be deprived, yet it must be by a Legal Authority, in a quiet and peaceable Manner, upon good and substantial Proof, and before indifferent and impartial Judges; and then it may be lawful for others to be put into, and with a good Conscience accept their Places; but if they are dispossessed of their Benefices by Violence, plundered and sequestred, without being heard, by an illegal and usurped Authority, and before prejudiced and partial Judges, for forged, or no Crimes; such Persons are unjust Sufferers, and such as enjoy their Goods and Possessions, Intruders; and may, nay ought to be deposed from their usurped Places and Offices; and such Dr. Walker proves by a Multitude of Instances, the Episcopal Clergy to be, when deprived, and the now Non-conformists, or their Predecessors to have been, when they were in the several Livings they left, in 1662.

2. It could not be supposed, at the Restoration of the Regal and Episcopal Government, which was effected by such a wonderful Providence, as had it been the

Case of Dissenters, would have been extolled, as the great Work of God, and a manifest Evidence of his Approbation of our Constitution in Church and State, That any such Persons should be tolerated in Places of Trust, or Influence, that were sworn Enemies to our Constitution; nay, that any Methods would be neglected, by which all Things should be put into the former Order, the King secured of the future Obedience of his Subjects, as much as possible; Patrons restored to their Presentations, and all the Clergy settled in their Estates and Livings; and no wonder then, that Oaths were imposed upon all Subjects to oblige them to perform their Allegiance to their Sovereign, and such Subscriptions, Oaths, and Declarations required of the Clergy, as should tie them to a strict Uniformity in Religious Matters, with a serious Renunciation of the *Solemn League and Covenant*, whereby the Laity and Clergy then in Place were engaged to maintain a Republick, and extirpate Prelacy and Episcopacy. Could it reasonably be expected, that such Enemies to the Constitution should be left to themselves to influence the People with such pernicious Principles? Was not the Episcopal Church taught by themselves to guard themselves by Oaths against them, as they had done against Episcopacy by the Covenant? When then it was required of the Now Non-conformists, or their Predecessors, to take the Oaths of Allegiance, renounce their Covenant, and conform to the Usages of the Episcopal Church, by the legal Authority of King, Lords, and Commons assembled in Parliament, without any Violence to their Persons, or Sequestrations of their Goods, and they out of Conscience could not conform; have they any Reason to complain of their Deprivation, as illegal? Are they sure they are not misled by an erroneous Conscience? If not, they are Martyrs to their own Opinions only.

Nor have we any Thing more remarkable as to the Benefices themselves, than what has been done by the Archbishops and Bishops, by the Directions and Order of King Charles II. August 7, 1660. for the Augmentation of small Vicarages and Curacies in many Counties of England, and



particularly in this by Archbishop Juxon, the next Year; for whereas K. Henry VIII. hath taken several Manors from the See of Canterbury, and given it to the impropriate Rectories of,

*Whaley*, with the Chapel adjoining, Parcel of the Possessions of the late Monastery of *Whaley*.

*Blackbourn*, with the Chapels annexed.

*Rochedale*, with the Chapels annexed.

*Ash*, *Beauxfield*, alias *Whitfield*, whose Vicars had Stipends of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum; only *East-Sutton*, *Tonge*, *Walmer*, *Waldershire*, *Westwel*, and *Whaley*, Curacies.

This Archbishop, at the Renewal of his Leases to the Tenants of the several Parsonages, made an Addition to the Stipends of the said Vicars and Curates, viz.

	l	s	d.
Of <i>Whaley</i> .	120	00	00
Of <i>Blackbourn</i> .	070	00	00
Of <i>Rochedale</i> .	042	00	00
Of <i>Ash</i> .	033	06	08
Of <i>Beaux</i> alias <i>Whitfield</i> ,	020	00	00
Of <i>East-Sutton</i> ,	024	00	00
Of <i>Tonge</i> ,	010	00	00
Of <i>Walmer</i> ,	020	00	00

Of *Waldershire*,  
Of *Westwel*,

l.	s.	d.
020	00	00
030	00	00

In all 389 06 08

As to the People of this County, they are many of them Papists, who abound more in this County, than in any in *England* besides, with this Advantage to the Protestants, that by a kind of *Antipertinacity*, they are thereby made more inquisitive into the Doctrines of their own Church, and the Reasons of their Dissent from them, and more devout in their Worship; and so, tho' many subtle Papists and Jesuits have been born and bred up in this County, they have met with their Matches among their Countrymen, who have been able to countermine their Policy, confute their Sophisms, and establish their Brethren; insomuch, as Dr. Fuller says, it hath come to pass, *That the House of Saul hath waxed weaker and weaker, and the House of David stronger and stronger*; the Papists rather decreasing, and the Protestants getting ground, tho' not so fast as might be wished.

## The Monasteries of this County.

**P**enwortham, a Benedictine Monastery, given to the Abbey of *Evesham*, in pure and perpetual Alms, by *Warinus Bussel*, and *Richard* his Son, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, and with it divers other Lands. It was afterwards confirm'd to God and St. Mary, and to the Monks serving God in *Penvercham*, as the Charter calls it, by *Hugh Bussell*, the Grandson of the aforesaid *Warinus*, who made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Evesham*. Other Lands with the Church of *Huntingdon*, were given to it, by *Rich. Fossard*, in the Reg. of *Will. II.* Valued at the Dissolution at 29 l. 18 s. 7 d. per Annum. Dugd. 114 l. 16 s. 9 d. Speed.

*Lythom*, a Priory of Benedictines, and a Cell to *Durham*. The Lands, with the Church of *Lythom*, were given in pure and perpetual Alms to God and St. Mary,

St. Cuthbert, and the Monks of *Durham*, by *Richard Fitz-Rogers*, by and with the Consent of *Margaret* his Wife, denouncing the Anger of God, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert, against those that shall ever presume to alienate this his Donative, from the Use and Purposes intended: Nevertheless, giving full Power to the Prior and Monks of *Durham*, to appoint and remove the Prior and Monks of *Lythom*, as they shall see convenient; which Charter made in the Reign of *Edward III.* was confirmed by King *John*, in the second Year of his Reign.

*Holand* was anciently a College of secular Canons, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, but by the Patron, Sir Robert *Holand*, Knt. with the Consent of *Walter*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was made a Priory of Benedictine Monks, in the Year



1319 It consisted of one Prior and twelve Monks, who are all to wear the black Habit; and who, upon every Death or Vacation of a Prior, were to elect three Monks out of their own House, one of which being approved by the Patron, and presented to the Diocesan Bishop, was by him appointed their Prior. Valued at the Dissolution, at 53*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per Annum. Dugd. 61*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Speed.

*Lancaster*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, and Cell to *St. Martin's* at *Sees* in *France*, given by *Roger*, Earl of *Poitiers*, and confirmed to God and *St. Martin*, by *John* Earl of *Morton*, and King *Richard II.* In the Month of *March*, *A. D.* 1246. *John Romanus*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, appropriated the Church of *Lancaster*, and Chapels thereunto belonging, to the said Priory, reserving the annual Sum of twenty Marks, to be paid to a Vicar, who should be presented by the Archdeacon of *Richmond* for ever. Value —

*Furnes*, a *Cistercian* Monastery, founded by *Stephen*, Earl of *Morton* and *Boloin*, afterwards King of *England*, in the 26th Year of *Henry I.* *A. D.* 1127. The Monks of this House, who were translated from *Tulket* in *Andernefs* hither, observ'd strictly *St. Bennet's* Rule, and wore a grisled, hair-colour'd Habit. The Abbots here were Men of Learning and Holiness, and were reckon'd twenty-eight in Number and Succession. *William de Moubrey*, the third Earl of *Lancaster*, and *Agnes de Brus*, his Wife, *Michael Fleming*, and others, were large Benefactors to this Abbey, as appears by their several Charters, bearing Date, *Anno* 1240. Pope *Eugenius* granted to *John*, Abbot of *St. Mary's* in *Furnes*, and his Brethren, a full Confirmation of all their Possessions, with an Immunity from all Tithes for either Cattel or Lands held in their own Hands, and in their own Occupation. And on *St. Matthew's* Day, *A. D.* 1305. the Abbot and Convent of *Furnes*, and the Prior and Monks of *St. Mary's* in *Lancaster*, agreed; that whereas the Prior and Monks of *Lancaster* were entitled to the Tithes of their Grange of *Bellomonte*, it should be lawful for the said Prior and Monks to receive the same, if they were at any Time let by the Abbot of *Furnes*, without any Hindrance or Mole-

station; but in case the said Abbot and Convent should occupy the said Lands, that then the Prior and Monks of *Lancaster* should receive only the Pension or Composition of two Marks per Annum. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 805*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* per Annum. Dugd. 966*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Speed.

*Kertmele*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, was founded by *William Mareschal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and by him endowed with divers Lands and Churches, upon Condition that the Canons of *Kertmele* should be subject to no other House, but always be free and independent, and that the Priory should never be made an Abbey. Upon the Death of a Prior, the Canons were to elect two of their own Number, who being presented to the Patron, or his Heirs, he or his Heirs should appoint one of them to be their Prior. The Ancestors of *Copeland* were Benefactors to this Priory. This Foundation was confirmed by King *Edward II.* *Anno* Reg. 17. Valued at the Suppression, at 113*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* per Annum. Speed.

*Burscough*, a Priory of Canons regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Robert*, Lord of *Lathom*; dedicated to God and *St. Nicholas* of *Burscough*, for one Prior, and the Canons serving God there, and endowed by him with a large Estate. *Edward I.* *Anno* Reg 14. granted to the Prior and Convent of *Burscough*, one Market every Week on Thursday, at their Manor of *Ormeskirk*, and a Fair once a Year, to last five Days, beginning on the Eve of *St. John* the Baptist's Decollation, *August* 29. provided it be no Detriment to the neighbouring Fairs or Markets. This Foundation was much enlarg'd by the Benefactions of *Walter*, Lord of *Scarsbrick*, *Roger de Hulton*, *Richard de Walmore*, &c. All whose Gifts were recited and confirmed by *Edward II.* under his Privy Seal, in the 17th Year of his Reign. It was valued at the Dissolution, at 80*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per Annum. Dugd. 129*l.* 1*s.* per Annum. Speed. The Scite and Demesnes of this Priory were given to *Edward VI.* to *Sir William Paget*, Knight of the Garter, and Principal Secretary of State.

*Coningshewed*, an Hospital founded by *William de Lancaster*, who gave to God and *St. Mary*, and the Brethren of this House, all



all *Coningsherod*, and divers other Lands and Hereditaments. This Hospital was enlarged by the several Gifts of *Robert de Boivil*, *William de Beretham*, *John*, Son of *William de Mortyng*, *John Hodeleston*, the Ancestors of *William Penington*, and others, which were confirm'd to them, by *Edward II.* Anno Reg. 12. And by a Charter bearing date, *Holy-cross-day*, September 14, 1256. *Magnus*, King of *Man*, and the Isles, granted to this Hospital an Immunity from all Customs, and Demands whatsoever, that their Ships and Goods should go free and safe through his Dominions, without any Hindrance from any Bailiff or Subject, upon Forfeiture of his Protection, and this Privilege to be confirm'd to them for ever. Valued at the Dissolution, at 124*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* per Annum. Speed. The Scite and Demelines of this Monastery were given *Edward VI.* to *Sir William Paget*, Knight of the Garter, and Principal Secretary of State.

*Whalley*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, at first founded by *John*, Constable of *Chester*, at *Stanlaw* in *Cheshire*, and endowed by him with divers Lands and Liberties, by Deed bearing date, 1178. and afterwards translated to *Whalley* in *Lancashire*. The Monks of *Salley* made their Complaint at this Translation, and set forth their Grievances, and the Damages they sustained by it, which amounted to the Sum of 27*l.* 10*s.* but these Differences were made up by the Abbots of *Rycoalle* and *Belland*, in the Year 1305.

The Church of *Whalley*, which contain'd the whole County of *Blagburnshire* and *Bowland*, was in being, when *Augustin* the Monk came into *England*, in the Reign of King *Ethelbert*, and was dedicated to *All-Saints*: In the Church-yard were Crosses of Stone, which were afterwards call'd by the People, the Cross of *St. Augustin*. The Rectors of this Church were married Men, and call'd Deans, who had the Care and Jurisdiction of the Place committed to them by the Bishop; and to whom the Estate and Lands of this Church went by Inheritance, till the Time of *William* the Conqueror, which was about 470 Years, and then it was otherwise determined in the Council of *Lateran*, 1215.

*Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, gave this Church of *Whalley* to the Monks of *Stanlaw*,

with all its Rights, Liberties, and Appurtenances, by a Deed bearing date, *Circumcision*, January 1, 1283. *King Edward I.* and the Monks of *Stanlaw* enter'd upon their new Donation in the Year 1296, when that worthy Person, *Gregory de Norbury*, was Abbot.

In the 34th Year of *Edward III.* *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, Earl of *Derby*, *Lincoln*, and *Leicester*, gave divers Lands to the Abbot and Convent of *Whalley*, for the maintaining of a Recluse, Anchorite, and his Successors, to dwell in a Place within the Church yard of the Parish-Church of *Whalley*, and for two Women, their Servants, who should be there maintained, and be continually praying for the said Duke, his Ancestors, and Heirs, &c. by an Indenture written in *French*, without Date. Valued at the Suppression, at 551*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per Annum. Speed.

*Cockersand*, an Abbey for Canons of the Order of the *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Theobald Walter*, Brother of *Hubert Walter*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who gave his whole Hay (or Pasture-Ground) of *Pyling*, to God, *St. Mary*, the Abbot and Canons of the said Order, in pure and perpetual Alms, free from all secular Service and Exactions, for the Building of an Abbey. This Foundation was confirm'd by King *John*, Anno Reg. 17. with the Reserve of twenty Shillings per Annum, to be paid to the King at the Feast of *St. Michael*, and at *Easter*, by equal Portions for ever. *Richard II.* by a Charter bearing date, April 8, Anno Reg. 7. confirm'd to this Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, the aforesaid Donation, with the Gifts of *William de Lancaster*, *John de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln* and Constable of *Chester*, *Jeffrey*, Son of the Lord *John*, *Henry de Siston*, Clerk, and others.

In the Year 1216, there happen'd a Controversy between the Prior of *Lancaster* and Abbot of *Cockersand*, about Tithes and other Rights, which was determined by the Pope's Authority, viz. That the Prior should have two Parts of the Corn Tithes of *Lancaster* and *Pulton*, and this Abbot one Third. Which Agreement was confirmed by the Archdeacon of *Richmond*, 1256; and further it was added, That the Abbot of *Cockersand* should not admit any of the Parishioners



rishioners of the Prior of *Lancaster*, either to Sacraments or Sepulture, without Licence from the said Prior, or without Payment of his accustomed Fees. *Note*, That the Abbot and Convent of *Leicester*, (*viz.* of the Abbey *de Piatis*) granted to the Canons of *Cockersand*, in pure and perpetual Alms, the Place where their Hospital stood to erect an Abbey upon, which Change of an Hospital to an Abbey, was confirm'd by Pope *Clement*, in the third Year of his Pontificate: And *Anno Dom.* 1190, Valued at the Suppression, at 228*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* 1*.* per *Annum*. *Speed*.

*Manchester*, a Collegiate Church, erected

by Licence from *Henry V.* *Anno Reg.* 9. by which it appears, that in Consideration of two hundred Marks paid into his *Hanaper* or *Treasury*, he did grant to *Thomas*, Bishop of *Durham*, and other Feoffees of *Thomas la Warre*, Clerk, a Power of erecting the Church of *Lancaster* into a Collegiate Church, or of founding and building a College, consisting of one Master or *Custos*, with as many Fellow-Chaplains, and other Ministers, as they, the said Feoffees, should see convenient, whom he incorporated. Of this Foundation we have spoke before at *Manchester*, and shall not trouble the Reader with any Repetition.

### A Survey of the MARTYRS of this County.

**J**ohn Rogers (as *Bale* assures us, *Deser. Brit. Cent.* 8. N° 83.) was a Native of this County, and bred in the University of *Cambridge*, where he became, by his continual Study, a very able Linguist, and a general Scholar: He was many Years a zealous Papist, being Chaplain to the Merchant Adventurers at *Antwerp* in *Brabant*, but at length falling into the Company of *William Tyndal* and *Miles Coverdale*, who had forsaken their Country to avoid Popish Superstition, and enjoy a free Profession of the Reformed Doctrine, he was so convinced by several Conferences with them, of the Superstitions and Errors of the *Romish* Church, that he quite cast off the Doctrines of it. Being thus become a Protestant, and better acquainted with Scripture, he believed that the Vow of Celibacy, which he had unlawfully made, might not unlawfully be broken, and thereupon took on him the State of Matrimony, and soon after removed to *Wittenburgh* in *Saxony*, where having learned the *German* Language, he obtained the Care of a Congregation, which he held some Years.

Here he was very diligent in reading the Scriptures, and finding *Tyndal's* Translation, which had been put out a few Years before, to be very defective in rendring the true Sense of Scripture, he being well versed in the *Hebrew* Tongue, translated the Bible a-

new from *Genesis* to the *Revelation*, comparing it carefully with the Originals; and coming into *England*, soon after presented it in a fair Volume to King *Henry VIII.* prefixing an Epistle Dedicatory to that Prince, and subscribed himself by reason of the Dangerousness of the Times, *Thomas Matthews*, from whence that Translation was called, *Matthew's Bible*; but this Present, it seems, did not procure Mr. Rogers any Security against the six Articles still in Force, and thereupon he was forced to fly beyond Sea again for his Safety, to his Congregation in *Saxony*, with whom he continued, till King *Edward VI.* came to the Throne, and had established the Reformed Doctrines.

Upon his Return he preached first in *London*, and became noted for his Zeal and sound Doctrine, which Dr. *Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, having Knowledge of, gave him a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, and the Dean and Chapter made him Divinity-Reader, as he continued, till Queen *Mary* had possessed her self of the Throne. Her Accession made an Alteration in Religion immediately; Popery was encouraged, and began to get up, and the Reformed Doctrine to be decried. Mr. Rogers's Zeal could not bear this, and therefore being orderly called to preach at *St. Paul's Cross*, just upon her Majesty's coming to the *Tower*, he made a godly and vehem-



vehement Sermon to confirm the People in the Doctrine taught them in King *Edward's* Days, to remain constant to the same, and avoid all Popish Idolatry and Superstition. The Queen's Council, which was filled with Men of her Judgment, hearing of his Sermon, called him to an Account for it, but he answered them so warily, that he was at that Time dismissed; but he still continuing to preach the Truth of the Gospel, after her Majesty had sent out her Proclamation to hinder it, the Council summoned him before them again, and commanded him to keep in, as a Prisoner in his own House, as he did for some considerable Time.

Under this Confinement, while he remained, he had both Opportunity and Invitation to have made his Escape out of the Hands of his Enemies. He saw the Reformed Religion irrecoverable for the Present: He knew he could have a kind Entertainment among his old Flock in *Germany*, and it was a great Inducement to have done it, because he had a Wife and ten Children to provide for; but supposing that he was called to bear Witness to the Truth, which might suffer by his Flight, he chose rather to stay with the Hazard of his Life in Christ's Cause, than depart; whereupon he continued as a Prisoner in his own House, till by the Procurement of Bishop *Bonner*, he was removed to *Newgate*, where he was lodged among Thieves and Murderers for some Time, but was at length brought before the Queen's Council, and examined by the Lord Chancellor *Gardiner*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, who having told him how unanimously the Parliament had accepted Cardinal *Pole's* Blessing, and received the Pope for the Head of the Church, he asked him whether he would unite himself with the Catholick Church, and acknowledge the Pope to be the Head of it? Mr. *Rogers* replied, That he never did, nor would depart from the Catholick Church, but knew no other Head of it but Christ: Why then, said the Chancellor, did you acknowledge King *Henry* to be Head of the Church? Mr. *Rogers* answered, That he never granted King *Henry* any Supremacy in Spiritual Things, as Forgiveness of Sins, giving the Holy Spirit, and Authority to be a Judge above the Word of God.

After this Answer the Chancellor asked him again, Whether he would be one of the Catholick Church with them in the same State they now are, and of which the Bishop of *Rome* is Head? To this Mr. *Rogers* answered, That the Catholick Church is the Consent of all Churches in teaching the Truth, and how then can the Bishop of *Rome's* Church be a true Church, which teaches so many Errors, as their *Latin Service*, which is directly against 1 Cor. 14. disallowing Priest's Marriage, the Corporal Presence of Christ in the Sacrament, whereas he is corporally present in Heaven only, &c? Much other Discourse Mr. *Rogers* had with the Chancellor and some other Bishops, in which having called the Pope *Antichrist*, the Chancellor was very angry, and esteeming him an incorrigible Heretick, proceeded to read his Condemnation, wherein having mentioned, That he having affirmed the *Romish* Catholick Church to be *Antichrist*, and denied the Reality of Christ's Body and Blood in the Sacrament, he degraded and condemned him, and put him into the Hands of the Sheriff in Order to Execution, which was accordingly done on him in *Smithfield*, February 4 1555.

He was the first Martyr of this our Protestant Church in Queen *Mary's* Days, and because he and Dr. *Hooper* were great Sticklers against the Ceremonies, tho' otherwise allowing of Episcopal Government; our Non-conformists account it no small Credit to them, that one of their Opinion was first chosen by Divine Providence to encounter the Fire; but if they would but consider, how many suffered after them, who established and used the Ceremonies, they ought to conclude, that as such as use our Ceremonies are as sincere and sound Protestants as them that use them not; so they have and can, by God's Grace suffer as chearfully for the Truths of the Gospel as others.

*George Marsh*, Husbandman, was born in the Parish of *Dean*, and there lived in good Repute with his Wife and Family several Years. He was a grave, inquisitive, and studious Man. Upon the Death of his Wife he applied himself wholly to Learning, went to the University of *Cambridge*, and was afterwards ordained Dea-



con and Priest, by the Bishops of *London* and *Lincoln*, and was some time a Curate at *Dean*, and other Places in *Lancashire*. On the 12th of *March*, being the Monday before *Palm-Sunday*, *Anno Dom. 1555*. He was convened before the Earl of *Derby*, who examined him in his Belief of the Sacrament of the Altar; to which he answer'd, That whosoever, according to Christ's Institution, did receive the Sacrament of Christ's Body and Blood, did eat and drink Christ's Body and Blood with all the Benefits of his Death and Resurrection, to their eternal Salvation; for Christ (said he) is ever present with his Sacraments. But this did not satisfy. Several Means were used by the Earl of *Derby*, to make him declare his Opinions more fully, which at last he did to the Vicar of *Prescot*, and the Parson of *Grafsnall*, concerning the Mass and Sacrament of the Altar, but their Promises and Threatning could neither convince nor persuade him to recant his Errors, as they call'd them.

Within a few Days after, Dr. *Cotes*, Bishop of *Chester*, came to *Lancaster*, and sent for *George Marsh*. The Bishop, after some private Communication, did not much dislike his Answers, save that he denied Transubstantiation, and the Authority of the Universal Church of *Rome*. Upon his second Appearance he treated him more roughly, accused him of Heresy and Blasphemy, to which *George Marsh* answered modestly, and according to the Doctrine, by publick Authority, taught in *Edward VI.*'s Time. About three Weeks after he was brought before the Bishop and his Chancellor in the same Place, and was condemn'd for an Heretick, in asserting, That the Church and Doctrine taught and set forth in King *Edward's* Time, was the true Church and the true Doctrine, and that the Church of *Rome* was not the true and Catholick Church. Upon the Day of Execution the Chamberlain of *Chester* came to him, and shew'd him the Queen's Pardon, under the Broad Seal, provided he would recant; but since that was the Condition, he told him he could not accept it. After a great deal of severe and hard Usage, which he bore with much Patience and Alacrity, he was burnt at *Chester*, on *April 24*, 1555, where he suf-

fer'd great Torments in a Fire unskilfully made, and driven about by an high Wind.

*John Bradford*, born at *Manchester*, and educated well by his Parents in Writing and the *Latin Tongue*. He was Secretary to Sir *John Harrington* Knt. Treasurer of the King's Camps, &c. in *Henry VIII.*'s Time, and *Edward VI.*'s, from thence he betook himself to the Study of Divinity, and for that End left the *Temple*, and went to *Cambridge*, and made so great Progress in his Studies, that before he had been there a Year, the University gave him the Degree of *Master of Arts*. Soon after he was made Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*, and at the Instigation of *Martin Bucer*, he was ordain'd Deacon, by Bishop *Ridley*, who gave him a Licence to preach, and a Prebend in his Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*. He thus entered into the Ministry, and was look'd upon a laborious Preacher for three Years, till the Death of King *Edward*, when he was deprived both of his Office and Liberty, by the Queen and her Council, and upon this Occasion, viz.

On *August 13*. *Anno Reg. 1. Bourn*, Bishop of *Bath*, made a seditious Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, *London*, to open the Way for Popery and Superstition, at which the People were much offended; and notwithstanding the Presence of *Bonner* and the Mayor of *London*, would not be appeased by all the Means they could Use, till *Bradford*, at the Bishop's Desire, went into the Pulpit, and exhorted them to Obedience, and to be quiet. At this the Shout was, *Bradford, Bradford*, God save thy Life, *Bradford*. But even when the Multitude was still, and the greater Part gone away, the Bishop did not think himself safe, till *Bradford* had conducted him to the Schoolmaster's House, which at his Request, he did. In the Afternoon *Bradford* preach'd at *Bow Church*, and sharply reprov'd the People for their seditious and turbulent Behaviour.

About three Days after *Bradford* was summon'd to appear before the Council then sitting at the *Tower*, and there was charged with the Fact of the Sunday before at *Paul's-Cross*, which they term'd seditious, and with preaching false and heretical Doctrines: And so they committed him



him to the Tower, where he continued from August 1553, to January 1555.

Upon January 22, 1555, he was brought before the Commissioners, and the Lord Chancellor offer'd him the Queen's Pardon, if he would do as they had done, viz. acknowledge the Authority of the Pope and Church of Rome, which he refused, because he had sworn six Times that they had no Jurisdiction or Authority within this Realm of England. They convicted him of Sedition in the Case of his Commitment, upon the sole Evidence of Bonner, who testified he saw him take too much upon him, in malapertly pretending to rule the People. They charged him with holding the Doctrines of Edward VI. which he confessed he did then believe, and hoped he ever should believe, that that Doctrine was God's pure Religion: Upon which he was committed to the under Mareschal, with particular Charge of more close Confinement. Upon the 29th he was examined again in the Church of St. Mary Overy's; they insisted on his owning the Authority of the Church, which for fear of Perjury, he again refused: They began then to ask him about the Sacrament of the Altar, but before any Thing could be determined, the Court broke up, and the Prisoner was sent to the Vestry, and from thence to his Prison. The next Day the Lord Chancellor and he had some Conference about the Nature of Oaths, but Bradford still maintain'd that the Oath he had taken against the Authority of the Church, was a lawful Oath, and therefore obligatory. When they could not prevail this Way, they began to asperse him for having robb'd his Master of 140 l which he clear'd himself of; for having sent heretical Letters to Master Pendleton, which he utterly deny'd. At last the Lord Chancellor, to end their Examination, came to the real Presence, which Bradford granted to the true Believer, but flatly denied Transubstantiation. After some short Disputation, the Lord Chancellor began to read the Sentence of Excommunication, which being done, he was deliver'd to the Sheriff of London, and by him committed to the Clink, and afterwards to the Compter in the Poultrey. Here he remained from Jan. 31,

to July 1, during which Time he had several Conferences with divers Persons, some learned, and others ignorant, such as Dr. Bonner, Dr. Harpsfield, Dr. Harding, Heth, Archbishop of York; Day, Bishop of Chichester; Alphonsus, and the King's Confessor, Dr. Weston, Pendleton, &c. whose Arguments he refuted modestly and learnedly. He thus continued in Prayers to God, in preaching twice a day continually, if he was well, and in frequent Administrations of the Sacrament, at which his Chamber was generally full. He was kind and obliging to all, and in such Honour with his Keeper, that he gave him very great Liberties, insomuch that when an Escape was proposed to him, he did not at all regard it. He used frequently to confer with Master Saunders and Bishop Farra, being his fellow Prisoners; and to him in some Sense is attributed the Bishop's Stedfastness, and refusing their Allurements of him to recant. The Night before he was had to Newgate, he dream'd of his being burn'd, of his Chains, and other Circumstances of his Suffering, which accordingly happened. On the last of June, News came to the Compter of Master Bradford's being burn'd at Smithfield by Four a clock the next Morning, which was told him by the Keeper's Wife. He receiv'd it without any Surprise, and thank'd God who should think him worthy of so great Honour as to suffer for his Name. He continued in Prayer all the Evening with some few Friends, and made a farewell Prayer with all his fellow Prisoners, who wept very much at his Departing.

About twelve a-clock in the Night he was order'd to Newgate; and, contrary to their Expectation, was attended with a great Number of People; insomuch, that Smithfield was full about Four in the Morning, expecting him so soon to be brought out. About nine he came into Smithfield so attended as none had been before him, and in making his Prayers to Almighty God, the Sheriff interrupted him, and order'd him to make haste, for the Press of the People was great. Then he put off his Clothes, and gave them to his Man, went up to the Stake, and was burn'd with one Leaf, a Lad of about nineteen. So died this great and good Man. July 1, 1555.



*Roger Holland*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, born of honest Parents in *Lancashire*; he had been an extravagant young Man, and had gamed away his Master's Money, and was thinking to have gone beyond Sea, but living in the House with a Maid named *Elizabeth*, he imparted his Misfortune to her; who, upon considering that this might be a Means to reclaim him, gave him the Money upon Promise of becoming a Protestant, and living as he ought to do for the Future. Upon this he betook himself to Reading the Scripture and other good books, and perswaded his Father and friends to lay aside their former Idolatries. His Father being taken with the Understanding and Religion of his Son, gave him a Stock of Money to trade with: Which, when he had got, he came to *London* again, paid the Maid what he owed her, and to make her Amends, he married her. After this he remain'd in the City, and frequented the Congregations of Protestants, until the last Year of *Queen Mary*, when upon *May-day*, 1558, he was brought to *Newgate*. In every Examination by *Bonner*, the *Harpfields*, &c. he shew'd great Vivacity, an uncommon Vehemence, and a good Acquaintance with the Controversy between the Papists and Protestants, though himself an unlearned Man. And notwithstanding he had a good Interest among them, as the Lord *Strange*, --- *Egleston*, Esq; and others, who were related to

him, and *Bonner* was upon that Account very mild to him, and would have perswaded him by several Arts and fair Speeches to have recanted his Opinions, yet he continued upbraiding them for their mangling Scripture; for their Universality, when the *Greek Church* never received their Services; for their Unity, when there were three Popes at a Time, &c. And being urged to declare himself upon the Point of the Sacrament of the Altar, he turn'd to the Lord *Strange*, and the rest of his Friends, and declared (for he found 'twas that which *Bonner* would have from him) That the truly penitent Christian did receive the Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament, by Faith; by Faith Christ's Merits are his; by Faith Christ dwells in him, and he in him: That as for the Mass, Transubstantiation, and the Worshipping the Sacrament, they were mere Impiety and horrible Idolatry: And bid them go tell his Father this, That he might understand that he was a Christian. Upon which *Bonner* read his Sentence of Condemnation; and as soon as he had done, *Holland* told him, that his Hand of Cruelty would soon be shortned, and that after this none should be by him put to Fire and Fagot in this Place, which accordingly happen'd: *Holland* and his Company were the last that were burn'd in *Smithfield*, which was on *June 27*, 1558.

### The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County.

**A**ughton, in the Parish of *Halton*, has a Charity-School for Boys and Girls, the Number of which we cannot certainly find.

*Castleton*, where are two Schools for six Boys and six Girls. A Gentleman lately deceased hath left 6*l*. per Annum, for ever, for maintaining the Boys School; and a Gentlewoman in the Neighbourhood pays for teaching and clothing the six Girls. And at

*Fulwood* is a School-house built, where the poor Children of the Town are taught

*gratis*; 80*l*. has been left for the Augmentation of the Master's Maintenance or Salary.

*Liverpool*, where is a School and School-house for the Master, and fifty Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, and all are decently cloth'd by the Inhabitants of the Place.

*Littleborough* in *Rockdale*, where is a School set up within these three Years, for the Instruction of ten poor Children in reading and writing, and are taught their

Cate-



Catechism. Two Gentlemen have endowed this School with 11 l. a Year, for ever.

*Manchester*, where is one School for forty poor Children taught to read, write, and cast Accompts; the Master has his Rent paid, and 1 d. per Week for each Child. Here is also a Second set up for forty Children more, maintain'd by separate charitable Contributions. And there was near 600 l. in Bank about four Years ago, for the setting up another, which we hope by this Time is improv'd to a greater Sum.

*Newton*, where is a sufficient Provision made by the Inhabitants of the Place, for the Instruction of ten Boys only, in reading, writing, and casting Accompts.

*Overkellat* in *Bolton* Parish, where is one School for the Instruction of poor Children, whose Number is uncertain.

*Preston*, where are two Schools set up upon Charity; the one for the Instruction of twenty-five poor Boys in Writing and Accompts, which has a settled Competency for a Master, and is supported by other Contributions in the Town. The other for twenty-five poor Girls, who are taught

to read and work. Part of these are cloath'd only by the Charity.

*Radcliffe Bridge*, where is a School instituted for the Learning of twelve Boys, at the sole Charge of the Place.

*Rossendale*, where is a School of Charity erected within four Years last past, in which ten poor Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, in order for Trades.

*Stalmyu*, where also is a School maintain'd by the Charity of well-disposed Persons; the Number of the Children is not found out by us. At

*Todmoadin*, six poor Boys are instructed in the usual Method of other Charity-Schools. At

*Warrington* are maintain'd in Clothing, and taught, twenty-four poor Boys, out of the Estate given by *Peter Leigh*, of *Lime*, Esq; for building *Trinity-Chapel*, and a School here. The Minister here keeps an Usher to teach some Children Grammar till they are fit to be put out Apprentices, and then they have a Bible, Common-Prayer Book, and a Suit of Clothes given them.

### DIVINES of Note, born, or inhabiting, in this County.

**W**illiam Alan, born in this County (says *Pitzæus*) *Nobilibus Parentibus*, i. e. of gentle Parentage. He was bred in *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, and became Head of *St. Mary's Hall* there, but going beyond Sea, was chosen *Régius Professor* at *Doway*, Canon of *Cambray* and *Rhemes*, and at last created Cardinal Priest of *St. Martin's* at *Rome*, by Pope *Sixtus V.* Anno 1587. The Qualifications, which render'd him worthy of his Dignities, were his Affability, Piety, Humility, Learning, and Gravity; but that which made him justly odious to the *English*, was his Forwardness in the *Spanish Expedition* the next Year after his Election, whereby he laboured to get himself a Name among those of his Profession, by destroying our Church; which Design, tho' God blasted it, yet ought to remain as an

indelible Character of Ignominy upon his Name. He collected the *English Exiles*, and united them in one College at *Doway* and *Rhemes*. He died at *Rome*, Anno 1594, and was buried in the *English School* there.

*John Christopherson* was born in this County, bred first in *Pembroke-Hall*, then Fellow of *St. John's*, and afterwards Master of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, an excellent Scholar and Linguist. He made a *Greek Tragedy*, and having written it as finely as if it were printed, presented it to King *Henry VIII.* He translated *Philo* and *Eusebius* into *Latin*; and besides his own Benefaction to the Masters Lodgings, and Library, he was the chief Instrument in moving Queen *Mary* to her magnificent Bounty to *Trinity-College*. In the Visitation of *Cambridge*, in his Time, he was very active in



burning the Bones of *M. Bucer*; and being elected Bishop of *Chichester*, he drenched his Hands in the Blood of the Martyrs in his first Visitation. In the first Year of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign he was deprived, and kept in Prison till he died, Anno 1560.

*Thomas Jones* was born in this County, commenced Master of Arts in *Cambridge*, but Doctor of Divinity in *Dublin*; where he was first Chancellor, and then Dean of *St. Patrick's* in that City, and was afterward preferred to the See of *Meath*, Anno 1584, and presently after appointed by *Queen Elizabeth*, one of her Privy Council in *Ireland*. He was about twenty Years after translated to *Dublin*, and made Chancellor of *Ireland*; all which Places he managed not only well for the King, but himself, laying the Foundation of so fair an Estate, that *Sir Roger Jones*, his Son, was by *King Charles I.* created Viscount *Ranelagh*. He died April 10, 1619.

*Henry Pendleton*, a zealous Roman Catholic, was born in *Lancashire*, educated in *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, where he took his Degrees both in Arts and Divinity. He being benficed and dignified in the Church, shewed himself so great a Zealot in *Queen Mary's* Days, for the Religion then professed, that a Gun was discharged at him as he was in the Pulpit at *St. Paul's Cross*, preaching up his Popish Doctrines, but missed him. There are some Treatises in print, which go under his Name, viz. *Hemilies to be read in Churches within the Diocese of London*. Printed at London, in 1554. *A Communication between him and Mr. Lawrence Saunders. A Disputation between him and Mr. Bradford, Bartlet, Green, and other Protestant Martyrs.* He was accounted learned, but so fond of the Catholick Cause, that he made a solemn Protestation, that he would rather lose the last Drop of his Grease, and Gub of his Flesh, before he would forsake God and his Truth. He was imprisoned in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, but where he died we know not.

*Edward Rishton* was descended of an ancient Family in this County. He was a Student in *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, but commenced Master of Arts at *Doway*,

and from thence went to *Rome*, where he was made a Priest. From thence he was sent in the Mission of *England* to make Converts, but before he was well settled, was taken and kept Prisoner in the Tower three or four Years; but at length being dismissed and condemned to Banishment, he settled at the University of *Pont-a-mus-sin* in *Lorrain*, where the Plague then happening to be, and he not very careful of himself, died of it. He wrote *Synopsis Rerum Ecclesiasticarum ad Annum Christi, 1577. A Profession of Faith made manifest, and confirmed by twenty-four Reasons. Rerum pro Religione Catholicâ in turri Londinensi gestarum Indiculus ab Anno 1580, ad 1585. Religiosorum & sacerdotum nomina, qui pro defensione primatûs Rom. Ecclesiæ per Martyrium consummati sunt sub Henrico Octavo Angliæ Rege.*

*Ægeon Askew*, a Person as well read in Fathers, Commentators, and Schoolmen, as any Man in his Age, in *Oxford*, was born in *Lancashire*. He was an admired Preacher, and upon leaving the College, became Minister of *Greenwich* in *Kent*. His Writings are, Several Sermons, of brotherly Reconcilement, and an Apology for the Use of the Fathers and Secular Learning.

*William Leigh*, a Native of *Lancashire*, and Parson of *Standish*, was a Justice of Peace in his Country, and held in great Esteem for his Learning and Godliness. He has published many Sermons, and died in 1639, in the 89th Year of his Age, after he had been Pastor there fifty-three Years.

*Richard Parr*, of *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, was a *Lancashire* Man, born, as some have supposed, at *Eccleston*, whose rich Parsonage he obtained. He was a Person very laborious in his Ministry, and was preferred to be Bishop of *Man*, by the Earl of *Derby*, who is absolute Lord of that Isle. He has written and published, *Concio ad Clerum*, and several other Sermons. He held *Eccleston* in *Commendam* with his Bishoprick, till the *House of Commons* put his Living under Sequestration, and placed in it one *Edward Gee*, in 1643. He lived afterward at *Lancaster*, but when he died, or lost his Bishoprick, we don't find.



Joshua Stopford, Prebendary of Donington in the Church of York, and Vicar of St. Martins and All-Souls in that City, was a Lancashire Man. He was much injured in his Reputation by some of his Hearers, and therefore he published two Sermons, which were the Grounds of their Calumnies, viz. Pagano-Papismus; or, *A Parallel between Rome Pagan and Christian, in their Doctrines and Ceremonies. The Ways and Methods of Rome's Advancement, to which is annexed a Catalogue of the Authors made Use of in those Discourses.* He died November 1675.

Stephen Charnock, descended of a Lancashire Family, was educated in Emanuel-College at Cambridge; but when Oxford was visited by the Parliament-Commissioners, obtained a Fellowship in New-College in Oxford, in 1649, and was Proctor there, in 1652. He was a Man of Learning, and being Chaplain to Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, gave such Proofs of it by his Preaching, that he was esteemed not only by Presbyterians, but most Men of Judgment. He left some Works, and died July 27, 1680.



A B R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Abram	W. Darby		
Accrington New	Blackburn		
Accrington Old	Blackburn		
Adlington	Layland		
Agbury	W. Darby		
Aighton	Blackburn		
Aighton-Hall	Blackburn		
Aldingham	Loynsdale	R. Furnes	39 18 11 0
Alham	Blackburn		
Alker	W. Darby		
Alkrington	Salford		
Allerton	W. Darby		
Alston	Amounderness		
Althome	Blackburn		
Amfworth	Salford		
Anderton	Layland		
Anderton Ford	W. Darby		
Appleton	W. Darby		
Ardwick	Salford		
Arelath	Loynsdale		
Argholme	Loynsdale		
Arneside	Loynsdale		
Aram	Loynsdale		
Ashley	Layland		
Ashpool	Salford		
Ashton	Amounderness		
Ashton	Loynsdale		
Ashton	Salford	R. Manchester	26 13 4 0
Ashton Chapel	W. Darby		
Ashton in Makerfield	W. Darby		
Ashton under Line	Salford		
Ash-Hurst	W. Darby		
Ashworth	Salford		
Astley	Salford		
Astley	W. Darby		
Atherton	W. Darby		
Aughton	Loynsdale		
Aughton	W. Darby	R. Warrington	14 15 4 0
Awcliff	Loynsdale		
Ayten Field	Salford		
Bacup	Salford		
Bacup Bouth	Blackburn		
Baire	Loynsdale		
Balderton	Blackburn		
Balrig	Loynsdale		
Bank-Hall	W. Darby		
Banks Crofton	W. Darby		
Barbary	W. Darby		
Bardsey	Loynsdale		
Barlow	Salford		



B A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Barnacre	Amounderness		
Barnford	Salford		
Barnside	Blackburn		
Barohead	Loynsdale		
Barrow Ford	Blackburn		
Barton	Amounderness		
Barton	Salford		
Barton	W. Darby		
Barton. Hall	Amounderness		
Bawthorp	Blackburn		
Beckensal	Layland		
Bedford	W. Darby		
Bellnap. Hall	Amounderness		
Benton	Salford		
Bergerode	Amounderness		
Bery	Salford		
Bertle	Salford		
Betonfel	Layland		
Bewfey	W. Darby		
Bickerstaff	W. Darby		
Bigger	Loynsdale		
Billing	W. Darby		
Billington	Blackburn		
Bilsborough	Amounderness		
Birch	W. Darby		
Bispham	Amounderness		
Bispham	Layland		
Black. Brooke	Salford		
BLACKBURN o=	Blackburn	V. Blackburn	8 1 6 0
Blackley	Salford		
Black Rode	W. Darby		
Blawith	Loynsdale		
Blesdale	Amounderness		
Bold	W. Darby		
Boldhall	W. Darby		
Bolton	Loynsdale		
BOLTON o=	Salford	V. Manchester	10 3 0 0
Bolton Parva	Salford		
Booke	Loynsdale		
Booths	Salford		
Booths. hall	Salford		
Borwick	Loynsdale		
Borwick. Hall	Loynsdale		
Botton	Loynsdale		
Bouth	Loynsdale		
Bradley	W. Darby		
Bradley. Hall	Leyland		
Bradshaw	Salford		
Brandleham.	Salford		
Bratley	Loynsdale		



B R E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Brerecliff	Blackburn		
Brightmet	Salford		
Brindle	Layland	R. Layland	12 18 3 0
Brinsap	W. Darby		
Brock-Hall	Amounderness		
Brotherton	Layland		
Broughton	Amounderness		
BROUGHTON 0=	Loynsdale		
Brown-Hill	Blackburn		
Brundal	Blackburn		
Bryn	W. Darby		
Bryn-House	W. Darby		
Bryning	Amounderness		
Buonby	Blackburn		
Burgh	Layland		
Burnage	Salford		
BURNLEY 0=	Blackburn		
Burrow	Loynsdale		
Burfcough	W. Darby		
Burfcough Abbey	W. Darby		
Burton Wood	W. Darby		
BURY 0=	Salford	R. Manchester	29 11 4 0
Butterworth	Salford		
Byram	W. Darby		
Cabus	Amounderness		
Cadiz-head	Salford		
Cansfield	Loynsdale		
Capull	Layland		
Car	W. Darby		
Carpmanfal	Loynsdale		
Carlone Passage	Loynsdale		
CARTMEL 0=	Loynsdale		
Cartmel-Hall	Loynsdale		
Castleton	Salford		
Catford-Hall	Amounderness		
Caton	Loynsdale		
Cateral	Amounderness		
Cawood	Loynsdale		
Chadgley	Blackburn		
CHARLEY 0=	Layland		
Charnock	Layland		
Charnock Richard	Layland		
Chatburn	Blackburn		
Chatterton	Salford		
Chawerton	Salford		
Chetham	Salford		
Childwall	W. Darby	V. Warrington	5 11 8 0
Chippen	Blackburn	R. Aunderness	24 16 4 0
Chorlton	Salford		
Church	Blackburn		



C L A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Claife	Loynsdale		
Clafey	Loynsdale		
Claton-Hall	Salford		
Claton in the Dale	Blackburn		
Claton in the Moore	Blackburn		
Cloughton	Loynsdale		
Clawghton	Amounderness	R. Kirby Loynsdale	9 14 10 0
Clayton	Leyland		
Clayton-Hall	Blackburn		
Clegge	Salford		
Clifton	Amounderness		
Clifton	Salford		
CLITHERO 0=	Blackburn		
Cockerham	Loynsdale	V. Aunderness	10 16 7 0
Cockley Chapel	Salford		
Colden	Blackburn		
Cold-Wall	Blackburn		
College	Salford		
COLNE 0=	Blackburn		
Coniston	Loynsdale		
Cotham	Amounderness		
Coulton	Loynsdale		
Crackford	Loynsdale		
Cranford	Loynsdale		
Cressingham	Loynsdale		
Croft	W. Darby		
Crofton	Layland	R. Layland	38 5 10 0
Crompton	Salford		
Crompton	W. Darby		
Crosby	W. Darby		
Croshall	W. Darby		
Croxtath	W. Darby		
Crumfall	Salford		
Cunscough	W. Darby		
Curdall	Blackburn		
Curdley	W. Darby		
Cuerden	Layland		
Dalton	Loynsdale		
DALTON 0=	Loynsdale	R. Furnes	17 6 8 0
Dalton	W. Darby		
Darby West	W. Darby		
Darcy	Salford		
Darwen Lower	Blackburn		
Darwen Upper	Blackburn		
Dean	Salford	V. Warrington	14 13 4 0
Dean	Blackburn	V. Blackburn	3 0 0 0
Denholm	Salford		
Denton	Salford		
Diddesbury	Salford		
Ditton	W. Darby		



<i>D O W.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
Downham	Blackburn		
Down Holland	W. Darby		
Drilfdon	Salford		
Duckley	Blackburn		
Dutton	Blackburn		
Duxbury	Layland		
Earton	W. Darby		
Eccleston	Layland		
Eccleston	W. Darby		
Eccleston <i>Magna</i>	Amounderness		
Eccleston <i>Parva</i>	Amounderness		
Eckles	Salford	V. Blackburn	6 8 0 0
Edgworth	Salford		
Egleston	W. Darby	R. Layland	28 16 0 0
Egton	Loynsdale		
Eland	Loynsdale		
Elhill	Loynsdale		
Elton	Salford		
Entwistle	Salford		
Erlam	Salford		
Everton	W. Darby		
Euxton	Layland		
Extwistle	Blackburn		
Failsworth	Salford		
Farlton	Loynsdale		
Farnworth	Salford		
Farnworth	W. Darby		
Farrington	Layland		
Fawbridge	Blackburn		
Fazackerley	W. Darby		
Fernhead	W. Darby		
Fishwick	Amounderness		
Flixton	Salford		
Flokesharrow	Loynsdale		
Formby	W. Darby		
Formerdine	Salford		
Forton	Amounderness		
Foubridge	Blackburn		
Fourness	Loynsdale		
Foxdenton	Salford		
Frekelton	Amounderness		
Frith-Hall	Loynsdale		
Fulwood	Amounderness		
Garret	Salford		
GARSTANG 0=	Amounderness	V. Amounderness	14 3 4 0
Garston	W. Darby		
Gaswood	W. Darby		
Glasbrook	W. Darby		
Glasbrook-Hall	W. Darby		
Glasen	Loynsdale		



G L A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Glason-Castle	Loynsdale		
Goldborn	W. Darby		
Gorton	Salford		
Gosnarth	Amounderness		
Grange	Amounderness		
Grathwate	Loynsdale		
Greenhall	Amounderness		
Greno	Amounderness		
Grestgarth	Loynsdale		
Grinlow	Salford		
Grisdall	Loynsdale		
Grishurst	Salford		
Habergham	Blackburn		
Hackinfton	Amounderness		
Haddock	W. Darby		
Hadram	Blackburn		
Haigh-Hall	W. Darby		
Hale	W. Darby		
Hale	W. Darby		
Halewood	W. Darby		
Halgh	Salford		
Halliwell	Salford		
Halfall	W. Darby	R. Warrington	24 11 4 0
Halfall	W. Darby		
Halton	Loynsdale		
Halton Park	Salford		
Hambleton	Amounderness		
Hamfield-Hall	Loynsdale		
Handley	Blackburn		
Hapton	Blackburn		
Hapton-Tower	Blackburn		
Hardhorn	Amounderness		
Hardey	Salford		
Harrockhall	Layland		
Harwich Chapel	Salford		
Harwood Magna	Blackburn		
Harwood Parva	Blackburn		
Hastlingden	Blackburn		
Haverthwate	Loynsdale		
Haughton	Amounderness		
Haughton	Salford		
Hawcolm Chapel	Salford		
HAWKESHEAD 0=	Loynsdale		
Haycote	Loynsdale		
Haye	W. Darby		
Heapy	Layland		
Heaton	Loynsdale		
Heaton	Salford		
Heaton Norris	Salford		
Heaton Old	Salford		



H E N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Henthorn	Blackburn		
Hesketh	Layland		
Heskyn	Layland		
Hest	Loynsdale		
Heywood	Salford		
Higham	Blackburn		
Highfield	Loynsdale		
Hill	Layland		
Hilton Little	Salford		
Hilton Middle	Salford		
Hilton Over	Salford		
Hindley	W. Darby		
Hiton	W. Darby	V. Warrington	6 9 0 0
Holcroft	W. Darby		
Holland	W. Darby		
Hollin	W. Darby		
Holm	Blackburn		
Holm	Salford		
Holm Park	W. Darby		
Hool Magna	Layland		
Hool Parva	Layland		
Hopwood	Salford		
Hopwell-Hall	Salford		
Hornby	Loynsdale		
Hornby-Castle	Loynsdale		
Horwich	Salford		
Hotherfall	Amoudernefs		
Houghton	Layland		
Houghton	Salford		
Houghton Chapel	W. Darby		
Houghton Lower	Blackburn		
Houghton Parva	Salford		
Houghton West	W. Darby		
Houghwick	Layland		
Howker	Loynsdale		
Howle	Layland		
Hugh-Hall	Salford		
Huncote	Blackburn		
Hunderfield	Salford		
Hurlston-Hall	W. Darby		
Hurst-Wood	Blackburn		
Hutt	W. Darby		
Hutton	Layland		
Hutton	Loynsdale		
Hysham	Layland		
Ighlen-Hill	Blackburn		
Ince	W. Darby		
Ince-Blundel	W. Darby		
Ink-Slip	Amoudernefs		
Inskip	Amoudernefs		



<i>J O H.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
St. John's Chapel	Amoundernefs		
Irby	Loynsdale		
Ifwick	Amoundernefs		
Kallamer	Amoundernefs		
Kellet Nether	Loynsdale		
Kellet Over	Loynsdale		
Kennat	W. Darby		
Kersley	Salford		
Keverdale	Blackburn		
Kilcheth	W. Darby		
Kingley	Salford		
Kirkby	W. Darby		
Kirkby Ireleth	Loynsdale	V. Furnes	5 6 8 0
Kirk Dale	W. Darby		
KIRKHAM 0=	Amoundernefs	V. Aundernefs	21 1 0 0
Kirkland	Amoundernefs		
Knowesley	W. Darby		
Knowesley	W. Darby		
Lagrum	Blackburn		
LANCASTER 0=	Loynsdale	V. Amoundernefs	4 19 10 0
Lancaster-Castle	Loynsdale		
Langho-Hall	Blackburn		
Langton-Chapel	Layland		
Langtree	Layland		
Langtree-Hall	Layland		
Larbrick	Amoundernefs		
Lastock	Salford		
Latham	W. Darby		
Latham-Hall	W. Darby		
Laton	Amoundernefs		
Laund	Amoundernefs		
Law	Blackburn		
Lawcon	W. Darby		
Lawrence	Amoundernefs		
Layland	Layland	V. Layland	11 0 0 0
Lea	Amoundernefs		
Leck	Loynsdale		
Lee	Loynsdale		
Lees	Loynsdale		
Lees	Salford		
Legbaro	Loynsdale		
LEIGH 0=	W. Darby	V. Warrington	9 0 0 0
Leighton	Loynsdale		
Leigh-West	W. Darby		
Lever Magna	Salford		
Lever Parva	Salford		
Leverpole	W. Darby		
Litherland	W. Darby		
Littleborough	Salford		
Littledale	Loynsdale		



L O D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Lodge	Amounderness		
Longlow	Layland		
Lonridge Chapel	Blackburn		
Longworth	Salford		
Loftock	Salford		
Lowe	W. Darby		
Lowick	Loynsdale		
Lowton	W. Darby		
Lydiat	W. Darby		
Lyndell	Loynsdale		
Lythum	Amounderness		
Lyversey	Blackburn		
Maghall	W. Darby		
Mains	Amounderness		
MANCHESTER o=	Salford		
Marland	Salford		
Marfcough	Amounderness		
Marshden	Blackburn		
Marshden Parva	Blackburn		
Marton	W. Darby		
Marton Magna	Amounderness		
Marton Parva	Amounderness		
Maunton	Salford		
Meales	W. Darby		
Mearley	Blackburn		
Meawdisley	Layland		
Medler	Amounderness		
Melling	Loynsdale	V. Kirby Loynsdale	7 1 9 0
Mellington	W. Darby		
Mellor	Blackburn		
Michael Church	Amounderness	V. Amounderness	10 17 6 0
Midleton	Loynsdale		
Midleton	Salford	R. Manchester	36 4 0 0
Midleton-Hall	Salford		
Milo Row	Salford		
Misthwaite	Loynsdale		
Mitton	Blackburn		
Moor Hall	Salford		
More Lees	Salford		
Mosbarrow	W. Darby		
Moston	Salford		
Mowbrick	Amounderness		
Nateley	Amounderness		
Newburgh	W. Darby		
Newchurch	W. Darby		
Newton	Amounderness		
Newton	Amounderness		
Newton	Loynsdale		
Newton	Loynsdale		
NEWTON o=	Salford		



N E W.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Newton in Mackerfield	W. Darby		
Norbrey	Amounderness		
North-meales	W. Darby	R. Warrington	8 3 8 0
Oldham	Salford		
Orford	W. Darby		
ORMSKIRK 0=	W. Darby	V. Warrington	10 0 0 0
Orrel	W. Darby		
Osbaldeston	Blackburn		
Ofmotherley	Loynsdale		
Overton	Loynsdale		
Outwood	Salford		
Oxcliff	Loynsdale		
Oxenfield	Loynsdale		
Paddingham	Blackburn		
Parbold	Layland		
Park New	W. Darby		
Parr	W. Darby	R. Ilchester	9 18 1 1
Pele	Layland		
Pele	W. Darby		
Pemberton	W. Darby		
Pendlebury	Salford		
Pendle Forest	Blackburn		
Pendleton	Blackburn		
Pendleton	Salford		
Penketh	W. Darby		
Pennington	Loynsdale		
Penwortham	Layland		
Pile of Fondray	Loynsdale		
Pilkington	Salford		
Pilling	Amounderness		
Pilling-Hall	Amounderness		
Pleasington	Blackburn		
Plumpton	Amounderness		
Plumpton	Loynsdale		
Poolton	W. Darby		
Potton	Loynsdale		
POULTON 0=	Amounderness	V. Aunderness	7 16 7 0
PRESCOT 0=	W. Darby	V. Warrington	24 0 9 0
Prestoke	Salford		
PRESTON 0=	Amounderness	V. Aunderness	15 4 0 0
Prestwich	Salford	R. Manchester	46 4 8 0
Prisall	Amounderness		
Prisco	Amounderness		
Quarton	Salford		
Quernmore	Loynsdale		
Radival	Salford		
Rainford	W. Darby		
Rainhill	W. Darby		
Ramside	Loynsdale		
Ratcliff	Salford	R. Manchester	21 0 4 0



<i>R A V.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
Raventon	Layland		
Rawcliff Nether	Amounderness		
Rawcliff Upper	Amounderness		
Read	Blackburn		
Rediff	Salford		
Rhodes	Salford		
Ribby	Amounderness		
Ribbychester	Blackburn	R. Aunderness	39 9 6 0
Ribleton	Amounderness		
Ridgend	Blackburn		
Rimington	Blackburn		
Risley	W. Darby		
Rivington	Salford		
Rixton	W. Darby		
Rixton-Hall	W. Darby		
Roberts-Hall	Loynsdale		
Robrindale	Loynsdale		
Roby	W. Darby		
ROCHDALE 0=	Salford	V. Manchester	11 4 8 0
Rose-Acre	Amounderness		
Rosse-Hall	Amounderness		
Rossendale	Blackburn		
Royton	Salford		
Rufford-Chapel	W. Darby		
Rumworth	Salford		
Ruseland	Loynsdale		
Rusforth	Layland		
Rushton	Blackburn		
Salesbury	Blackburn		
Salford	Salford		
Samsbury-Hall	Blackburn		
Samsbury	Blackburn		
Sankey Magna	W. Darby		
Sankey Parva	W. Darby		
Scale	Amounderness		
Scale	Loynsdale		
Scale	Loynsdale		
Scales	Loynsdale		
Scaresbrick	W. Darby		
Scaresbrick-Hall	W. Darby		
Scotford	Loynsdale		
Sefton	W. Darby		
Sefton-House	W. Darby		
Selleth-Hall	Loynsdale		
Shakerley	Salford		
Shakerley	W. Darby		
Shakerley-Hall	Salford		
Sharples	Salford		
Shay-Chapel	Salford		
Shevington	Layland		



S H I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Shirehead	Amounderness		
Shuttleworth	Blackburn		
Shuttleworth	Salford		
Silverdale	Loynsdale		
Simonston	Blackburn		
Simonswood	W. Darby		
Singleton <i>Magna</i>	Amounderness		
Singleton <i>Parva</i>	Amounderness		
N. Scarth	Loynsdale		
Skelmersdale	W. Darby		
Skirton	Loynsdale		
Slime	Loynsdale		
Smethels	Salford		
Snidale	Salford		
Soucky	W. Darby		
Southend	Loynsdale		
Southwate	Loynsdale		
Southworth	W. Darby		
Sowberthwate	Loynsdale		
Sowerby	Amounderness		
Sowick	Amounderness		
Speak	W. Darby		
Speak-Hall	W. Darby		
Spotland	Salford		
Stalming	Amounderness		
Standish	Layland	R. Layland	45 16 8 0
Standish Hall	Layland		
Staning-Hall	Amounderness		
Stank	Loynsdale		
Stanley	Loynsdale		
Staynal	Amounderness		
Stonihurst	Blackburn		
Strangwes	Salford		
Stretford	Salford		
Stretford-Hall	Salford		
Stubley	Salford		
Sunbrick	Loynsdale		
Sutton	W. Darby		
Swinton	Salford		
Tarleton	Layland		
Tarnikar	Amounderness		
Tatham	Loynsdale	R. Kirby Loynsdale	12 5 0 0
Terlescowood	W. Darby		
Terver Chapel	Loynsdale		
Thistleton	Amounderness		
Thornam	Salford		
Thornley	Blackburn		
Thornton	Amounderness	R. Kirby Loynsdale	28 12 11 0
Thornton	W. Darby		
Thurland	Loynsdale		



<i>T H U.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
Thurnham	Loynsdale		
Tiberthwate	Loynsdale		
Tilsey	Salford		
Tockholes	Blackburn		
Todmerden	Salford		
Tonge	Salford		
Torbuck	W. Darby		
Tork Scarth Park	W. Darby		
Tornel Green	Blackburn		
Torner	Loynsdale		
Torrisholme	Loynsdale		
Tottington	Salford		
Townley	Blackburn		
Traford	Salford		
Treales	Amounderness		
Tunstall	Loynsdale	V. Kirby Loynsdale	6 3 11 0
Turton	Salford		
Twiston	Blackburn		
Ulnes-Walton	Layland		
ULVERSTON o=	Loynsdale		
Urmston	Salford		
Urswick	Loynsdale		
Waddiker	Amounderness		
Waddiker-Hall	Amounderness		
Walmesley	Salford		
Walney Chapel	Loynsdale		
Walton	Blackburn		
Walton	W Darby		
Walton-Hall	Blackburn		
Walton-Hall	Layland		
Walton in the Dale	Blackburn		
Warbrick	Amounderness		
Warbrick-Hall	Amounderness		
WARRINGTON o=	W. Darby	R. Warrington	10 0 0 0
Warton	Amounderness		
Warton	Loynsdale		
Wartree	W. Darby		
Weasam	Amounderness		
Welland	Loynsdale		
Wennington	Loynsdale		
Werden	Layland		
Werdley	Salford		
Westby	Amounderness		
Westhall	Loynsdale		
Whaley	Blackburn		
Wheatley	Blackburn		
Wheelton	Leyland		
Whickleswith	Salford		
Whiston	W. Darby		
Whitfield	Salford		



<i>W H I.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
Whittle in the Woods	Layland		
Whittle Welch	Layland		
Whittingham	Amounderness		
Whittington	Loynsdale	R. Kirby Loynsdale	13 9 9 1
Whittington	Loynsdale		
Wicoler	Blackburn		
Widness	W. Darby		
Wierfdale	Amounderness		
Wierfdale	Loynsdale		
WIGAN o=	W. Darby	R. Warrington	80 13 4 0
Wilpshire	Blackburn		
Winder	Loynsdale		
Windle	W. Darby		
Winnelley	Amounderness		
Winstanley	W. Darby		
Winwick	W. Darby	R. Warrington	102 9 8 0
Winworth	Salford		
Wiswall	Blackburn		
Withnell	Layland		
Witton	Blackburn		
Wolstenholm	Salford		
Wolton	W. Darby		
Woodland Chapel	Loynsdale		
Wood Plumpton	Amounderness		
Woodside	W. Darby		
Woolston	W. Darby		
Wordsal	Salford		
Worsley	Salford		
Worsthorn	Blackburn		
Worston	Blackburn		
Worthington	Layland		
Wotton Magna	W. Darby		
Wotton Parva	W. Darby		
Wray	Amounderness		
Wraysholm Tower	Loynsdale		
Wrayton	Loynsdale		
Wrightington	Layland		



LANCASHIRE with some Confining TOWNS	Lancaster	Preston	Kirkham	Ormeskirke	Leverpoole	Warrington	Wygan	Bolton	Bury	Rochdale	Manchester	Blackborne	Gisborne Yor	Colne	Garstrange	Clethero Castle	Wyersdale	Horneby Castle	Thurland Castle	Bolton passage	Carlone pass	Cunyside pass	Vluerstone	Glaysstone Castle	Dalton Castle	Kirkby Langla
Kendal Weylm N	25	30	30	40	49	50	40	40	40	40	46	32	24	30	23	27	19	13	12	12	10	14	14	17	17	9
Kirkby Lonsd NE	10	22	23	33	42	40	33	31	31	31	37	23	15	21	16	18	11	5	3	9	11	17	17	19	21	204
Dalton Castle N	15	29	26	16	45	47	39	40	43	45	49	35	33	38	22	33	22	20	21	14	10	4	3	3	202	
Glaysston Castle N	14	27	24	34	43	46	38	38	41	42	47	32	31	37	20	31	19	19	19	12	9	4	5	199		
Vluerston NW	13	29	26	36	45	48	40	40	42	44	48	33	30	37	22	31	20	18	18	12	7	2	203			
Cunyside pass	13	27	25	35	42	46	38	19	20	42	46	32	29	35	20	30	18	16	17	10	6	198				
Carlone pass	9	25	23	34	42	44	36	36	37	38	44	2	25	31	17	25	14	11	11	6	194					
Bolton passage N.	3	19	18	28	37	38	29	30	30	31	36	22	18	24	11	18	8	6	8	LANCASHIRE						
Thurland Castle	8	14	20	31	40	38	30	28	29	29	35	20	13	19	14	15	8	3	19	sends xiv Members to Parliament has xxvi Market Towns and 36 Parishes is divided into Hundreds containing about 1150000 Acres and about 40202 Houses and above 240000 Inhabitants In Compass 170 Miles						
Horneby Castle NE	6	18	19	29	37	36	28	27	28	28	33	19	13	19	12	14	7	186								
Wyersdale SE	5	12	12	23	30	30	22	22	23	24	29	14	12	17	5	12	180									
Clethero Castle	17	12	16	22	31	25	18	14	13	13	19	7	5	6	13	16										
Garstrange S	8	8	7	17	25	26	18	19	21	23	27	13	16	20	181											
Colne S E	23	17	22	27	34	27	21	16	14	12	19	11	6	165												
Gisborne Yor S	17	16	20	28	35	39	23	19	18	17	23	12	140													
Blackeborne	19	7	12	16	23	18	11	8	9	10	15	165														
Manchester S	34	20	24	21	24	12	13	8	6	9	149															
Rochedale SE	29	17	22	22	27	17	14	8	4	154																
Bury S E	28	14	10	18	13	14	10	4	16																	
Bolton S E	20	12	16	14	20	11	7	170																		
Wygan S E	26	11	14	8	13	8	150																			
Warrington S	35	19	22	13	13	160																				
Leverpoole S	34	20	20	9	166																					
Ormeskirck S	26	12	11	176																						
Kirkham S	15	6	167																							
Preston S E	16	169																								

Lancashire

Lancaster

Newton

Wigan

Clethero

Leverpoole











- The Names of the Hundreds
- A. West Goscote
  - B. Sparkingho
  - C. Goodlaxton
  - D. East Goscote
  - E. Gartre
  - F. Framland
  - a. Great park
  - b. Prestop
  - c. Burley park

LEICESTER  
SHIRE  
By  
Rob. Morden

A Scale of 6 Miles  
Great  
Middle  
Small

R. Spofforth Sculp.



# Leicestershire.

**L**EICESTERSHIRE, or as it is called in *Domesday-Book*, which is a Survey of all the Lands of *England*, made by *William the Norman Conqueror*, *Ledeceſterſcype*, takes its Name from the chief Town of it, *Leicester*. It is an inland County, and almost circular, *Leicester* being placed almost in the Center, and the River *Soare*, Diameter-like, dividing it into two Parts, almost equal. It is about 96 Miles in Circumference, containing within that compass, 200 Parishes, 6 Hundreds, 560000 Acres, 18702 Houses, having for its Boundaries, *Lincolnshire* and *Rutlandshire* on the East, *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire* on the North, *Warwickshire* on the West, being parted from it by the Military Way of the old *Romans*, called *Watling-street*, near Half-way, and by *Northamptonshire* on the South; the Rivers *Welland* and *Avon* the left, having their Rise near each other in it, and dividing this County from it.

While the *Britains* were perfect Masters of the Isle, this Shire was part of the Region, inhabited by the *Coritani*, of which we have given all the Account we can find in *Derbyshire*. The *Romans* made no other Division than what they found; but the *Saxons* setting up seven Kingdoms in this Part of *Britain*, this Shire came under the *Mercians*; but upon the Dissolution of the Heptarchy, it became a County of it self, as it hath continued ever since: It hath but twelve Market-Towns, and is repre-

sented in Parliament by two Knights of the Shire, who are in this present Session 1719, *Sir Thomas Cave* and *Sir Jeffry Palmer*, Barons, and the Burgeses of *Leicester*; and hath produced five Lord Mayors to the City of *London*, viz. *Jeffrey Fielding*, Son of *William Fielding* of *Lutterworth*, Mercer, *Anno Domini* 1451.

*William Heriot*, Son of *John Heriot*, of *Seagrave*, Draper, *Anno Domini* 1481.

*Robert Bellesdon*, Son of *Alexander Bellesdon*, of *Queningsborough*, Haberdasher, *Anno* 1483.

*Christopher Draper*, Son of *John Draper*, of *Melton-Mowbrey*, Ironmonger, *Anno* 1556.

*George Bolles*, Son of *Thomas Bolles*, of *Newbold*, Grocer, *Anno Dom.* 1117.

*Sir John Poultney* was four Times Lord Mayor.

This County is divided into six Hundreds, viz.

1. *Gartery*.
2. *Goodlaxton*, or *Guthlakstone*.
3. *Sparkinghoo*.
4. *East-Goscote*.
5. *West-Goscote*.
6. *Framland*.

Of which with the chief Market-Towns and Villages adjoining, we shall give all the Account which hath come to our Hands, beginning with

## I. *Gartery Hundred*;

Which is bounded on the East with part of *Rutlandshire*, on the South with *Northamptonshire*,



tonshire, which is divided from it by the River *Welland* chiefly, on the West with *Goodlaxton* Hundred, and on the North with *East-Goscote* Hundred. King *Edward III.* granted the Bailiwick and Profits of this Hundred to *John de Astwick*.

The Market-Towns of this Hundred are, *Harborough*, *Hallaton*, and *Billesden*.

*Harborough* is the chief Market-Town of this Hundred, standing upon the River *Welland*, not far from the Head, or first rising of it. The ancient and true Name of it, as *Mr. Burton* tells us, was *Haverburg*, which is now by corrupt Usage, turned into *Harborough*. The Market is kept weekly on Tuesday, and the Fair on *October 9*, being the Feast of *St. Dionyse*; and is very famous for Horses and Colts of the best Breed and Value, as also for other Cattle. It is remarkable of this Town, that it hath no Fields or Lands belonging to it, insomuch that they have a Proverb here, *That a Goose will eat up all the Grass growing in Harborough*, so that their Fair is kept in the adjoining Parish. The Town is in the Parish of *Bowdon*, and hath a very fair Chapel belonging to it, in which are the Arms of the *Latimers*, *Scroops*, *Engains*, *Oxcliffes*, and *Boyvilles*. It is dedicated to *St. Dionyse*.

The chief Honour of this Town is, that it gives the Title of an Earl to

*Bennet*, Lord *Sherard*. He is of a very ancient and noble Family; for *Schirard*, his lineal Ancestor, lived in *England* at the Conquest, and held great Possessions in *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*: His Grandson *Thomas* was a Knight, and a Person of Note in King *Edward I.*'s Days, and from him in the fifth Generation, descended *Robert Sherard*, Knt. who by marrying the Daughter and Heir of *Sir Lawrence Hawberke*, obtained an Estate in this County, where he after made his Residence and Seat. His Posterity continued Men of Repute, and were Sheriffs of *Rutland*, *Warwick*, and *Leicester-Shires*. In the Reign of King *James I.* *William Sherard* was knighted, and in his Son's Reign, was for his good Services, made Baron of *Lestrin* in *Ireland*: He married *Abigail*, the Daughter of *Cecil Cave*, Esq; the Coheir of *Anthony Bennet*, Esq; and by her had three Sons, *Bennet*, *Philip*, and *Denton*. *Bennet* succeeded him in his Honour; and by *Eli-*

*zabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Robert Christopher*, Knt. had *Bennet*, Lord *Sherard*, whom King *George* advanced to the Dignity of a Peer of this Realm, by the Title, first, of Baron of *Harborough*, and afterwards, of Viscount *Sherrard* of *Stapleford*, and Earl of *Harborough*: He married the Daughter of *Sir . . . . Caverley*, who died without Issue, and he hath continued a Widower ever since.

*Robert Smith*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor in *London*, was born in this Town: He was a diligent and knowing Person in his Station, which recommended him to the Governors of that great City, who made him Controller of their Chambers, and one of the Attorneys in the Mayor's Court. He has left many Monuments of his Industry, while he was in his Office, from 1609 to 1617; nor did his Piety come short of his Industry, for some Time before his Death, he delivered to the Chamberlain of *London*, Seven hundred and fifty Pounds to purchase Lands for the Maintenance of a Lecturer in the Place of his Nativity, and for several other Uses, as in the Settlement of those Lands is particularly expressed. He died about the Year 1618.

Here were divers Lands in this Parish and *Great Bowdon*, the adjoining Parish, which before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, belonged to a Chauntrey in the said *Great Bowdon*; but being seized into the King's Hands, when the Monasteries were suppressed, with other Lands in the said Parishes, which belonged to a Chauntrey at *Boughton* in *Northamptonshire*, which were likewise seized by King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* exchanged them with *Sir Robert Stirley* and *Frideswide* his Wife, for other Lands in *Lincoln* and *Nottingham-Shires*. The Parsonage of *Great Bowdon* was settled before this upon *Christ-Church-College* in *Oxford*, by King *Henry VIII.*

The Villages of Note adjoining to this Market-Town, are

*Great Bowdon*, of which *K. Henry III.* gave the Manor in the Beginning of his Reign, to *William de Cantelupe*, but it fell into the Hands of *K. Edward III.* Reg. 4. who thereupon gave it with the Manor of *Harborough* to his Brother, *John de Eltham*, Earl of *Cornwal*, who dying without Issue, to *Edw. III.* the said King gave the said Manors to *Jeffrey de Scroop*.



*Scroop*. The Church here hath the Arms of the *Beauchamps*, *Scroop de Upford*, *Angerville* and *Thorley*.

*Lubenham*, a small Village, remarkable only for being the Birth-place of *William de Lubenham*, an eminent Philosopher, Divine, and Writer. He was educated at *Oxford*, and afterward became a White-Friar or *Carmelite*, at *Coventry*, in which Society his Piety and Strictness was so conspicuous, that he was made Provincial of the Order, which Place he kept till he died. He wrote a Book upon *Aristotle's Posteriors*, and another of ordinary Questions. He died in the *White-Friars* at *Coventry*, in 1361.

36 *Edward III.* *William Baude*, Lord of this Town, obtained of *K. Edward III.* *Reg. 1.* a Liberty of a Market, and Fair to be kept annually here; but they have been long disused. This Church did anciently belong to the Monastery of *Sulby*; but no Vicar being instituted according to the Statutes of 15 *Richard II.* and 4 *Henry IV.* it fell into the King's Hands entire at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and is, or lately was in the Patronage of the *Grimes's*.

*West-Langton*, a small Parish, but made famous by the Nativity of two great Men, who took their Names from it, *viz. Walter* and *Thomas de Langton*. The first of these was Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and as such, we may refer any further Discourse of him to our *Ecclesiastical History*; but as he was so highly in Favour with his Master King *Edward I.* as to be made by him Lord High Treasurer, we may speak of him in this Place: He obtained of that Prince the Liberty of Free-warren in *West* and *Thorp Langton*, where his Patrimonial Estate lay. While King *Edward I.* reigned, he lived in Honour and Peace, but after his Death, King *Edward II.* vexed and imprisoned him, because he reproved his Extravagancies, and complained of some Wrongs he had done to his Father; who not only checked him, but confined him a While, and the Pope knowing he had gotten great Wealth, hearkened to false Accusations against him, that he might buy his Peace with large Sums, which he was forced to do, and so at length he recovered both the King's and Pontiff's Favour. Some Years he lived in Ease and Prosperity, and died

in 1321. He sat twenty-five Years in his See, and did many great Things with his Wealth, partly about the Buildings, and partly in endowing his Cathedral.

*Thomas de Langton* was bred in *Oxford*, and became a *Carmelite* in *London*. He wrote a Book of the ordinary Acts of those Friars, another called, *The Trial of Henry Cramp, Doctor of Divinity*; and another against the Errors of the same Doctor. He flourished in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* *Anno Domini 1400.* These are all the most observable Villages above *Harborough*, which have come to our Knowledge; wherefore we shall pass to

*Hallaton*, or *Haloughton*, another Market-Town in this Hundred. The Market is here weekly on Thursday, and Fairs on *Ascension-Day*, *Corpus-Christi-Day*, and *October 28.* In this were two Manors in the Reign of King *Edward I.* The one possessed by the Lord *Bardolfe*, the other by *John de Engaine*, to whom the said King granted a Market and Fair, *Reg. 12.* and a Liberty of Free-warren to the former. In the Reign of King *Edward IV.* it seems as if both these Manors were united and given by that Prince, to *John Nevil*, Marquess of *Montacute*.

The Church here is divided into two Moieties, according to the Manors: The Prior of *Leeds* was Patron of the one Moiety, which was given to that Monastery, by *Robert Creveceur*, and *Robert de Martival* of the other. The Parsons divided all the Dues and Tithes equally; one of them paying 40 *s. per Annum*, to the Prior of *Leeds*, by the Order of *Hugh*, Bishop of *Linc. In.* In the Church are the Arms of *Bardolf*, *Engaine*, and *Hackluit*, and a Monument for *William Giffard*, in *French*, desiring the Prayers of the Living.

The Villages of Note in this Part of the Hundred, lying near this Town are,

*Blazon*, a Village of Note, only for the Nativity of *Richard Vines*, bred in *Magdalen-College, Cambridge*, where he continued till he commenced Master of Arts; remarkable for his sober and grave Behaviour, never guilty of the usual Follies and loose Carriage of Youth. From hence he was chosen School-master of *Hinckly*, a Market-Town in this County, where having remained



mained some Time in a careful Discharge of his Duty; he took on him Holy Orders, and removing to *London*, was fixed at last Minister of *S. Lawrence Jewry*: He was a good Preacher and an able Divine, and therefore chosen one of the Assembly of Divines that met at *Westminster*, Anno 1644, to establish the *Presbyterian* Government, for which he proved their Champion, and therefore was called, *Their Luther*, and employed in the Treaties of *Uxbridge* and *Ipsley*, where he behaved himself with that due respect to His Majesty *K. Charles I.* that that Prince seldom spake to him without moving his Hat, for which the other Divines gave him no Cause, the greater the Shame.

He was (as *Dr. Fuller* tells us) most charitably moderate to all that dissented from him, tho' constant to his own Principles. He left his Masterhip of *Pembroke Hall*, *Cambridge*, because he would not take the Engagement. He was a very painful and laborious Minister, and spent himself much among his Parishioners, in piously endeavouring to make them all of one Piece, tho' they were of different Colours, and unite them in Judgments; who dissented in Affection. He died *Febr. 7, 1655*, and was buried in his own Parish-Church.

The Manor of this Town anciently belonged to the Prior of *Bradley*, and was held by *Richard II.* by Sir *Richard le Scroop*. It is probable, that after the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, this Manor was given to Sir *John Harrington*, of *Burley* in *Rutlandshire*, *Kt.* because we find him changing it with Mr. *John Grey*, for his Manor of *Barmell*. 38 *Eliz.* One Part of this Town is in the Parish of *Hallaton*, and the other in *Medburn*, and each of them had a Chapel.

*Carleton Curlew*, so called from the ancient Lords of it; the *Curlews* or *Curlyes*, to distinguish it from another Village of this County. *Carlton* signifies a Town of *Carles* or Husbandmen: Mr. *Camden* tells us (as a certain Story, tho' he doubts whether it be worth relating) that most of the Natives of this Town have an harsh and ungrateful Manner of Speech, uttering their Words with much Difficulty, and wharling in the Throat, not being able to pronounce the Letter *R*, without stammering.

*Dr. Fuller* seems so certain of it, that he places it among the Wonders of this County; and whereas Mr. *Camden* hesitates at the Cause, whether it proceeds from the Nature of the Soil or Water; *Dr. Fuller* resolves, That it proceeds not from any natural Imperfection in the Parents, because their Children born in other Places are not troubled with that Infirmary, but from some occult Quality in the Elements of the Place, (or as Mr. *Camden* speaks, some unknown Cause in Nature) as lisping was to the Tribe of *Ephraim*, *Judg. 12. 6.* and stammering to some Families in *France*.

The Inability to pronounce the Letter *R* distinctly, is not so peculiar to the People of this Place, but that divers in other Counties have it. The famous *Joseph Mede* could not for his Life utter, *Carolus Rex Britannie*, without stammering; and *Dr. Fuller* tells us, That in his Father's Time there was a Fellow in *Trinity College, Cambridge*, (probably a Native of this Place) who being sensible of his own Imperfection in this Respect, made a Speech of a competent length with such select Words, as to his Mouth and Matter, that there was not an *R* in it. The Account of this Matter we have set down upon the Authority of these two learned and inquisitive Men, *Dr. Fuller* and Mr. *Camden*, which may seem confirmed by Mr. *Brome*, who lately travelled these Parts, and says, That the Natives of this Place have an ill-favoured, untunable, and harsh Manner of Speech, fetching their Words with much ado, deep from out of their Throats, with a kind of Wharling, the Letter *R* being very irksome to them to pronounce; yet the Author of the last Edition of *Camden*, in the Additions to this County, assures us, That as the present Inhabitants retain no Remains of such a guttural and wharling Pronunciation, so the most ancient Men among them declare, That they never knew any Thing of it in their Memory. The Abbot of *St. Ebrulfe* was Patron of this Church, and the Rector by ancient Custom paid to him four Marks a Year. The present Patron is Mr. *Bale*, as we think.

*Stanton-Wivill*, a Village remarkable for the Birth of *Robert Wivill*, who was descended of a worthy and wealthy Family, which inhabited



inhabited here. The Pope, at the Instance of *Philippa*, Queen to King *Edward III.* preferred him to the See of *Salisbury*, Anno 1329. He was both deformed and unlearned, infomuch that *Walsingham* says, That had the Pope seen him (as well as felt him) he would not have raised so unfit a Person to so great Dignity. He sat forty-five Years, and did no small Services for his See, for he bought the quiet Possession of the Castle of *Salisbury*, of *William Montacute*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, for his Successors, at the Expence of 2500 Marks, and recovered the Wood of *Beer* and Castle of *Sherburn*, which had been taken from his Predecessor *Roger*, by King *Stephen*. He died *Septemb. 4.* 1375, and was buried in the Choir of his Church.

*Noseley*, a Village lying North-west of *Hallaton*, is famous for nothing else, but the Birth of *Roger de Martival*, Son and Heir of *Sir Aukitel de Martival*, Knt. who was Lord of this Manor, and had his Seat here, and bore for his Arms, *Argent, a Cinque-foil Sable*. He was first Archdeacon of *Leicester*, then Dean of *Lincoln*, and at last consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* Anno 1315. Bishop *Godwin* mentions nothing memorable of him, and therefore it would be unjust, not to let his good Deeds be known in this Place, to which he was so great a Benefactor. He was the last Male of his Family (so great Mischief did the Celibacy of the Clergy often do) and founded a College in this Place in *K. Edward I.*'s Reign, for a Warden and certain Brethren, dedicated to *St. Mary*, which in the 24th of *Henry VI.* was valued to spend yearly, besides all Charges, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Mr. *Speed* makes his Father a Co-founder, and calls him Archdeacon of *Leicester*. He left his Estate to his Sister *Joyce de Martival*, who was married to *Sir Ralph Hastings*, lineal Ancestor to the present Earl of *Huntingdon*. As for this Manor of *Noseley*, as it came into his Family by his Mother, so after his Death it went away to her Daughter, who was married to the *Hurons*, and from them by her Daughter it hath passed to the *Hastlerigs*, who at this Day are in the Possession of it. This Bishop died in the midst of *Lent*, Anno 1329.

The Abbot of *St. Ebrulfe* was Patron of this Church, and the Chapel of *Ilston* or *Il-*

*veston*, which lies half in this Parish, and half in *Charlton*: The Rector of it paid 28*s.* yearly to the Abbot, by an ancient Custom. In the Chapel are the Arms of *England*, *France*, *Castile*, and *Leon*, of the Earls of *Leicester*, *Cornwal*, *Lancaster*, &c. and Monuments for divers of the Family of the *Hastlerigs*, who have been long Lords of the Town.

*Knofton*, *Knawstone*, or *Knosington*, the Manor of which Place belonged to the Priory of *Oweston*, or *Olveston* near adjoining; but being seized into King *Henry VIII.*'s Hands, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King *Edward VI.* by and with the Advice of his Uncle, the Lord Protector, and the rest of his Council, gave it to *Gregory*, Lord *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the longer Liver of them, during his Majesty's Pleasure, then worth 12*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . per Annum.

*Kibworth-Beauchamp*, so called, because it was anciently the Inheritance of the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*, who held it of the King by Grand Serjeanty, viz. To be chief Pantler to the King upon the Day of Coronation. This is a very notable Tenure: 1. Because it can hold of none but the King. 2. Because such as hold their Land by it, must perform their Services in their proper Person, as to be Sewer, Carver, Butler, Champion, or such like, at the Coronation. After the Family of *Beauchamp* was extinct, Queen *Elizabeth* gave it to *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, to hold of her by the same Tenure. This Town is in the Parish of *Kibworth-Harcourt*.

*Billesdon* is another Market-Town in this Hundred. The Market is kept weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on The Abbot of *Leicester* was Patron of this Church, and had it for his own Use, and that the Cure might be supplied, here were two Chapels, viz. *Gouleby* and *Rolinston*, the former of which had a Chaplain always Resident, who received all the Dues of the Parish, but paid no Synodals, and the later a Vicar, instituted by the Bishop. The Heirs of *Skeffington* are now, or lately were, the Patrons of it. The Villages lying round this Town, which have any Thing observable, are

*Burrow*, near which are two Places called *Burrow-hill* and *Erdurrow*, which Mr. *Cam-*



den supposes to be the ancient *Vernometum*, tho' all the Marks be now lost; for between *Vernometum* and *Rata*, according to *Antoninus*, were twelve Miles; and there is near the same Distance between this Place and *Leicester*. The present Name also of *Burrow*, signified among the Saxons a fortified Place, as coming from *Burgh*. But the most considerable Proof is, that the Ground is a steep Hill on all Sides, but on the South-east, on the Top of which remains the manifest Appearance of a Town destroyed, a double Trench, and a Tract where the Walls went, which enclosed about eighteen Acres: The Entrance into it both now and anciently, was from the East-and-by-South, There are two Banks cast up, about ten Yards in length, and five or six in Distance one from the other, where the Portal appears to have been, and where the Entrance is partly level from the Field adjoining, there being a steep and upright Ascent on all the other Sides. At this Day 'tis an arable Field and noted on this Account chiefly, that the Youth of the neighbouring Parts meet here yearly for Wrestling, and other rustick Exercises and Pastimes.

Mr. *Camden* further conjectures from the Name, that some great Temple of the Heathen Gods hath stood formerly in this Place, for in the ancient Language of the Gauls, which was the same with that of the Britains, *Vernometum*, signifies a great and spacious Temple, as *Venantius Fortunatus* plainly tells us of *Vernometum*, a Town in France, in these Verses, in the first Book of his Poems,

*Nomine Vernometum voluit vocitare Vetustas,  
Quod quasi sanum ingens Gallica lingua sonat.*

In English thus:

(Place,  
The Gauls, when Vernomet they call the  
Did a great Temple by the Word express.

This Interpretation (says the Author of the Additions to *Camden*) answers the State of the Place exceeding well, for there does not appear the Marks of a Town demolished, so much as of some particular great Building, and rather a Temple than any

other, to which the several adjacent Colonies might conveniently resort. It is distant near half a Mile from the Town of *Burrow*, which lies under it, and has given Name to an ancient Family in those Parts of good Gentlemen, and there is a pleasant Prospect from it over the adjacent Country, especially toward the West. The Abbot of *Owston*, or *Oselseston*, was Patron of this Church, which had a Parson instituted by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, but the Prebendaries of *Tamworth* have two Parts of the Tithe-Corn in all the Demesnes of the Parish, and the Abbot receives a Pound of Incense yearly. In the Church are two fair Monuments for two of the Family of *Stockden*, Lords of the Manor. Adjoining to this Place lies

*Pickwell*, a small Parish, the Lordship of *Gerard*, Lord *Camville*, by whose Daughter and Heir it descended to *Andrew*, Lord *Estesley*, where were before the Suppression of the Monasteries, divers Lands and Tenements belonging to the Chantry-College of *Manton* in *Rutlandshire*, valued at 6*l.* 16*s.* besides 2*s.* a Year paid to the Sheriff's Tonnage or Court. These Lands and Tenements falling into K. *Henry VIII.*'s Hands, at the Dissolution of those religious Houses, King *Edward VI.* by the Advice of his Uncle, the Protector, and his Council, gave to *Gregory*, Lord *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, for their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor, yet during the Kings Pleasure. Mr. *John Cave*, Father of the incomparable and learned Dr. *William Cave*, was Rector of this Parish, which was his native Place. He was treated inhumanely a long Time, by quartering Soldiers upon him, who ravaged his House and abused his Children and Servants; vexed him with Disputes against the Liturgy and Church-Government; accused him of stealing their Horses, and having tried him at a Council of War, had sentenced him to Death, had not *Ireton* come and saved him; plucked him out of his Pulpit; shot at him as he was Preaching; summoned him from Committee to Committee, and at last being brought before a Committee at *London*, was condemned upon certain Articles, and ejected with his Wife and six Children. They stayed a-while hereabouts, and he would have



have taught School, but could not be suffered, whereupon he removed to London, and there died, in 1657.

*Roger de Camville* and *John de Sproxton*, were alternately Patrons of this Church, but now 'tis *Mr. Cave*.

*Ervington*, the Lordship of *Sir John Grey* of *Codnor*, Knt. given to him and his Heirs, by *King Henry III.* Reg. 50. This Manor now is, or late was, the Estate of the Earls and Dukes of *Devon*, the *Cavendishes*. The Parsonage of this Place belonged before the Suppression to the Monastery of *Delaprees* near *Leicester*, who had it for their own Use, because there was a Vicarage ordained. Valued then, besides Synodies and Proxies, at 9 l. 8 s. 11 d. 4. per Annum, but falling to the Crown at the Dissolution, it was assigned by *King Edward VI.* with the Advice of his Uncle, the Duke of *Somerset*, the Protector, and his Council, to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, in Exchange for divers Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments assured before by the said Bishop to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. The Vicar was allowed all the Revenues of the Altar, and Profits of the Glebe, and the Tithe-Corn of one Carucate of Land.

*Houghton*, the Manor of *Nicholas Malory*, of *Draughton* in *Northamptonshire*, part of which he gave to *Roger* his Brother, and part to *John Fitz-Sampson*, to hold of him in Villenage; a Tenure, says *John Breton*, as ancient almost as *Noah*, when it was agreed, That Captives in War should not be killed, but become Villeins or Bond-men. The Nature of this Tenure was, 1. That the Lord might use the Villein at his Pleasure, and he must do whatever his Lord commanded him. 2. If a Villein purchased any Lands, his Lord might put him out, and seize it; and if he bought any Goods the Lord might take them for his Use. 3. If any Man took away a Villein by Force, the Lord might have an Action of Trespass, and if he run away, the Lord might have a Writ *De Nativitate habendo*, directed to the Sheriff to bring him again, but this Tenure is now quite extinct. In 18 *Richard II.* *Sir Thomas Erdington*, Knt. was Lord of this Manor.

The Patronage of the Church was 5 *Henry III.* in the Abbot of *St. Peter of Sinai*,

but was, in 1622, in *Sir Brian Cave*, Knt. Having described all the noted Places of this Hundred, we pass to,

## II. Good-Laxton Hundred;

Which is bounded on the East with *Gartery* Hundred, on the South with *Northamptonshire*, from which it is parted by the River *Avon*, which riseth in that County at a little Distance from the Borders of this; on the West with part of *Warwickshire*, from which it is divided by the old Roman Way, called *Watling-street*, and *Sparkingho* Hundred, and on the North with an Angle of *West-Goscote* Hundred. This Hundred hath but one Market-Town in it, viz.

*Lutterworth*, a small Market-Town, whose Market is on Thursday weekly, and Fairs on *January 6*, *March 22*, *Ascension-Day*, and three Thursdays after *Twelfth-Day*. The Manor here anciently belonged to the Family of the *Verdons*, of whom *Bertram-de Verdon* was Sheriff of this County three Times within the Space of little more than ten Years; and *Roise de Verdon*, with the Concurrence of *Nicholas*, her Son, founded an Hospital here, dedicated to *St. John*, and endowed it with seven Virgates, (*Virgatas*) or Yardlands. The Manor came afterward to the Lords *Ferrers* of *Groby*, and from them to the *Greys*, who forfeited it to the Crown, in which it now resteth, or not long since did. The Church here is a very fair Building, and hath been much enlarged and beautified by the *Fieldings*, an ancient Family of Knights and Gentry in this Shire, who formerly had their Seat in this Town; yet by the Engravings of the Arms of the *Ferrers* on the Stone-work of it in several Places, and on the East Wall of the Chancel over the great Window, it seems probable, that the Lord *Ferrers* either built, or much repaired it. In the Church are many Arms, and two Monuments for the *Fieldings*. But this Place hath nothing to render it so illustrious as,

*John Wickliffe*, long since the Rector, whom we must describe, but whether as Divine and Scholar, Confessor, or Martyr, we are in Doubt: 'Tis true, he died in Peace at his Rectory in this Place, where



he was buried; and so if we write his Life we must consider him, as a pious Divine and valiant Confessor; but since he could not be suffered to lie quiet in his Grave, but by the Order of the Council of *Constance*, his Bones were taken up and burnt, he deserves the Name of a Martyr, and therefore may challenge a Place in our Church-History, we therefore consider him as living at *Lutterworth* here, and not as dead, suffering as a Martyr. And here as to us he is another *Melchisedech*, without Father or Mother, because we can't find who they were, or where they lived. The first Time we meet with him is at *Oxford*, a Graduate of *Merton-College*, where he so improved himself in all the Arts and Sciences then in Fashion, and the crabbed School Divinity then used, that he acquired a Professor's Place in the University, and a good Living in the Country, both which he supplied with equal Diligence; but being inquisitive into the true Sense of Scripture, he soon began to oppose the real Presence in the Sacrament, Purgatory, Pilgrimages, &c. which so enraged the Heads of the Popish, then the established, Church, that they prevailed with *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to silence and deprive him of his Benefice; however, *Wickliff* wanted nothing, he being supplied with all Things necessary by an invisible Hand: Many Troubles this good Man suffered after this, being summoned twice to answer divers Articles of erroneous Doctrine before the same Archbishop, and was both Times almost miraculously delivered, inasmuch that he died in Peace at his Parsonage at *Lutterworth*, tho' at the same Time some of his Hearers and Followers, as *Robert Rug*, *Tho. Britwell*, *Nicholas Hertford*, and *Philip Ripington*, were under heavy Persecution for his Doctrine. Forty-one Years, he rested quietly in his Grave; but at length the Council of *Constance* not only cursed his Memory, but ordered his Bones to be taken up and burned, which was accordingly performed, as we shall afterwards shew in our Ecclesiastical History among the Martyrs. Near this Town Westward runs the ancient Roman Way, called *Watling-street*, which *Mr. Camden* says, he hath traced from the *Thames* into *Wales*, for the Discovery of

those Places of Antiquity which are specified in the Emperor *Antoninus's Itinerary*, not knowing where to meet a more faithful Guide for that Purpose.

This Way, as the Eulogy of Histories in *Leland's 2d MS. Tome*, pag. 255. describes it, is *secunda Via principalis in Britannia*, &c. i. e. the second principal Way going from South-east to North-west; for beginning at *Dover*, it runs thro' the midst of *Kent*, by *London*, from thence to *St. Albans*, *Dunstable*, *Stratford*, *Toucester*, *Littleborne*, and *St. Gilbert-hill* near *Shrewsbury*, and from thence by *Stratton* thro' the midst of *Wales* to *Cardigan*. Hereabouts leaving *Doubridge* in *Northamptonshire*, it cuts thro' the *Avon*, and goes on to the River *Swift*, so called from its Winter, not Summer-stream, when 'tis very flow, where it is continued by *Bransford* or *Brensford-Bridge*, which being for a long Time broken down, caused this famous Way to be very little frequented for that Space; but now 'tis repaired and kept up at the Charge of the Country, and so it is now become a common Road.

The Villages of Note in this Hundred, so far as they are come to our Knowledge, are,

*Willoughby*, surnamed *Waterless*, perhaps from the high Situation of it: This Manor was the Inheritance of the ancient Family of *Angerville*, of whom *Sir Richard Angerville*, Knt. Lord of this Manor, had *Richard*, who taking Orders, called himself *Richard de Bury*, from the Place of his Nativity, as his Uncle *John de Angerville* had turned his Name to *Willoughby*, the Place of his Nativity. This *Richard de Bury* was brought up at *Oxford*, and became very famous, for he was Tutor to Prince *Edward*, afterward King *Edward III.* who made him his Cofferer, then Treasurer of his Wardrobe, and Lord Privy Seal, in which Office he was twice Ambassador to the Pope, Dean of *Wells*, and lastly Bishop of *Durham*, Lord Chancellor, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*. He was a great Reader, and was said to have more Books in his Library than all the other Bishops of *England*. He died in 1345, and having built a Library at *Oxford*, gave all his Books to it, which is of late augmented by *Sir Thomas Bodley*. This Manor afterwards came to the Lords.



Lords *Astley*, and was the Lord Grey's of *Groby*, in 1622, to whom then belonged the Patronage of the Church.

*Misterton*, a little Village, whose Manor belongs to the famous and ancient Family of the *Poultnys*, who took their Name of *Poultney*, from a Place within this Lordship, that is now decayed; but more anciently to the *Naptons*, of whom *Robert de Napton* obtained of King *Edward II.* Reg. 15. Liberty of Free-warren: Of this Family was descended, and born in this Town, at *Poultney house*, Sir *John Poultney*, Knt. who being bred in the City of *London*, became four Times Lord Mayor thereof. He built a College to the Honour of *Jesus*, and *Corpus Christi*, for a Master and seven Chaplains in *St. Lawrence Church* in *Candle-week-street*, *London*, 20 *Edward III.* which Church was from him afterward denominated *St. Lawrence Poultney*. He also built the Church of *Allhallows the Less* in *Thames-street*, and the Monastery of *White-Friars* in *Coventry*, and a fair Chapel on the North-side of *St. Paul's* in *London*, where he lieth buried, dying in 1349, 24 *Edward III.* He was a great Benefactor likewise to the Hospital of *St. Giles* by *Holborn*, and gave many great Legacies for the Relief of Prisoners, and poor People. His Family lived here not many Years since (if it doth not at this Time) in good Credit and Repute. This Church had two Moieties anciently, and two Patrons, but now is in the Patronage of *Mr. Poultney*. In it are divers Arms, and two Monuments for *Mr. Harpur*, once Patron of the Church, and *Michael Poultney*, Lord and Patron of this Place.

*Shawell* or *Shathwell*, anciently the Manor and Seat of the *Fittens*, but now a Village of no Fame, but for being the Birth-place of *Mr. Edward Leigh*, Son of *Mr. Henry Leigh*, who inhabited here. He was educated in Grammar, by one *Mr. Lee* of *Walshall* in *Staffordshire*, and at the University of *Oxford*, under the Tuition of *Mr. William Pemble*, where having proceeded in Arts, he removed to the *Middle-Temple*, and studied the Law; but the Plague forcing him out of *London*, in 1625, he went into *France* farther to improve himself, and after his Return, spent some Years at the *Temple* in the Study, not only of the Law, but

Divinity and History, in which last he proved a Man of Eminence. In 1639, he was a Burgess for the Town of *Stafford* upon the withdrawing of several Members of the *Long Parliament* to the King at *Oxford*. Afterwards he was appointed with *Mr. Selden*, *Mr. Francis Rous*, *Mr. Bulstrode Whitlocke*, &c. to sit in the Assembly of Divines, where he behaved himself as well and learnedly as most of the Divines themselves. He was also a Colonel of a Regiment for the Parliament, *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Stafford*; and being numbred with those *Presbyterian* Members, who were turned out of *The House of Commons*, by the Army, December 6, 1648, because he voted His Majesty's Concessions satisfactory, he betook himself wholly to his Study, till King *Charles* was restored, when General *Monke* brought all the secluded Members into Parliament, and in that Time composed many Books of Worth and Esteem with the Learned, viz.

1. Select and choice Observations concerning the XII *Cæsars*, *Oxford* 1635.

2. A Treatise of the Promises, in five Books, *London*, in 1633, 1650, and 1657.

3. *Critica Sacra*, On the Hebrew Words of the Old, and Greek of the New Testament, *London*, 1662, with a Supplement to it soon after.

4. A Treatise of Divinity in three Books, *London* 1646.

5. The Saints encouragement in Evil Times, or Observations concerning Martyrs in General, 1671.

6. Annotations on all the New Testament, *London* 1650.

7. A Philological Commentary, or an Illustration of the most useful Words in the Law, &c. 1671.

8. A System, or Body of Divinity, in ten Books, *London* 1662. 1654.

9. A Treatise of Religion and Learning, in six Books, *London* 1656.

10. Annotations on the five poetical Books of the Old Testament, viz. *Job*, *Psalms*, &c. *London*, 1657.

11. Second Considerations of the High Court of Chancery, *London* 1658.

12. Choice Observations on the Kings of England, from the Saxons, to the Death of King *Charles I.* *London*, 1661.

13. Three



13. Three *Diatribes*, or Discourses upon Travel, Money, and Measures, Lond. 1671, &c.

*Bittesby*, or, as it was anciently called, *Bittelusby*, a Manor of *Theobald*, Lord *Verdon*, by whose Daughter and Coheir it passed to the Lord *Furnival*, and from him the same Way to *Newil* and *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, that brave Soldier, by whose Valour France was preserved twenty-four Years to King *Henry VI.* but he being slain at the Battel of *Chatillon*, July 20, 1453. Reg. 31. the whole Dutchy of *Aquitain*, containing four Archbishopsricks, twenty-four Bishopricks, fifteen Earldoms, 202 Baronies, 1000 Captainries and Bailiwicks, revolted to the French, after it had been in the Possession of the English, 300 Years. This Manor belonged anciently to the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. The Town is now quite depopulated, not one House remaining, and the Land lies in the Parish of *Cleybrook*.

*Arnesby*, or as it is in old Records, *Ernesby*, a Manor belonging to the *De Spensers*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* but being forfeited to the Crown by that Family to *Edward III.* it was given to *Henry*, Viscount *Beaumont*, whose Posterity forfeiting it also to King *Edward IV.* that Prince granted it to Sir *William Hastings*, created afterward Lord *Hastings*, in whose Family it was in 1622, but several Parts of it belonged to Religious Houses, viz.

To the Knights Hospitalers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, nine Yardlands given them by Sir *Roger Dawney*, Knt.

To the Priory of *Caldwel*, two Yardlands and half of the Gift of *James de la Mare*.

To the Abbey of the *Sulby* in *Northamptonshire*, one Yardland of the Grant of *Elias Despencer*.

To the Nunnery of *Elstow* in *Bedfordshire*, ten Yardlands of the Fee of Earl *Ferrers*.

The Church was a Rectory, 5 *Henry III.* but was after appropriated to the Priory of *Caldwell* above said; and after the Dissolution came to be the Inheritance of Sir *William Fawnt* of this County, Knight, in 1622. In it are the Arms of *Saltmarsh*, &c.

*Knaptoft*, a Village, where the little River *Swift* hath its Spring. The Manor of

this Place belonged anciently to *Roger de Merley*, Baron of *Morpeth*, by whose Daughter *Elizabeth*, it passed by Marriage to *Robert de Somerville*, and from him to the *Gobions*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* Sir *John Paynel*, 2 *Henry V.* held it, but how it came to him, we know not, no more than when it was transferred to the present Lords, the knightly Family of the *Turpins*, who are descended from an Heir of the *Gobions*. Of this Family was *Richard Turpin*, who was born in this Parish, and whose Relations have still, or late had, their Seat here: He was one of the Gentlemen of the English Garrison of *Calais* in France, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and having a great Deal of spare Time (as 'tis usual for Soldiers to have too much Work in Time of War, and too little in Times of Peace) he employed himself in Writing a Chronicle of his Time. He died at *Calais*, Anno Dom. 1541. and was buried in *St. Nicholas's Church* there. The Family of *Turpins* of this Place is originally extracted from the *Turpins* of *Northumberland*.

The several Lords of this Manor have successively been the Patrons of this Church, but there are divers Parcels of Land, which were alienated from the Rectory, viz. 1. To the Monks of *St. Ebrulfe*, who received the Tithes of the Demesne of *William de Charnels*, and had a Burying-place in *Shevisby Chapel*. 2. To the Monks of *Lenton*, who claimed a Composition settled by the Court of *Delegates*, for the Tithes of the Demesne of *James de Mara*, and *Jeffrey Dispenstat*, and of one Yardland, of the Fee of *Hugh de Alves*, by ancient Custom. 3. To the Nuns of *Harviestolto*, who had the Tithes of five Yardlands in the Lord's Demesne, which was farmed to one *Simon* for seventeen Shillings. In the Church are many Arms, but only one Monument for *John Turpin*, who calls himself the Son of the Heiress of *Paynel*, the Heir of *Gobion* above-mention'd, who died in 1493.

*Gilmorton*, or (as we find it in a MS.) *Gilden Miretone*, where there lay certain Farms and Rents belonging to the College of *Tonge* in the County of *Salop*, which were given after the Suppression of the Monasteries, to Sir *Richard Mannors*, Knt. by King *Henry VIII.*



ry VIII. December 31, 1547, Reg. 38. His Family is now Duke of Rutland.

This Parish was the Demefne of *William Haflerig*, Knt. 14 *Edward IV.* but the Patronage of the Living was in *Richard Harcourt*, whose Ancestors had a Seat in this Place, called *Harcourt's Manor*.

*Clabroke*, or *Cleybroke*, a small Village now, but *Mr. Camden* tells us, that the neighbouring Inhabitants had a Tradition, that this Place was a Part of an once very flourishing City, called *Cley-cester*, which extended a Mile from it, and had a Senate of its own: He further adds, that the People told him, that on both Sides of the *Roman Way*, above-mentioned, which lies near it, great Foundations of square Stone have been discovered under Ground, and several *Roman Coins* frequently cast up by the Plough. These Things considered (he says) with its Distance from *Bannaventa* or *Wedon* (which agrees exactly) and the Bridge called, *Bensford-Bridge*, are Inducements to me to believe, that the *Bennones* or *Vennones*, whose Mansion *Antoninus* places next after *Bannaventa*, were seated here; and the rather, because *Antoninus* tells us, that the Way here parted into two Branches, as the common People hereabouts observe. For North-westward the *Fosi-way* leads to *Lincoln* by *Rata* and *Vernometum*, and to the North-west *Watling-street* goes directly to *Wales* by *Manvessedum*, of which we shall speak in *Warwickshire*.

*Mr. Burton*, in his Description of this County, joins with *Mr. Camden* in his Opinion of the *Bennones's* Settlement here, and to confirm the Relations given by *Mr. Camden*, adds, that *Roman Bricks* are also found here, and gives us the Inscriptions of two Coins turn'd up by the Plough near this Place. The first is of the Emperor *Caius Caligula*, in Copper, stamped, as *Occo* sets it down, *A. D. 42*. Upon the one Side is the Emperor, with a Lawrel-wreath, with this Inscription,

C. CÆSAR DIVI AVLI PRON. AVG.  
P. M. T. R. P. IIII. PP.

Upon the Reverse VESTA. S. C. *Vesta* sitting in a Chair, holding in her Right-hand a Dish. The other Coin is of *Constantine* the

Great, stamped *Anno Dom. 306*. upon the one Side, the Face with a Lawrel wreath circumscribed with

CONSTANTINVS P. FAVCI. and

upon the Reverse, SOLI INVICTO COMITI T. F. P. T. R. with the Figure of the Sun. *Sir William Dugdale* further observes, that the Earth (so far as this City extended) is of a darker Colour than the rest thereabouts, and of such Richness, that much of it hath been carried away by the Husbandmen to manure their Land at further Distances, as if it were Dung, and has been found to make the Land fertile on which 'tis laid.

The Church here was in the Popish Times appropriated to the Nuns of *Eaton*, and the Tenant of the Tithes paid them six Marks Composition settled by the *Delegates*. The Monks of *Kirby* received the Tithes of the Demefne of *James Visque*, and paid yearly out of them eleven Shillings to the Mother-Church: It hath two Chapels, viz. *Wignideston* and *Wibtoft*. In the Church are divers Arms of *John de Bosco*, or *Bois*, the Lord and Patron of the Place, and divers others.

*High-cross*, upon which the old *Roman Way* touches, so called, because anciently a Cross was erected in that high Place, instead of which there is now an high Post set up, with Props to support it, to be a Beacon to alarm the Country on Occasions of an Invasion.

*Knighton*, a great Part of which formerly belonged to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and the rest to the Honour of *Winchester*, but is now a small Village, yet memorable for being the native Place of *Henry de Knighton*, some Time Abbot of *Leicester*, who wrote an History of our *English Kings*, from *William the Conqueror*, to the Time of King *Richard II.* in whose Reign he died. Neither *Leland*, *Bale*, or *Pits*, tho' diligent Inquirers after the Works of the Learned, speak any Thing of his Writings, as tho' it never came to their Hands, but the industrious Stationer, *Cornelius Bee*, happening of it, hath fairly printed it with other Historians, at his own commendable Costs, as he did many other Books worthy of the publick Knowledge,



ledge, which otherwise might have been lost.

This Town is in the Parish of *St. Margaret* in *Leicester*, and has only a fair Chapel with an high Spire-Steeple for God's Worship, in which are the Arms of *Montacute*, *Boutletort* and *Tiptoft*.

*Foston*, a Village lying between the *Soar*, and a small nameless Rivulet near *Kilby*, anciently the Demesne and Inheritance of *Sir William Burton*, Knt. one of the Justices of the *King's Bench*, temp. *Edward III.* His Posterity enjoyed it some Time; but 12 *Henry IV.* *Edward Latimer* was Lord of this Manor. It is now, in 1622, the Estate of *Sir William Faunt*, Knt. and made famous for the Nativity of *Arthur Faunt*, a most noted Jesuit in his Time. He was ripe for the University by fourteen Years of Age, and was committed to the Tuition of *Mr. John Potts*, an eminent Philosopher of *Merton College*, but his Tutor being ejected the College for his Affection to Popery, he took away his Pupil with the Consent of his Parents, who were *Roman-Catholicks*, and admitted him at the *Jesuits College* in *Brabant*, where having taken his Degree of Bachelor of Arts, he removed to *Munich* in *Bavaria*, and there taking his Degree of Master of Arts, went to the *English College* of *Jesuits* at *Rome*, where he changed his Name to *Lawrence-Arthur Faunt*, became Divinity-Reader in the said College, and was in very great Favour with *Pope Gregory XIII.* who 'tis said, had he lived, would have made him a Cardinal, and did allow him, in Token of his Love, to make a Seal, which being affixed to any Writing, should secure any of his Countrymen against all Danger and Peril of the Inquisition in *Spain*, or elsewhere. About this Time the King of *Poland* having erected a College for *Jesuits* at *Posna*, sent to the Pope to recommend a Governor of it; and this Person was named, and entred upon his Place June 10, 1581. Here he lived in great Esteem for his Piety, Learning, and Wisdom, and wrote several Books in Defence of his own Church, and Opposition to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper. He died at *Vilna*, the chief City of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, February 28, 1591.

This Church was appropriate to the Prior of *Darventry* in *Northamptonshire*, in the Time

of *Henry III.* but how settled since the Dissolution, we know not.

### III. Sparkingho Hundred;

Which is bounded on the East with part of *Goodlaxton* and *West-Goscote* Hundreds, on the South with part of *Goodlaxton* Hundred, on the West with *Warwickshire*, from which it is divided by the little River *Anker*, and Part of *Watling-street*, and Part of *Staffordshire*, and on the North with a little Part of *Derbyshire* and Part of *West-Goscote* Hundred. This Hundred was a Part of *Guthlakestone* Hundred, but taken from it 20 *Edward III.* and made an Hundred by it self of this Name. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are only two, viz. *Hinckley* and *Bosworth*, of which we shall give the best Account we can, and the Villages adjoining, where we find any Thing remarkable.

*Hinckley* is a small Market-Town in this Hundred, the Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on *August 15*, being the Assumption of the *Virgin Mary*, and the Monday after *Twelfth-Day*. It stands pleasantly on an Hill, and the Assizes in former Times were usually kept here.

This Manor anciently belonged to the Lord *Hugh Grantmaistil*, an eminent *Norman* Nobleman, who was Baron of *Hinkley*, and High Steward, or Seneschal of *England*, in the Reigns of the Kings, *William Rufus* and *Henry I.* He left only two Daughters, Coheirs of his Estate, viz. *Petronilla* or *Parnel*, who was married to *Robert Blanchemains* or *Whitehands* (so called from the Whitenesses of those Parts) Earl of *Leicester*, with whom he had the Stewardship of *England*; and *Alice* married to *Roger Bigot*, Father of *Hugh*, Earl of *Norfolk*. At the East End of this Church are to be seen Trenches and Rampires cast up to a great Height, which the Inhabitants call, *Hugh's Castle*, because *Hugh Bigot*, the first Earl of *Norfolk*, built a Castle there, which is now so entirely demolished, that Tradition only keeps up the Remembrance of it.

This Town is rendered remarkable for being the Birth-place of the eminent Poet, *John Cleveland*, whose Father was the Vicar of it. He was bred under *Mr. Richard Vines*,



*Vines*, his School-master, and being a Scholar at *Christ's*, and Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, became a General Artist, pure Latinist, and excellent Orator, but Poetry was his Master-piece, in which his Fancy was lofty, and his Epithets significant; difficult at the first Hearing, but plain upon Consideration. He has a small Volume of Poems extant, wherein both Fancy, Learning, and Industry may seem to contend for Superiority. He died April 29, 1658, at his Chamber in *Gray's-Inn*, from whence his Body being removed to *Hunsdon-House*, was on May-day, interred at *College-Hill Church*, Mr. *John Pearson*, afterwards Bishop of *Chester*, preaching his Funeral Sermon, and giving this Reason, why he bestowed no Encomium on a Person of his Worth, because to such as knew him not, he should speak too much; and to such as knew him, too little, and much short of his Desert. Very few Elegies accompanied his Interrment, because the Sufferings of the Loyal Party (of which he was) had damp'd the Fancies of his Friends, that they could not, or their Courage, that they durst not, so much as utter their Sighs and Groans for the Deceased.

He was the first Champion that fought with cutting Satire for the King's Cause, and was for it, and his Loyalty, ejected from his Fellowship, and thereupon he fled to the King's Quarters at *Oxford*, where he was highly esteemed by the Wits there. From *Oxford* he retired to *Newark*, where Sir *Richard Willis*, the Governor, made him Judge Advocate, in which Place he shewed himself a prudent Judge for the King, and a faithful Advocate for the Country; but after *Newark* was surrendred to the Parliament, he was taken and imprisoned at *Yarmouth*, where he continued in a lingering Condition, without any Hopes of Release; yet venturing to draw up an Address to *Cromwell*, he shewed so much good Language and gallant Reason, that that Usurper was melted into Compassion by it, and forthwith ordered his Release. He retired from thence to *London*, where he found a *Mecenas*, who offered him an Habitation in *Gray's-Inn*, where he died. His Poems, Characters, Orations and Epistles have several Times been printed at *London*.

The Church of this Town was inappropriate to the Abbey of *Ira*, which was endowed with it for its own Use, by *William Fitz-Osbert*, but there were three Chapels for God's Service, viz. 1. *Stoke*, which had a Power to administer Sacraments, and paid Synodals, as the Mother Church did, viz. 3 s. 6 d. and had a Chaplain resident to administer them. 2. *Dadelington*, which had Service performed in it three Days in the Week, by the Prior's Appointment. 3. *Wicken*, which had Service there but once a Year, because the Revenues were ordered to maintain two Monks, and the Ministers of the Church of *Hinkley*, and uphold Hospitality.

This Manor was given by *Robert Bossue*, Earl of *Leicester*, to the Monastery of *Nun-Eaton* in *Warwickshire*, which being surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* by the Prioress *Oldton*, was granted by that Prince to *Edward, Lord Clinton and Say*, and Sir *Robert Terwhit*, Knt. who after some Time sold it to one *William Wightman*, whose Heir held the same in 1622. Of this Family was one *Wightman*, a notorious Heretick, who published himself to be the *Holy Ghost*, holding that it was a Creature. He was convened before divers learned Men, but resolutely persisting in his Heresy, was burnt at *Litchfield* about 1610.

The Church is very fair and large, with a great Stone Spire-Steeple, having a very tunable Ring of Bells and Chimes. In it are the Arms of the Earldom of *Leicester*, and some others.

*Stoke*, or *Stoke-Mansfield*, which Manor being divided, one Moiety was the Inheritance of *Ralph, Lord Basset of Sapeote*, and the other of *Champaigne*, whose Heir married General *Turville*, both which Families at length sold the Whole to *Harrington*, whose descendant was Lord *Harrington of Burley*, in the County of *Rutland*.

This Town is in the Parish of *Hinkley*, and hath a fair large Chapel, equal to many Parish-Churches, and endowed with all Sacramental Rights, as Marrying, Burial, Baptizing, and Communion. The Top of the Spire of this Chapel was shaken down by a general Earthquake, in 1580. about which Time there happened another at *Marle-Hill* in *Herefordshire*, and at *Ruthin*.



Castle in *Denbighshire*. The Villages of Note are,

*Burbach*, a small Village, the Manor and Inheritance of *John*, Lord *Hastings*, from whom it passed by Descent to the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, and from him in like Manner to the Earl of *Kent*, and is eminent for having *Anthony Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, for their Minister: He was the Son of *George Grey*, Son of *Anthony Grey* of *Barnspeth*, the youngest Son of *George*, Earl of *Kent*, and being at a great Distance from the Earldom, tho' known to be of the Family, was educated to the Ministry, and obtained this Rectory; but the Heirs male of his Father's elder Brothers failing, he, by reason of an Entail of that Honour upon the Heirs male to perpetuate that Family, was in the Year 1639, called, as Earl of *Kent*, to sit as a Peer of the Parliament of *England*, at *Westminster*. He was rather disturbed, than pleased or elevated, with this unexpected Honour; and therefore not being educated in publick Business, and State-Affairs, nor much liking the Parliament's Proceedings at that Time, he excused his Attendance in Parliament by some Indispositions he lay under, and so continued in the Service of the Church, preaching the Doctrine, and observing the Discipline; being no more affected with the Addition of Titles, than a Corpse with a fine Coffin, and making no other Use of his Honour, than to support Goodness, and make his Doctrine more effectual, for which many in those Times looked upon him with an evil Eye, but God doubtless with a gracious One. He left five Sons, and as many Daughters, of which his eldest Son *Henry* succeeded him, and his Posterity still enjoy the Earldom, *Henry*, the present Duke of *Kent*, being his Great Grandson.

The Town is long and large, and is in the Parish of *Aston Flamvile*, and hath a fair and spacious Chapel, with a very high Spire-Steeple, in which stand the Arms of the *Hastings*, *Bokuns*, *Beauchamps*, &c.

*Drayton*, called also *Fenny-Drayton*, was once an entire Manor, but falling to Coparceners, it was divided between them, and (as the Law then was 26 *Henry VIII.*) became two Manors, each of them having part of the Demesne, and had their Court-

Baron. Soon after the Division, the one was the Estate of *John Husey*, and the other of *Adam de Whellesburgh*, whose Posterity sold them successively to the *Pureseys*, who were Lords of both in 1622. This Place gave Name to the Ancestors of *Michael Drayton*, Esq; a famous Poet, who might compare with *Petrarch*, *Boccace*, or *Strigiliano*, or any other Modern Poets, for his Invention, or ingenious Conceits, as his Works may prove.

In the Church are the Arms, and divers Monuments of the *Pureseys*, &c.

*Stonistanton*, the Demesne of the Lord *Basset* of *Sapcoate*, temp. *Edward I.* and by an Heir general came to the Family of *Moton* of *Pekleton*, in this County, between whose Heirs it was divided. 'Tis now a little Place, but of some Note, for being the Habitation of *Mr. Robert Weldon*, who having taken his Degrees at *Oxford*, where he was a Member of *Christ's Church*, and shewed himself a Man of great Parts, became Rector of this Town; where having observed with Grief the Opposition made by the Parliament to the King, and the rebellious Disposition of the People; He wrote and published a Book, entitled,

*The Doctrine of the Scriptures concerning the Original of Dominion, wherein God's perpetual Propriety in the Sovereignty of the whole Earth, and the King's great Charter for the Administration thereof, by authoritative Records of both Testaments, is proved to be Jure Divino*, London 1648; in which he shews himself to be well versed in several Sorts of Learning, and by some Passages of it a Royalist, and a Sufferer for the King's Cause, being harassed and troubled in so great a Degree, that he was forced to fly the Country for his own Safety.

The Church here was in the Patronage of the *Bassets* of old, but is now in the Earls of *Huntingdon*. The Parson paid 4 s. per Annum to the Church of *Croft* in this County, and 3 s. 4 d. to the Abbey of *Leicester*. The Monks of *Tamworth* took some Tithes of Corn of the Lords Demesne.

*Barwell*, which Manor is Ancient Demesne, and was so long before the Conquest. It is called in *Domesday-Book*, *Beryall*. Now Ancient Demesne was certain Tenures holden of such Manors as were



in King Edward the Confessor's Hands. These Tenants were bound by their Tenure to plough and husband the King's Demesnes, and upon that Account enjoy'd these Privileges, viz.

1. That they should not be impleaded out of their own Manor.
2. To be free from paying Toll throughout England, for all Things appertaining to their own Provision, 7 Henry IV. chap. 45.
3. To be free from all Taxes and Tollages, Poulage, Murage, Terrage, Lastage and Passage, and not to be impanelled, or put on Juries or Inquests, in the Country, or at the Assizes.
4. To be free from the Payment of the Expences of the Knights of the Shire, serving in Parliament.
5. To be excepted from Courts-Leet, and the Sheriff's Tourn.

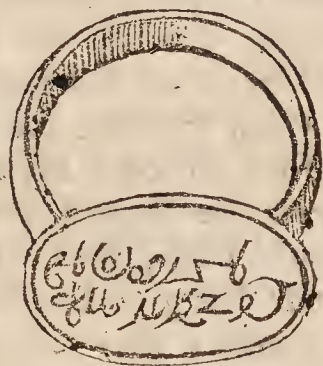
These Tenants were of two Sorts: 1. Free Tenants by Charter, who held their Lands in Socage, and might bring a Writ of Right-close. 2. Customary-Tenants, who held their Land by Copy of Court-Roll, and might bring their Plaint in the base Court. This Manor hath passed thro' the Hands of many noble Families, as Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Greys of Ruthin, Lord Harrington, and was the Possession of Sir William Roberts of Sutton-Chainell in this County, in 1622. This Manor is held of the King, as of the Priory of Coventry, by Knights-Service.

The Patronage of this Church was anciently in the Abbey of Polesworth, and had two Chapels, Stapleton and Merton; but since the Dissolution it came into Lay-hands, and was in Sir William Roberts above-mentioned, in 1622. In the Church are the Arms of Hastings, Bois, Charnels, Valence, Rilby, &c. and two Monuments for Lanceline Grey, who died 1532, and another for Thomas Grey, who died in 1558, with this Subscription,

*Sit laus Deo, Pax Vivis & Requies Defunctis. Amen.*

Higham, in old Deeds, called Hecham, was anciently a Manor belonging to the Fa-

mily of Astley, from whom by Marriage it came to Grey, Marquess of Dorset, and is now the Inheritance of the Greys of Groby, now Earls of Stamford. It contains forty Yardlands, amounting to Two thousand Acres of Ground, which is divided into four Manors, viz. Higham, having twenty-one, Bedworth eight, Dadelington five and three Quarters, and Seckington five. This Place is memorable among other Things for a curious Piece of Antiquity discovered there, in 1607, after this Manner. An Inhabitant of this Town, taking up a great square Stone, which lay in Watling-street Way, upon the Crossing of another Way that leads to Coventry, met with 250 Pieces of Silver of the Coin of King Henry III. each of them weighing about three Pence. On the one Side was the King's Head, with an Hand holding a Scepter in it, circumscribed HENRIGVS REX, and on the other Side a Cross Molins between Roundels, with this Inscription around it, FVLK ON LVED. There was also a Gold Ring, with a Ruby in it, another with an Agate, and a third of Silver, wherein was a flat ruddy Stone engraven with Arabick Characters, thus,



Which one Mr. Bedwell has thus englished:

*By Mahomet magnify him,  
Turn from him each Hand that may hurt him.*

He found also certain great Catch-hooks, and Keepers of Silver, with certain Links of an old-fashioned great Gold-Chain. All these lay by the Side of the Stone deep in the Ground. Under the same Stone also there lay two or three Pieces of Silver-Coins of the Emperor Trajan. This Passage, says Mr. Burton, who is the Relater of this Account, would perswade us, that the Stone it self was a Basis of an Altar dedicated



dedicated to *Trajan*, according to the Custom of the *Romans*, of laying some of the present Emperor's Coins under the Foundations of their Buildings, Monuments, &c. The same Custom also they had in their Burials, as appears by the Coins found in several Urns and Barrows throughout *England*, which may be a probable Account of the Stone and Coins hitherto discoursed of.

As to the Money, Rings, and other Things found by the Side of the Stone, Mr. *Burton* is of Opinion, that they were the Treasure of some Jew, for that People flourished in *England* after the Conquest very much, being encouraged by *William Rufus*, and grew very rich; but being tortured by King *John*, to make them discover their Treasure, and banished the Realm by King *Edward I.* without an Allowance to carry any of their Wealth along with them, except for their necessary Charges of Transportation, 'tis very probable they buried and hid their Treasure under Ground, either to lessen the King's Spoil, or perhaps in hopes that the succeeding Kings might be so far reconciled to them, that they might be permitted to return and enjoy that hidden Treasure, which, says he, the Ring, with the *Arabick* Characters, seems to confirm, because 'tis likely that a Jew, who had been at *Palestine*, did bring such a Ring from thence, and deposited it with his Treasure, to be a Mark of his Property, whenever he should return, which otherwise would have, as Treasure-Trove, belonged to the King or Lord of the Soil. Thus when *Ludgate* was taken down, in 1586, to be rebuilt, they found in the Wall a Stone engraven with *Hebrew* Letters to this Effect. This is the Dwelling of *Rabbi Moses*, the Son of the Honourable the *Rabbi Isaac*.

The Patron of this Church was anciently the Abbot of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, to whom the Parson paid three Marks by ancient Custom, but now the Earl of *Stamford* is Patron. The Chapel of *Lindley* belongs to it, which hath a Chaplain always Resident near the Mother Church, to administer Sacraments, who pays for Synedals 3 s. 6 d. as the Mother Church. In the Church which is very ancient, as we judge, by the old Manner of Building, are the Arms of

the *Boiviles*, *Bois's*, *Hardwicks*, *Burtons*, &c. and in the Chancel an Alabaster Monument for *James Burton*, of *Lindley*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who died *January 29, 1543*.

*Sapcote*, the ancient Inheritance of the *Bassets*, which gave the Name of Baron to *Ralph Basset*, Knt. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 49 *Henry III.* being the first Summons that ever was made by Writ; for before, he that held an entire and whole Barony (which consisted of thirteen Knight's Fees, and a third Part, which amounted to 400 Marks yearly) was reputed and taken for a Baron. A Knight's Fee consisted of twelve Carves of Land, a Carve of eight Oxgangs, and an Oxgang of fifteen Acres, of the yearly Value of 20 l. per Annum. Baronies were held either of the King, or of Subjects, by certain Services. The Church was anciently in the Patronage of the *Bassets*; but in 1622, was in Sir *John Tufton*, a *Kentish* Knight, at present possibly in the Earl of *Thanet*.

*Lindley*, a Manor, of which Mr. *Burton* says, 'tis very remarkable, that there was never seen in it Adder, Snake, or Lizard, tho' in all the bordering Places they have been commonly found. *William* the Conqueror gave it to *Roger de Mowbrey*, a *Norman*, his Kinsman, whose Son *Roger*, gave it to *Richard de Morville*, who exchanged it with *William de Rodvile*, whose Heir general *Isabel* carried it to the *Hardwicks*, who held it till the Year 1511, 3 *Henry VIII.* and then by female Heirs it was removed to the *Burtons* among other Families, of whom the Writer of the History of this Shire, *William Burton*, Esq; was descended, and then Owner of part of this Manor.

In this Place was born the above-mentioned Mr. *William Burton*, who hath wrote an alphabetical Description of all the Towns and Villages of this County, his Father, *Ralph Burton*, being then seated in this Town, tho' he had a more ancient Inheritance belonging to his Family at *Falder* in *Staffordshire*. He was bred in *Brazen-Nose College*, *Oxford*, and studied the Law in the Temple. His Genius leading him to the Study of Heraldry, Genealogies, and Antiquities, he became very excellent in those obscure and intricate Matters, and made a Collection of many *Roman* and *Saxon* Antiquities,



quities, which, besides those he enriched his *Leicestershire* withal, were left to *William Chetwynd*, Esq; to be used by him in Writing the Antiquities of *Staffordshire*.

*Robert Burton*, known otherwise to Scholars, by the Name of *Democritus Junior*, was the younger Brother of the abovesaid *William Burton*, and educated at the same School and College; but turning his Study to Divinity, staid to take all his Degrees, and in 1619, or thereabouts, had the Rectory of *Segrave* in this County, given him by *George, Lord Berkeley*. He was a severe Student, and a great Reader, but a reserved and melancholy Man, yet of great Honesty, plain Dealing, and Charity. By his Industry he became an exact Mathematician, a curious Calculator of Nativities; a general Scholar, a perfect Philologer, and one that understood the Surveying of Lands well. He wrote *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, a Book full of Variety of Reading, and so acceptable to the learned and thinking World, that it passed many Impressions in the Space of little more than twenty Years. He died Rector of *Segrav*, January 13, 1639. His Brother *William* put up a Monument for him, with this Inscription under it:

*Paucis Notus,  
Paucioribus ignotus.  
Hic jacet Democritus Junior.  
Cui vitam dedet & mortem  
Melancholia, Obiit 8 Id. Jan. 1639.*

In English thus:

*Known to few,  
To fewer yet unknown.  
Here lies Democritus the Younger.  
Who lived and died by Melan-  
choly, Jan. 13, 1639.*

*John Herdwick*, Esq; was also born in this Town. He was a Man of a very low Stature, but of great Valour, Courage and Strength; and by his good Conduct it was, that *Henry, Earl of Richmond*, afterwards King *Henry VII.* in the Battle of *Bosworth* in this County, got the Advantage of the Ground, Wind, and Sun, against King *Richard III.* which were almost equivalent to his Army alone, tho' he also assisted him at

the same Time with many Men and great Horses. He died in 1511, leaving six Daughters Coheirs, and was buried at *Non-eaton* in *Warwickshire*.

*Norton juxta Twicrofs*, commonly called *Hogs-Norton*, a Manor given by King *Eldred*, the Saxon, unto *Elfeth* his Servant, by a Deed, dated 951, in Words to this Effect, and thus signed,



' Domino Dominorum do-  
' minante in Sæcula Sæculo-  
' rum— Ego *Eldred* Rex, Ang-  
' lorum Gubernator & Re-  
' ctor, cuidam mihi fidelissimo  
' Ministro, *Ælfeth* uni Cassatos  
' perpetualiter concedo, In illo loco, ubi  
' jamdudum Solicolæ illius Regionis no-  
' men indiderunt, Et *Northtune*, ut ha-  
' beat, & possideat, quamdiu vivat & post-  
' quam Universitatis Viam adierit, cui-  
' cunq; voluerit Hæredi derelinquat in Æ-  
' ternam hæreditatem. Sit autem prædi-  
' ctum Rus liberum ab omni Mundiali—  
' tam in magnis, quam in modis, rebus,  
' campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis, sine expe-  
' ditione, & pontis arcisve instructione.  
' Si qui deniq; mihi non obstanti hancce li-  
' bertatis Chartam, livore depreffi violare  
' satagerint, agminibus atræ caliginis  
' lapsi, vocem audiant.— Discedite a me  
' maledicti— Si non ante mortem— e-  
' mendaverint Pœnitentiâ. Istis terminis  
' ambitur prædicta Tellus. *This lant utha-  
' langemara* to *Northtune*. Hæc Charra  
' Caraxata est, Anno Domini DCCCCLI.  
' Indiæ. IX.  
' — Ego *Eldred* Rex. — Ego *Eadgiva*  
' Regis Mater. — Ego *Odo Dorovernensis*  
' Episcopus, &c.

This Town afterward belonged to the *Griesleys* for many Generations, but the Patronage of the Church belonged to the Prior of *Belver*. In the Church are the Arms of *Griesley*, *Chetwynd*, and *Bois*.

The Abbot of *Lyn* was anciently Patron of this Church, which he had for his own Use; and the Chapel of *Lindley* was appointed by him for the Administration of Sacraments, and all sacred Offices; and pays Synodals, as the Mother Church. The Building of it is very fair, erected with *Ashtone* stone;



stone, and in it the Parson of *Higham* is bound to celebrate Divine Service, as appears from divers Decrees of the Ecclesiastical Court, extant under their Office-Seal. In the Windows of the Chancel are the Arms and Monuments of the *Hardwicks*, *Burtons*, &c.

*Ratcliffe Culy*, another Village, noted for the Birth of *Bartholomew Culy*, an excellent Philosopher in his Time, who wrote a Book, *De Generatione & Corruptione*. He flourished in the Reign of King *Edward III.*

*Upton*, the Manor anciently of two Families, *De la Ward*, and *Marshal*, of which last the Heir general married *Ralph Fitzherbert*, the Father of Sir *Anthony Fitzherbert* by her. He was a grave, learned, and renowned Judge, and wrote several Books with great Judgment, viz. *De Natura Brevium*. A great Abridgment of the Laws, taken out of the Year-Books, and other Records, and a Kalendar or Index to the same; and a Book, called, *The Justice of Peace*. He died 30 *Henry VIII.* 1537. This Village is in the Parish of *Sibbesdon*, and had a Chapel, which is decayed. The Manor passed by a Sister of Sir *Anthony's* to Sir *Philip Draycote* of *Staffordshire*.

These are all the Villages of Note near *Hinkley*, wherefore we go on to the next Market Town, which is

*Bosworth*, an ancient Market-Town in this Hundred, having its Market weekly on Wednesday, and Fair on St. *John Baptist's* Day, June 24, which Privileges *Richard Harcourt* obtained of King *Edward I.* when he was Lord of the Town. It is situated upon an Hill, in an wholesome and pleasant Air, and in a fruitful and fertile Soil, both for Corn and Grass. The Manor did anciently belong to the Earls of *Leicester*, and by a Partition came to *Saer de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, who gave it to *Richard de Harcourt*, of *Stanton-Harcourt* in *Oxfordshire*, in the Reign of King *John*. The Manor continued in the Family, till King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, when it came to the Marquess of *Dorset*, and from him by the Earl of *Huntingdon* to Sir *Wolstan Dixey*, Kt. whose Heirs are, or lately were, Owners of it. Within this Parish are, either all, or great Part of them, viz. *Osbaston*, *Bilston*, *Cunston*, and *Marveby*.

*Nicholas de Verdun* was anciently the Patron of this Church, and the Parson customarily paid two Marks to the Monks of *St. Mary* at *York*: It had five Chapels belonging to it, viz. 1. *Barleston*, where all sacred Offices were performed, as in the Mother-Church, and which paid Synodals 2 s. 2. *Carlton*, which had the Privilege of Burials. 3. *Sutton*. 4. *Cetes*, and, 5. *Shen-ton*. The present Patron is the Earl of *Shrewsbury* and Sir *Wolstan Dixey*, Knt. In it are many Arms, but no Monuments.

Three Miles distant from this Town, upon a Plain called *Redmore*, was the Right of the Crown of *England* determined by a signal Battel; for there *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, with a small Body of Men, gave Battel to *Richard III.* who had in a barbarous Manner possessed himself of the Throne of *England*, happily overcame and slew the Tyrant; and in the midst of Blood and Slaughter, was with joyful Acclamation saluted King of *England*, so freeing the Nation from the Power of a Tyrant, and putting an End to the Civil Dissensions between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. This Battel was called *Bosworth-field*, not that the Place was within the Compass of the Parish, but that it was the nearest Place of Note to it. In the Moor, where the Fight was, there are frequently discovered Pieces of Armour, Weapons, and other warlike Accoutrements, by digging and ploughing, especially Arrow-heads, which are of a long, large, and big Proportion, far greater than are now in Use. There is likewise a little Mount cast up, where, as the common Report thereabouts goes, *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, before the Engagement, stood and made a Speech for the Encouragement of his Army.

*Henry Smith*, the Son of *Erasmus Smith*, was born in this Town: He was esteemed the Miracle and Wonder of his Age, for his prodigious Memory, and his fluent, eloquent, and practical Way of Preaching; and being chosen Lecturer of *St. Clements-Danes*, without *Temple-Bar*, *London*, he was much followed, and esteemed generally the prime Preacher of his Age, which his Sermons, being greedily read by all People, did shew. He died in the 34th Year of Age, and his Sermons, which were printed in



in 4to, were much admired after his Death, and the more, because he was so young a Man.

The Villages, in which any Thing remarkable is, or has happened, from this Town, in the superior Part of this Hundred are,

*Great Shepey*, which hath two Manors, the one belonging to *John de Shepey*, who took his Name from it. *Robert de Shepey*, Kt. of this Family, gave Lands to the Abbey of *Miraval*, to find a Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service in the Church of *All Saints* in this Parish (at their own Charge) at the Altar of our Lady, for his and his Wife's Soul; the other to the *Harcourts*, of whom *Elizabeth*, the Heir general of *Richard de Harcourt*, brought that Manor to *Sir Thomas Efeley*, Kt. by Marriage. In this Church are two Rectories, and two Ministers, who upon *Palm-Sunday* every Year, change Turns, the one to have the Church of *Shepey*, and the other the two Chapelries of *Ratcliff*, and *Milton*.

*Little Shepey*, the Manor and Inheritance of the *Temples*, who had their Seat at a Place called, *The Temple*, near *Whellesburgh*; and held it till the latter End of King *Edward III.* when it was passed to *John de Flanders*, Lord of the Manor of *Flanders* in the County of *Warwick*; whose Posterity held it, till leaving only Daughters, one of them by Marriage carried it into the Family of *Whithuls*. This Town was the native Place of one *John Poultney*, who was remarkable for this, that in his Sleep he did usually rise out of his Bed, dress him, open the Doors, walk round about his Fields, and return to his Bed again, and yet not wake; sometimes again, he would rise in his Sleep, take a Staff, Fork, or any other Weapon that was next Hand, and therewith lay about him, as if he were fighting, now striking, anon defending himself, as if he were encountred or charged by an Adversary, and when he was awakened, knew not, what he had done: He afterwards went to Sea with that famous, but unfortunate Knight, *Sir Hugh Willoughby*, and was together with all the Fleet frozen to Death in the North-east Passage, about *Nova Zembla*.

The Patron of both these Rectories is *Thomas Asteley*, of *Potteskul*, Esq;

In this Church are the Arms and Monuments of the *Shepeys*, *Burdets*, *Flanders*, *Temples*, and many others. *Little Shepey* is a Chapelry to this Parish.

*Bilston*, a Village in the Parish of *Norton*, famous for nothing else but for being the Seat of Residence of Mr. *John Butler*, who for his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* was sequestred, and paid 128 l. Composition-Money, according to the usual Methods of treating the Cavaliers of those Times by the Parliament-Commissioners, (as the Loyal Party were commonly called).

*Groby*, a rich and ample Manor, which from *Hugh Grantmaisnil*, (whom the Conqueror enriched with great Revenues) descended by the Earls of *Leicester*, and the *Quincys*, to the Family of the *Ferrars*, of which were the Lord *Ferrars* of *Groby*, who a long Time enjoyed the Honour of Barons, but at last leaving only one Daughter, *Isabella*, she by Marriage conveyed the same to the Name of the *Greys*, from whom it came again to the Crown by an Attainder, where it remained, till King *James I.* restored *Sir Henry Grey*, a worthy Knight, to the Honour of his Ancestors, having before his Coronation created him Baron *Grey*, of *Groby*: This Town was anciently a Market-Town, by the Procurement of *Henry*, Lord *Ferrars*; 12 *Edward III.* but has long been discontinued. The Manor was then held of the King by Half a Knight's Fee. Here has been also a fair Castle and Chapel, but both are now ruin'd and gone.

*Great Appleby*, a Place of most Note for the Nativity of *Sir Edmund Appleby*, Knt. Son of *John Appleby*, Esq; whose Family took their Name from hence, and had their Seat here for many Ages, if they have not still. This Gentleman was a mighty Man at Arms, and served at the Battel of *Cressy* in *France*, 20 *Edward III.* where he took *Monsieur Robert de Mailarte*, a Nobleman of *France*, Prisoner. Afterwards, 8 *Richard II.* he went into *France* with *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, to treat of a Peace between the two Kingdoms; and lastly, 9 *Richard II.* he accompanied the said Duke and the Lady *Constance* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *Peter*, King of *Castile*, in his Voyage to *Castile*, who went over with a great Power to recover the said Kingdom, which by Descent belonged to his Wife,



and was usurped by Henry, natural Brother to King Peter. Of this Family also was George Appleby, who was slain in the Defence of the Isle of *Inkippe* near *Scotland*, after *Musfelborough* Fight, 1 Edward VI. whose Widow, *Joyce*, being married to Mr. *Lewes* of *Mancester* in *Warwickshire*, was burn'd at *Coventry*, in 1557, for her Constancy to Religion.

In the Church here are divers Arms and Monuments for the *Appleby's*, and others.

Upon the Confines of this Hundred, near *Charrwood* Forest, lies *Bardon-Park*, which was the Inheritance of *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, 20 Henry VII. In this Park is a very high Hill, called *Bardon-Hill*, which in the Bottom is of a very large Circumference, rising up not very steeply to a great Height, insomuch that it has been seen near *Glocester*, which is forty Miles; 'tis very rough and full of Wood, and within are great Quarries of hard Stone, which some take to be a kind of *Limestone*, and the Top yieldeth a very pleasing and delicate Prospect, especially to the West and South-west.

#### IV. East-Goscote Hundred;

Which is bounded on the East with part of *Rutlandshire* and *Framland* Hundred, on the North with part of *Nottinghamshire*, on the West with *West Goscote* and *Goodlaxton* Hundreds, and on the South with *Gartery* Hundred. These two Hundreds of *East* and *West-Goscote*, were but one in the Time of King *Henry III.* who gave it with its *Billiwick* and Profits, to *Stephen de Segrave*, and his Heirs, but it was divided by *K. Edward III.* into two Parts, as it now stands, and are now by Marriage come from the *Segraves* to the *Berkeleys*. The only remarkable Town of this Hundred, but that the chief Town of this County, is,

*Leicester*, called by ancient Authors, *Legecestria*, *Leogora*, *Legeocaster*, and *Leicester*, and in our *Saxon* Histories, *Legerceaster*, *Ligoraceaster*, *Legraceaster*, *Lygeaceaster*, *Legoraceaster*, which coming so near the Names given *Caerlagon* or *Caerleon*, i. e. *West-Chester*, viz *Legeceaster*, *Legaceaster*, and *Legacestre*, by the same Writers, the Readers ought to be very cautious in distinguishing them.

The Name signifies a City or Castle standing upon the River *Leir*, now called the *Soar*. This Town gives Name to the whole Shire, and as such is endowed with the greatest Privileges, and is the largest, best built, and most populous.

It was a considerable City in the Time of the Romans. Mr. *Camden* places the *Kata* or *Raga*, of *Antoninus* here, for these two Reasons: 1. Because it stands upon the Military-way, called the *Foss-way*; and, 2. Because it best answers the Distances assigned by the *Itinerary*, *Benones*, or *High-cross*, and *Vernometum*, *Burrough-hill*, tho' (as he speaks) there be not the least Track or Sign of those Names now remaining, unless it be in an old Trench on the South-side of *Leicester*, scarce half a Mile distant, called *Rawdikes* or *Road-dikes*; which Conjecture appears to be well grounded from several Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities, which have been discovered here since his Time, viz.

1. An ancient Temple, dedicated (as the Learned suppose) to *Janus*, who had a *Flamen* or High Priest resident here, which is proved by the Multitude of Bones of Beasts (which were sacrificed) that have been dug up. And on this Account it is, That that Place of the Town is still called *Holy-Bones*, where there are also some Ruins of ancient Brick-work remaining: 'Tis said, that the Church of *St. Nicholas* was built out of the Ruins of it, which conjectural Tradition seems the more probable, because the present Building hath many Rows and Pieces of *Roman* Brick in it.

2. Another considerable Piece of Antiquity was discovered in this Town by an Inhabitant, who several Years ago was digging a Cellar, and which the Workmen were very careful to preserve: 'Tis the Fable of *Aethon* (as related by *Ovid*) curiously described, and wrought with little Stones, some of them white, and others of a Chesnut Colour. It is a very rare Piece, and (as is conjectured by most Men of Skill) a rare *Roman* Antiquity. The Cellar is near the Elm-Trees, by *All-Saints* Church, and few Travellers of Curiosity that pass by that Way, but desire a Sight of it.

3. There



3. There have been found here Medals and Coins, both of Silver and Copper, in great Abundance, viz. of the Emperors *Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Antonine*, and several others.

4. Near the Town, at a good Depth under Ground, was discovered a Piece of Stone-work arched over, the Stones very small, and about an Inch long, and half an Inch broad and thick, finely joined together with a thin Mortar: It was about five or six Yards long, and about four in breadth, the Roof covered with a Square kind of Quarry, with small earthen Pipes therein. This (Mr. *Burton* supposes) was a Stouphe or Hot-house to bathe in, for *Vitruvius* tells us, that the Romans growing by Degrees wealthy and wanton, made use of these hot Baths to purge and clarify themselves.

In the Time of the Saxon Heptarchy, when the Mercian Kingdom was converted to Christianity, and King *Ethelred* ordered Bishop *Sexwulph* to divide his Kingdom into Dioceses, a Bishop's Seat was placed here, and he himself became the first Bishop of it, but the See was soon after removed to *Dorchester*, as we shall shew more largely in our Ecclesiastical History, and then the Dignity of it determining, the Town lost its Reputation, and fell by little and little into a great Decay, till *Edelfleda*, a noble Lady, Anno Christi 914, repaired it, and fortified it with new Walls, so that *Matthew Paris*, in his lesser History, writes thus of it: *Legecestria* is a most wealthy City, and encompassed with an indissoluble Wall, of which if the Foundation were strong and good, the Place would be inferior to no City whatsoever.

At the coming in of the Normans it was well peopled and frequented, and had many Burgesses, of whom twelve (as we find it recorded in *Domesday-Book*) were by ancient Tenure to go with the King, as often as he went to War; but in Case he made an Expedition by Sea, then they were to send four Horses, as far as *London*, for the Carriage of Arms, or other Necessaries. This Town, at this Time, paid the King thirty Pounds by Tale, and twenty in Ore, or by Weight, and twenty-four Sextaries,

i. e. a Pint and half, or twenty-four Ounces in Weight, of Honey. In the Reign of King Henry I. Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester, founded a College here for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, the Church and St. Mary the Less, and the Castle, for the Health of the Souls of William the Conqueror, and Queen Maud, his Wife, William Rufus, King Henry I. and Maud his Wife, and their Children, Roger de Bellomont, his Father, and Adelina his Mother, his own, and Elizabeth his Wife's Soul, all his Childrens, his Brothers and Sisters, and the Souls of all the Faithful deceased, settling on them for their Maintenance, six Carves of Land near Northbridge, with eight Dwelling-houses, three Virgates, and as many Oxgangs, and 6*l.* per Ann. all the Churches of Leicester, except St. Margarets, and the Church of Lilebourn, with 3*l.* a-year Rent out of that Lordship.

But in the Time of King Henry II. Anno Christi, 1173, Robert de Bellomont commonly called Robert de Bossu, i. e. Crook-back, Earl of Leicester, having attempted to raise a Rebellion against his Prince, who was then absent in Ireland, it was oppressed with great Miseries; for Richard Lucy, Lord chief Justice of England, to whom the Government of the Nation was then committed, besieged it, took it, and demolished the Walls, as Matthew Paris tells us, in Words to this Effect: 'For the Contumacy of Earl Robert, in opposing the King, the noble City of Leicester was besieged and ruin'd by King Henry, and the Wall, which seemed indissoluble, thrown down to the very Foundation, quite round;' but the same Historian adds in his lesser History, 'that the Walls being faulty in the Foundation, when they were undermined, and the Props burnt that supported them, fell in great Pieces, which remain to this Day in the Shape of Rocks for Bigness and Solidity, such was the indissoluble Tenacity of the Mortar.'

Miserable was the Condition of these Citizens at this Time, both in relation to their Fines and Banishment; for after they had purchased for large Sums of Money a Licence to depart, they were notwithstanding, so terrified; that they were forced to



take Sanctuary at St. *Albans* and St. *Edmundsbury*. The Castle also, which was really a large and strong Building, was dismantled. Thus *Leicester* remained in Ruins and unpeopled almost for some Time, till getting into the Favour of *Henry Plantagenet*, Earl, and his Son *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, it began to recover; for the Duke built a fair Collegiate Hospital, and dedicated the same with a pious Intention, for the Maintenance of poor People, in the Church whereof they both lie buried. Of this Hospital, *Henry Knighton*, abovementioned, gives a more particular Account, and he lived in that Age, saying, 'Henry, Duke of *Lancaster*, was the first Founder of the Collegiate Church and Hospital without the South Gate at *Leicester*, in which he placed a Dean, and twelve Canons or Prebendaries, as many Vicars and other Ministers, one hundred poor and weak Men and Women, and ten able Women to serve and assist the Sick and Weak, and sufficiently endowed the said Hospital for their Support and Maintenance.' These Buildings were near the Castle.

On the other Side of the Town, among pleasant Meadows, watered by the *Soare*, stands a Monastery, called from its Situation, *De Pratis*, or *De Prees*, built, as the same Historian *Knighton* says, by *Robert de Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, in these Words, 'Robert de Bossu, Earl of *Leicester*, founded the Monastery of St. *Mary de Prees*, at *Leicester*, and richly endowed the same with Lands, Possessions, and Rents; himself also by the Consent of *Amicia* his Wife, became a Canon Regular in the same, and fifteen Years served God there in that Regular Habit, and died in the Lord, a Canon. He took upon him this State and Habit by Way of Penance, for having been in Arms against his Prince.

Of this House was the learned Abbot, *Gilbert Foliot*, who was afterward made Bishop of *Hereford*, Anno 1149, and then Bishop of *London*, Anno 1161. He was famous for, 1. His Loyalty and Fidelity to K. *Henry II.* always adhering to him against the seditious Attempts of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. 2. His bold Answer to an unknown Voice, which spake thus to him one Night, after he had been with

that King: O *Gilberte Foliot*, dum revolvis tot. & tot, Deus tuus est *Ashtaroth*; which he taking to be the Devil, answered, *Mentiris Damon*, Deus meus est Deus *Sabaoth*. 3. His Writings against the Archbishop, Epistles and Comments on the *Canticles*. *Philip Reppington* also, who was for a Time a Follower of *Wickliff*, and a great Defender of his Person and Doctrine, was Abbot of this Monastery, but he after recanted his Opinions, and was made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Cardinal of St. *Nereus* and *Achilles*, by Pope *Gregory XIII.* he wrote a Defence of *Wickliff*, a Book of Moral Doctrine, Of *Homilies* for the whole Year, upon the Gospels for Sundays, Of Secular Governments, &c.

In a Parliament holden in this Town, in the Reign of King *Henry V.* there passed an Act to this Effect: 'That such as maintained the Doctrine of *John Wickliff*, a Divine, who had been Rector of *Lutterworth* in this County, which was then much followed in these Parts, and was spreading into the other Parts of the Kingdom, were Hereticks and Traitors, and being convicted of it, should be hanged or burned.' This was the first Law for burning Hereticks in *England*, and by it we are told, that Sir *Roger Acton*, the Lord *Cobham*, and divers others, suffered Death in those Days.

In the late Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, this Town bore its Share of Misfortunes and Calamities, for it being held by the Parliament-Forces against the King, his Majesty having relieved *Chester*, proceeded to besiege this Town, and took it by Storm, May 31, 1645.

Colonel Sir *Thomas Appleyard* was the first that entered into it, and was therefore made Governor of it, which Colonel St. *George* seconding him in, was slain; many of the King's Forces were slain at their Entrance into the Town from the Windows, which so enraged them, that they gave no Quarter to the Garrison, hanged some of Committee, and plundered the Inhabitants, taking Colonel *Grey*, the Governor, and Captain *Hacker*, Prisoners, both wounded. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hearing of this Siege, hastened to relieve it, but coming too late, summoned the Governour, who was then the Lord *Loughborough*, to surrender, but he



he refusing, Sir *Thomas* ordered Batteries to be raised; but the Governor finding the Garrison unable to resist, beat a Parley, and, surrendered upon Condition; yet being to leave the Cannon and Ammunition behind them: Thus was this Town harassed by a double Siege, but it has pretty well recovered it self since, and the present State of it is;

It is a Borough and Corporation-Town, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common-Council-Men, two Chamberlains, &c. It is furnished plentifully with Provisions, having three Markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last of which is the Chief, and five Fairs yearly, viz. May 1, June 24, September 29, December 8, and Palm-Sunday Eve. Tho' the Walls have long since been beat down and demolished, yet there are several Gates standing, in one of which the Magazine is kept, and there are several Buildings very ornamental. In the high Street (as they call it) is an exquisite Piece of Workmanship, in the Form of our Saviour's Cross: Hard by St. Mary's Church stands the Castle, which tho' it has been dismantled and made unfit for any warlike Matters, yet it is of Use to the County for the Keeping of the Assizes twice a-Year.

Near St. Nicholas's Church there is a Wall, which by the Ruins of it, seems to be of great Antiquity, having several Places in it of an oval Form, of which the Inhabitants have odd and strange Conjectures, viz. That the Heathen Britains used here to offer up their Children to their Bloodthirsty Idols, or that here they made them pass thro' the Fire, as the *Israelites* did theirs to *Moloch*; but this not being probable, much less certain, we may rather believe that they may possibly have been some Receptacles for the Roman Urns, which they placed here, such as have been found in divers other Parts of this Nation.

It is divided into five Parishes, which have each of them their Church, dedicated to St. Mary at the Castle, St. Nicholas, St. Leonard, All Saints, and St. Martin. Some of them are united with other ancient Parishes, because we find in the Register-Rolls, 5 Henry V. the Names of other Parish-

Churches within this Town, viz. St. Peters, St. Michaels, St. Clements, St. Sepulchres, and St. Margarets, which was made of Lincoln, with five Carucates of Land on the North-Side of the Town. In that which is dedicated to St. Martin, there is a memorable Epitaph over Mr. John Heyrick, who died April 2, 1589, aged 76 Years, viz. 'That he lived in one House, with Mary his Wife, full fifty-two Years, and in all that Time never buried either Man, Woman, or Child, tho' he had sometimes twenty in Family: The said Mary lived till she was ninety-seven Years old, and saw before her Death (which happened December 8, 1611.) of her Children, Grand-children, and Great Grand-children, to the Number of 143.

In the other Churches also there are divers Arms and Monuments, viz. 1. In St. Mary's, the Arms of Hastings, Hamilton, &c. and the Monuments of the Lady Hastings, who died in 1619; Richard Rudings, who died October 8, 1582, and John Rudings, and Jocosia his Wife, who died in 1543. 2. In All Saints, the Arms of Mountfort Earl of Leicester, Mowbray and Hoby. 3. In St. Nicholas, the Arms of the Berkeleys, Ferrers, Bois, and within a Garter the Achievements of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and, 4. In St. Margarets, the Arms of the Zouches, and a Monument for Bishop Middleton. The collegiate Church, which was a magnificent Work, and the greatest Ornament of Leicester was demolished, when the Religious Houses of this Nation were granted to King Henry VIII.

The Hospital built by Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester, continueth in a tolerable good Condition, being supported by some Revenues of the Dutchy of Lancaster; but the most stately Edifice in this kind, is called the New Bede-house or Hospital, built by William Wigeston, and endowed by him and several other pious Benefactors, for the Use of poor impotent Lazars, with a Chapel and Chaplain thereunto belonging to read Divine Service, and minister to those helpless and indigent Creatures; and to it joins a small, but convenient Library, appointed for the Ministers and Scholars belonging to the Town: It sends Burgeses to Parliament, who are in this present Par-



liament, 1719, Sir George Beaumont, Bar. and Thomas Noble, Esq;

This Town hath so long been honoured with the Style and Reputation of an Earldom, that it may vie almost with any City or Town in *England*, for that Privilege. In the *Saxon Times*, when the Earls were hereditary, we find these reckoned in the King's Records, viz.

*Leofric*, who lived in the Reign of *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, Anno 716, to whom succeeded to this Earldom, in a right Line, as descended from him,

1. *Algarus I.*

2. *Leofric II.*

3. *Algarus II.*

4. *Leofstan.*

5. *Leofric III.* who was buried at *Coventry*.

6. *Algarus III.* who had Issue two Sons, *Eadwin*, Earl of *March* and *Leicester*; *Morkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and one Daughter, *Lucy*, first married to *Ivo Talboys* of *Anjou*, and afterwards to *Roger de Romara*, by whom she had *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

These two Earls flying out of the Kingdom with *Egelwin*, Bishop of *Durham*, and opposing the Conqueror's Proceedings as much as they could, that Prince deprived them of the Earldom in this Family of *Saxons*, and,

*Robert de Bellomont*, or *Beaumont*, a *Norman*, Lord of *Pont-audomar*, and Earl of *Mallent*, Cousin to the Conqueror, obtained a Grant of this County, by the Favour of King *Henry I.* Anno 1102. He was a Man of great Learning, eloquent, subtle, prudent and witty (as *Henry Huntingdon* tells us, in his *Epist. de cont. Mundi*) but having lived in the best Quality, and bore the greatest Honour, and at last seeing his Wife enticed from him by another Earl, he became troubled in Mind in his Old Age, and falling into a deep Melancholy, became a Monk in the Abbey of *Preaux*, and died June 2, 1118. To him succeeded

*Robert de Bellomont*, his Son, surnamed *Bessu*, i. e. Crook-backed, from his natural Deformity. He was made chief Justice of *England*, and rebelled against King *Henry II.* but being at length touched with Remorse

for his loose irregular Life, he built the above-mentioned Abbey, and took upon him the Name of a Canon Regular, in which State he died, leaving his Son,

*Robert de Bellomont*, surnamed *Blanchemains*, from his Lilly-white Hands, his Heir and Successor. He sided with King *Henry* the Son, against his Father King *Henry II.* but obtaining his Pardon, lived to go with King *Richard I.* into the *Holy Land*, in which Expedition he died, and his Honour descended to

*Robert de Bellomont* his Son, surnamed *Fitz-Parnel*, from his Mother *Petronilla*, or *Parnel*, the Daughter and Coheir of the last *Hugh Grant-maisnil*, in whose Right he was Steward of *England*, as is abovesaid. He was a faithful Follower of King *Richard I.* in all his Voyages, and served him in the *Holy Land*, where being taken Prisoner, he paid a Ransom of 2000 Marks. He also forced *Philip*, King of *France*, to raise the Siege of *Roan* in *Normandy*. He died without Issue, in the Reign of King *John*, Anno 1206, and so this Honour lay for a While extinct, but at length

*Simon de Montfort*, descended from a Bastard Son of *Robert*, King of *France*, having married *Amicia*, the Sister of *Robert Fitz-Parnel*, obtained this Earldom; but being a Person wholly devoted to the *French Interest*, he and all his were expelled the Nation, in 1200, and

*Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, obtained his Honour, not by any hereditary Right, but by his Prince's Favour. How long he enjoyed it, we find not, but 'tis certain, that not long after,

*Simon de Montfort*, Son of the above-mentioned *Simon*, recovered this Earldom, his elder Brother *Almaric*, having renounced his Right before *K. Henry III.* This Prince shewed so much Indulgence and Favour to this Man, that he recalled him from Banishment out of *France*, loaded him with Riches, honoured him with the County of *Leicester*, and gave him his own Sister in Marriage: But notwithstanding he was so plentifully burdened with Kindnesses, he did not retain that grateful Sense of them that he ought, but taking some Disgust, began to hate his Benefactor, and blew up the Coals of Civil Wars with the rebellious Barons, in which he



he was chosen their General, and in a Battle near *Lewes* in *Sussex*, took the King, his Brothers, and Prince *Edward* Prisoners, but the Prince escaping, renewed the War so furiously, that *Simon*, at last, lost his own Life at *Evesham*, whereupon King *Henry III.* conferred both his Honours and Possessions upon his own younger Son,

*Edmund*, surnamed *Crouch-back*, (not from any Deformity of his Body, but from wearing a Cross on his Back, because he had vowed to go to, or had been at the Holy War, of which a Red-Cross so worn was the common Mark) Earl of *Lancaster*. From this Time this Honour was swallowed up in the *Lancastrian* Family, and for want of male Issue, passed with *Maud* the eldest Daughter of *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, to *William* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Hanault*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, who became thereby Earl of *Leicester*, by her Marriage. She died without Issue, and so this Honour descended to her Sister *Blanch*, who being married to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, brought that Honour to his Family, and so it continued among the *Lancastrians*, till Queen *Elizabeth* revived it, *Anno*, *Reg.* 6. and created,

*Robert Dudley*, Son of *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, Earl of *Leicester*: He was so much in that Queen's Favour, that she made him, by girding him with a Sword. He was chosen unanimously the Governor of the united *Belgick* Provinces in the Wars with *Spain*, but was after cast off, and died, *Anno Dom.* 1588, leaving only the Fame of his Greatness behind him.

*Robert Sidney*, descended from Sir *William Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry II.* and Son of *Henry Sidney*, Cup-bearer to King *Edward VI.* by *Mary*, the Sister of *Robert Dudley*, the last Earl of *Leicester*, having had a great Share in the Victory over the *Spaniards*, at *Turholt*, with Sir *Francis Vere*, was created Lord *Sidney* of *Penshurst*, in *Kent*, by King *James I.* *Reg.* 1. and made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and 3 *Jac.* I. advanced to the Honour of Viscount *Lisle*, and 16 *Jac.* I. Earl of *Leicester*, as descended of a Sister of the last Earl, *Robert Dudley*. He was succeeded by

*Robert*, his only Son and Heir. His youngest Son was Earl of *Romney*, and Lord

Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and his youngest but one, *Algernoon*, was beheaded, but his eldest Son and Successor was,

*Philip*, Earl of *Leicester*, who marrying *Katharine*, Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, left for his Heir and Successor in his Honour and Estate.

*Robert*, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Bridgwater*, had four Sons, viz.

*Philip*, who succeeded him, but died without Heirs,

*John*, the present Earl, who is yet unmarried, *Thomas* and *Joceline*, and two Daughters. Next to these Persons of Honour, we may place Men of Worth, viz.

*Robert de Leicester*, who was born here, but bred a *Franciscan* Friar in *Oxford*: He was the chief of them, who brought Preaching into Fashion in his Age, and was much esteemed for his able Performances therein, by most of the Nobility. *Robert Mascal*, also Bishop of *Hereford*, had an extraordinary Affection for him. He was a good Chronologer, and has written judiciously of the *Hebrew* and *Roman* Computation. In his advanced Age he retired to *Litchfield*, where he died, and was buried in the Monastery of the *Franciscans*, in 1348.

*John Angel*, Lecturer at *Leicester*, a frequent and painful Preacher, and being in great Esteem with the *Presbyterians*, was chosen an Assistant to the Commissioners of *Lincolnshire* (after his Remove to *Grantham*) for the Ejection of such, as they called scandalous and ignorant Ministers and School-masters. He was himself forced to leave his Place by the Independent Faction, because he refused to take the Engagement. He put out, *The Right Government of Thoughts*, and four Sermons. He died at *Grantham* in 1655, and was several Times heard to say, before he fell sick, that it was his great Desire to live to see the End of the Year 1660, because he thought there would be a great Revolution in *England*, in that Year, as indeed it happened, by the wonderful Restoration of King *Charles II.*

The Villages of Note are these,

*Newton-Burdet*, so called from the *Burdets*, anciently the Lords of it, from whom it came to the *Marmions*, who held it some Generations, and obtained a Liberty of Free-



Free-warren in it. It is in the Parish of *Lousby*. Of this Family of the *Burdets* there are some of great Fame, viz. Sir *William Burdet*, who in King *Henry II.*'s Reign, went into the *Holy Land* with many other Christian Warriors, and staid some Years; but at length, finding that nothing was likely to be done by reason of the Dissension among the Christian Princes, he returned home, and built the Nunnery of *Ancote* near *Tamworth* in *Warwickshire*. 2. Sir *Nicholas Burdet*, Knt. chief Butler of *Normandy*, and Governor of the City of *Eureux* in the said Dutchy: He was slain at the Battel of *Pontoise*, in 1439, 18 *Henry VI.* His Son. 3. *Thomas Burdet*, when King *Edward IV.* in his Absence, had killed a white Buck, which he much esteemed, in his Park at *Arrow* in *Warwickshire*, wished, That the Buck's Head and Horns were in the Guts of him that advised the King to kill it, which being interpreted in the King's Guts, he was accused of Treason, and beheaded, 1477.

*Skiffington*, a small Village in the Southern Part of this Hundred, which, as it has given Name to a worshipful Family, so it hath received Reputation from the same, having many of them been Persons of such Worth, as to grace the Place of their Nativity; as *Jeffrey de Skiffington*, who obtained a Licence of Free-warren for this Place of King *Edward I.* Reg. 31. and Sir *William Skiffington*, Knt. Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, under King *Henry*.

The Church here was anciently in the Patronage of *John de Verdon*, and is now, or late was, of Mr. *Heron*, Citizen of *London*. In it are the Arms of *Mortimer*, *Richard*, Duke of *York*; *Nevil*, Earl of *Westmorland*, and *Thomas Pace*, Bishop of *Bangor*, under which it is written, *Orate pro Thoma Pace Episcopo Bangor*; and a Monument for Sir *William Skeffington*, Knt. who died 1534.

*East-Norton*, a Manor bordering upon *Lawnd-Abbey*, and belonging to it, which after the Suppression of the Religious Houses by King *Henry VIII.* was given by King *Edward VI.* to *Gregory*, Lord *Cromwell*, and the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, and the longer Liver of them, during the King's Pleasure.

Valued then, all Charges deducted, at 8 l. 8 s. 10 d. per Annum.

The Manor was anciently the Possession of *Edward Latimer*, Esq; 12 *Henry IV.* and the Town is in the Parish of *Tugby*.

*Tilton*, the Manor and Inheritance of the ancient Family of *Digby*, of whom Sir *Eve-rard Digby*, Knt. was attainted for the *Gun-Powder-Treason*, and executed, but having, before the Treason committed, conveyed this Manor to his Son and Heir in Tail, a Question arose 7 *Jac. I.* Whether the Wardship of the Heir, then under Age, belonged to the King by 32 & 34 *Henry VIII.*? And it was resolved by the two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and whole Court of Wards, that the King should not have the Wardship of the Body; or first Seisin, but where there was an Heir general or special, which here was not, by reason of the Attainder, and Corruption of the Blood thereby. In the Church are two Monuments for the *Digby's*, but the Prior of *Lawnd* was the Patron.

*Halsted*, or *Halsted*, a Manor, which with the Tithes of *Tilton* and *Halsted*, late Parcel of the Revenues of *Lawnd Abbey* above-mention'd, was also given to the same Lord and Lady on the same Conditions. Valued, after Deductions made for the Steward's Fee, 40 s. a common Fine to the Lord *Ferrers*, 2 s. 6 d. Proxies to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, 3 s. 4 d. Synodals and Proxies to the Archdeacon of *Leicester*, and a Pension of 44 s. 5 d. 4. to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln* yearly, at 3 l. 4 s. 5 d. 4.

*Ashby Folville*, a Village situate on a Rivulet that runs into the *Wreke*, famous for the Nativity of *William Folville*, a *Franciscan* Friar, bred in the University of *Cambridge*, who being zealous for his Profession, engaged himself in the Controversy, that was then hotly debated *De pueris induendis*, i. e. whether Children under the Age of eighteen, might be admitted into monastical Orders. Many Parents grievously complained, that they were cosened of their Children, by vailing Girls and couling Boys, before they knew what they did, who therefore often repented in their Maturity, of what they had done. Our *Folvil*, with more Passion than Reason, and more Zeal than Knowledge, maintained the Law-



Lawfulness of it. He died and was buried at *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, Anno 1344.

This Manor anciently belonged to his Family, from whom it took its Name, but long since passed from them to the *Woodfords* and *Mortons*, and is now, so far as I know, the Possession of Sir *Francis Smith*, Knt. who is also Patron of the Vicarage; the Rectory is impropriate. In the Church are the Arms of the Priory of *Laund*, *Nevil*, *Segrave*, &c. and several Monuments of the *Woodfords*, but much defaced. In one of the Windows is the Picture of King *Edward II.* nearly drawn.

*Beeby* or *Biby*, the native Place of Sir *Robert Catelin*, descended of the ancient Family of the *Catelins* of *Raunds* in *Northamptonshire*: He was bred up in the Study of our Common Law, and became so eminent in his Profession, that he was made by Queen *Elizabeth*, Lord chief Justice of the King's Bench, and by his wife and grave Management of his Office, was a great Support to the Nation. In the Trial of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, for High Treason, the chief Witnesses for the King being some Foreigners, the Duke pleaded for himself out of *Bracton*, That the Testimony of Foreigners is of no Validity; but this Judge delivered this Answer to it, as Law, That in case of Treason they might give Evidence, and it rested in the Breast of the Peers to afford Credit to them, or not. He had this Fancy, that no honest Man had a double Name, or would write his Name with an *Alias*. He left only one Daughter and Heir, who was married to Sir *John Spencer*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Sunderland*. He died Anno 1574, 16 *Eliz.*

The Manor of this Town, and Patronage of the Rectory did, 5 *Henry III.* belong to the Abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnshire*, which received the Tithes of the Demesne, and for the rest, the Rector paid a Mark to the Officers of the Abbey. The Patronage of the Church is now, or late was, in the *Spencer's* Family. In it are the Arms of *Bellers* and *Villers*, and a Monument for *William Villers*, who died in 1640.

*Belgrave*, a pleasant and fertile Village standing upon the River *Scar*, where either for Pleasure or Profit, many Persons of Note had Seats and Estates, viz. *Roger de*

*Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*; *William de Belgrave*, to whom *Robert Blanchmains*, Earl of *Leicester*, gave this Manor, to hold as of his Honour of *Leicester*. The Abbot of *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, the Abbot of *Garendon* and Priorels of *Grace dieu* in this County. *Richard de Belgrave*, mention'd by *Leland*, among the famous Writers of this Nation, was born in this Town, and educated at *Cambridge*, where he became an excellent Divine and good School-man. He wrote a Book of Theological Determinations, and another of ordinary Questions, and flourished about 1320. The Patronage of this Church was anciently in the Abbot of *St. Ebrulfe*, but now in the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. In it are divers Arms of *England*, *Lancaster*, *Clare*, *Belgrave*, &c. and three Monuments for the *Belgraves*, the oldest of which is dated 1360, and one for *Thomas Wigstone*, Merchant of the Staple at *Calais*, who died in 1503.

*Barkby*, the Manor and Seat of the *Villiers*, of the old *Norman* Race, and descended of an Heir of *Bellers*, a respectful, rich, and noble Family in their Time, dwelling at *Kirby Bellers*. Here it was that *George Villiers*, that famous Duke of *Buckingham*, in King *James I.* and King *Charles I.'s* Days, was born. He was the fourth Son of Sir *George Villiers*, and *Mary Beaumont*, his Mother, who maintained him in *France*, for his Education, till he became one of the compleatest Men in *Christendom*. Being introduced to Court by *William*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Countess of *Bedford*, he soon became a Favourite, and was created by King *James*, Baron and Viscount *Villiers*, Earl, Marquess and Duke of *Buckingham*, and was so fortunate (which rarely happens) to succeed in the Favour of King *Charles*, under whom he became Plenipotentiary of the Realm, justling out *Bristol*, casting down the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and out-shining all the Nobility, yet unfortunate in this, that ruling all, he bore the Blame of all Miscarriages; and being odious to the People, one *Felton*, a sullen Soldier, apprehending himself injured by the Duke, thought he could not do a more acceptable Thing to the whole Nation, than stab him, which he accordingly did at *Portsmouth*, Anno Domini, 1628, Aug. 23.

Thias



This Place is also noted for the Nativity of Dr. *Thomas Marshal*, Rector of *Lincoln-College, Oxford*. He was a great Admirer of Archbishop *Usher*, and as in his Youth he took so great Delight in hearing his Sermons, that he resolved with himself to make him the Pattern of all his religious and learned Actions, so he followed it so close, that he could never endure to hear, or see any Reflections made by Word, or Writing, upon that holy and learned Prelate. When *Oxford* was garrison'd for the King, he bore Arms for his Majesty at his own Charges, in the Regiment of *Henry, Earl of Dover*, and was therefore admitted Batchelor of Arts, without Fees, in 1645; when the Parliament Visitors came to *Oxford*, he fled beyond Seas, and became Preacher to the *English Merchants* at *Rotterdam* and *Dort*. After King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, he grew famous by publishing his Observations upon the two ancient Versions of the *Evangelists*, viz. The *Gothick* and *Saxon*, Anno 1665, whereupon he was chosen Fellow, and Rector of *Lincoln-College*, Chaplain to his Majesty, Rector of *Bladon*, and Dean of *Glocester*. He was a well-read Man, a noted Critick, a painful Preacher, and a good Man. He died April 19, 1685, and left his Books, some to the University-Library, and most of the rest to his College, to which also he left 600 l. for Scholarships for three Persons.

The Abbot of *Leicester*, who had a Liberty of Free-warren here, granted by King *Edward I. Reg. 29.* had also the Patronage of the Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to his House, both which are now in Mr. *Stamford*. There are two Chapels, viz. *Thurmedeston* and *Hameldon*, belonging to it. In the Church are Coats of Arms for the *Moubreys*, *Folwiles*, *Zouch's*, &c. and in one of the Windows, a Picture of a Knight in Armour, on whose Surcoat are the Arms of *Folwile*.

*Ratcliff* on the *Wreke*, the Manor anciently of the Lord *Bassett* of *Drayton*, and the Birth-place of *Thomas Ratcliffe*, who being bred an *Augustinian* Monk, became so eminent among his Order, that he was made (as *Bale* speaks) *Ordinis sui Episcopus*, which Dr. *Fuller* englisheth, *The Overseer of his Order*, i. e. as we conceive, the Provost of his

Monastery, or Provincial of the *Augustinians* in these Parts. He was an ingenious and learned Man, and wrote several Books. He flourished about 1360.

In this Place also was born *Richard Kilby*, a noted Preacher in *Oxford*, and at length Rector of *Lincoln-College* there, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and *Hebrew* Professor of that University. He wrote a Commentary upon *Exodus*, in two Parts, being some select Observations out of the *Rabbins* and *Hebrew* Interpreters, and continued *Mercer's* Notes upon *Genesis*, but hath nothing in print, but a Sermon preached at the Death of Dr. *Holland*; *Regius Professor* of Divinity. He died November 17, 1620.

*Segrave*, remarkable only for the Birth of *Gilbert Segrave*, who derived his Name as well as Original from this Place, which gave the Name of a Baron to *Nicholas de Segrave*, who was one of the first Barons summoned by Writ, 49 *Henry III.* and was the Demefne of his Family many Ages: He was bred in *Oxford*, and attained to very great Learning, as the Books written by him do sufficiently prove: He was made Provost of *St. Sepulchres* in *York*, after the Death of the Pope's Kinsman, who being conscious of his Unfitness for, and Negligence of his Cure in *England*, where he had never been; nor if he had, could have spoken the Language, so as to instruct his Cure, desired the Pope to give it, after his Death, to some *Englishman* of Learning and Piety, who might repair the Damage he had done, by his Residence and Diligence, whereupon this Mr. *Segrave* was thought the fittest Person for the Place. He was afterward raised to the See of *London*, and sat about four Years, dying Anno Domini, 1317.

The Prior of *Cherley*, was 5 *Henry III.* the Patron of this Church, and received Tithes of the Demefne by an ancient Custom, for which the Rector pays to the Prior three Shillings. In it are many Coats of Arms, but to what Families they belong, 'tis not known.

*Belgrave*, the Birth-place of *Richard Belgrave*: He was bred a *Carmelite* in *Cambridge*, an excellent Divine and good School-man, yet more learned than eloquent. He wrote a Book of Theological Deter-



Determinations, and another of ordinary Questions, and flourished about 1220, in the Reign of King Edward II. The Parsonage of this Town was given by King Edward VI. to the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in Exchange for other Lands, which had been before made over to King Henry VIII. valued then; all Reprisals for Synodals, Proxies, to the Court of Augmentations, and Vicars Stipends being deducted, at 26 l. 1 s. 11 d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . per Annum.

*Dalby*, the Manor of Robert de Beaumont, called *Bossue*, who gave it (temp. Henry II.) to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, who upon a Survey give this Account of it, viz. That it contain'd twelve Carucates or Plough-lands, upon which may be fed yearly, sixty Cows, sixty Heifers, 1200 Sheep, and 100 Hogs and Pigs; famous only for being the native Place of Henry Noel, Esq; Son of Sir Andrew Noel of this Town: He was a younger Son, but for Person, Parentage, Grace, Gesture, Valour, and many other excellent Qualifications (particularly his Skill in Musick) one of the first Rank in the Court. His Lands and Estate was indeed but small, but by a wise Management of his Annuity and Pension, which he had of Queen Elizabeth, as her Gentleman, he equalized in State, Pomp, Magnificence and Expences, Barons of the greatest Worth. Being challenged by an Italian Gentleman to play at *Baloun*, which is a kind of Play with a great Ball, tossed with wooden Brackets, at Arms-End, he so heated his Blood, that he fell into a Fever, of which he died; and by the Queen's Appointment was buried in the Chapel of *St. Andrew*, in the Abbey of *Westminster*, Anno 1596.

The Knights Hospitallers were the Patrons of this Church till their Dissolution, 32 Henry VIII. but who now is, we find not. In the Church are divers Atms of *Perient*, *Hopton* and *Noel*, and one Monument for *John Berkley* and *Emme* his Wife, who died 1383.

*Barrow*, a Village situate upon the Banks of the River *Soare*, where is digged a Sort of *Calx* or Chalk, of which the best and most approved Lime is made for firm Building.

This Manor was most anciently the E-

state of the Earl of *Chester*, from which Family it passed by the Heirs general, to *William de Albany*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Roger de Somery*, Baron *Dudley*, and Sir *Henry Erdington*, in which Family it continued, till *Tho. Erdington* being attainted 7 Edward IV. the King granted it to *William*, Lord *Hastings*.

The Church was appropriated to the Abbey of *Leicester*, by the Licence of *William le Bleys*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and a Vicarage instituted and endowed with one Moiety of the Oblations of the Altar, and a third Part of the Corn-Tithe; yet upon Condition that the Vicar pays the Procurations and Synodals to the Bishop and Archdeacon. In the Church are the Arms and three Monuments of the *Erdingtons*.

*Cotes*, near adjoining, and lying by the same River, is remarkable for being the Seat of the Family of *Shepwith*, who are originally descended out of *Yorkshire*, and were enriched many Years since with a fair Estate in *Lincolnshire*, by the Heir of *Ormesby's*.

Sir *William Shepwith*, Knt. a Person of excellent Parts, Judgment, and Wisdom, was of this Family. He was the greatest Man of his Time for witty Conceits, in making acute Epigrams, Poems, Motto's and Emblems, expressing the Passions, Intendments, and Actions of Men, so ingeniously, as to lie hid from the Rustick, but ravish the Apprehensive.

*Wimswold*, or *Wimondeswold*, a Town loftily elevated upon the *Woulds* or Hills, in a pleasant Air. The Manor of it belonged temp. Edward III. to Sir *Richard Willoughby*, Knt. to whom King Edward III. Reg. 12. granted Free-warren, a Market and Fair in this Town. How long his Family held it, we find not, but observe that Sir *Henry Sancheverel*, Knt. was Lord of it temp. Hen. VIII. The Parsonage of this Place, having been Parcel of the Possessions of the Monastery of *Beaucheffe* in *Derbyshire*, was after the Suppression assigned to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, by King Henry VIII. Valued then at 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

In the Church are the Arms of *Wassnis*, *Nevil*, *Freschewile*, *Berkley*, and *Hamelm*, and in one of the Windows this Inscription, *Orate pro animâ Joannis Downham, Abbatis*



*de Beauchiffé*. These are all the Villages in this Hundred, in which we have found any Thing observable, and therefore we pass to,

### V. West-Goscote Hundred;

Which is bounded on the East with *East-Goscote* Hundred, on the South with *Spark-ingham* Hundred, on the West with *Derbyshire*, and on the North with the same Shire, and part of *Nottinghamshire*. The Market Towns of this Hundred are,

*Mount Soar-Hill, Loughborough, Ashby de la Zouch, and Castle Donington.*

*Mount-Soar-hill*, or as it is commonly called, *Mountsorrel*. It is so called from the River *Soar*, which runs on the Borders of it, and an Hill that rises in the Middle of the Town, and so is compounded out of the *Norman* and *English* Languages. It is famous now for nothing but its Market kept weekly on Monday, and a yearly Fair on June 29, *St. Peter's Day*, granted to *Nicholas de Segrave*, the Elder, by *K. Edward I.* Reg. 20. but was heretofore most famous for its Castle, seated on a steep and craggy Hill, and over-hanging the River, which first belonged to the Earls of *Leicester*, and afterwards to *Saher de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, in the Barons Wars, but at this Day there are no other Remains of it, but an heap of Rubbish; for in the Year 1217, the Inhabitants of these Parts, who had suffered much by the Excursions of the Garrison, gathered together, and besieged it; and having with great Difficulty taken it, pulled it to the Ground, as a Nest of the Devil, and a Den of Thieves and Robbers, which was done on this Occasion, as our *English* Chronicles tell us. This Castle was well fortified in the Reign of *King Henry III.* and being in the Hands of the *Lewisan* Party of Barons, the Officers and Soldiers, which were in Garrison, made Incursions frequently into the adjacent Country to pillage and plunder all they could, which the Castle of *Nottingham*, which was then in the King's Hands, hearing great Complaints of, they resolved to set upon them, and if possible, put an End to such grievous Calamities, as the poor Peasants at

that Time groaned under; whereupon, at their next Sally out, they met and fought them, took some of the chief Leaders, dispersed the rest, and returned back victorious to their Castle. The King hearing of this brave Exploit against his intestine Enemies, commanded the High Sheriff of the County of *Nottingham*, to gather the Forces of the County together, and with the Garrison of *Nottingham*, besiege and demolish the Castle of *Mount-Soar-hill*, which accordingly he prepared to do. *Lewis the Dauphine* lay then at *London*, and hearing of the Siege of his Adherents here, he marched with 20000 Men to the Relief of it, but being met at *Lincoln* by *King Henry's* Army, and defeated, he was forced to shift for himself, make the best Conditions he could, and depart the Nation, leaving the Garrison of *Mount-Soar-hill* to defend themselves as well as they could, which they held but a little While, and then surrendered to the High Sheriff, who according to the King's Order demolished the Castle, and it has never since been re-edified. Part of this Town is in the Parish of *Borough*, and in *Rodely* the other Part.

It hath had two Chapels formerly, but hath now but one in Use, and in it are the Arms of *Dabigny, Segrave, Norton*, and *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *York*. The Villages near this Town are,

*Bradgate*, the Seat of the Right Honourable, *Thomas Grey*, Earl of *Stamford*, and Baron Grey of *Groby*. This Place was anciently the Manor of the Earls of *Leicester*, and by Partition came to the noble Family of *Farrers*, from whom by Discent it came to the Greys, of whom was *Henry Grey*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who marrying *Frances Brandon*, eldest Daughter of the Princess *Mary*, the younger Sister of *King Henry VIII.* on whom, and her Issue, that King had entailed the Crown, his own Issue failing, had by her three Daughters, all unfortunate, viz. *Jane, Catherine, and Mary*, all born here.

1. *Jane*, was that unfortunate Woman, who not at all ambitious in her self, nor married to an ambitious Husband, the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, too soon for both, because under the Pupilage of an ambitious Father-in-Law, *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*,



land, was by his Means thrust unwillingly into the Throne, after King *Edward VI.*'s Death, and proclaimed, but never crowned Queen of *England*; for Queen *Mary* having the *Suffolk Men* for her Friends, soon deposed her from her Royalty, turned her Palace (which was then the *Tower*) into her Prison, and caused her to be beheaded on *Tower-hill*, *February 12, 1554*, and to shew her utmost Resentment upon her Family, strip'd her Father of his Coronet, because she had usurped her Crown, and having attainted him, seized upon his vast Estate, which hath not been recovered to his Family to this Day.

2. *Katherine*, was married when her Father was in the Height of his Honour, to *Henry*, Lord *Herbert*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Pembroke*; but after this lamentable Misfortune, he obtained a Pardon of the Queen, and procured a Divorce for his Son: This Separation she bore with heavy Heart and weeping Eyes, but at length was married to *Edward Seymour*, Earl of *Hertford* privately, without the Licence of Queen *Elizabeth*; but her Pregnancy making the Marriage known, that Queen, who looked upon her always with a jealous Eye, as unwilling, that she should marry either foreign Prince, or *English* Peer, was very angry, and for their Presumption fined the Earl 15000*l.* and imprisoning his Lady in the *Tower*, forbid him her Company; but Love and Money will either find, or force a Passage, which he obtained of his Keeper, and begat a Son, who survived him, *Edward* the Ancestor of his Grace, the present Duke of *Somerset*. She died a Prisoner in the *Tower*, *January 26, 1567*, where she had been nine Years.

3. *Mary*, was affrighted at the Misfortunes of her two elder Sisters, and choosing rather to secure her Life than Honour, married one she could love, and thought no Body could fear *Martin Keys* of *Kent*, Esq; Serjeant Porter, a Judge at Court indeed, but of Dice only, and not of Law. She died without Issue, *April 20, 1578*.

*Wanlip*, or as it is in ancient Records, *Anelep*, or *Onelep*, a Manor finely situated upon the River *Soar*, the ancient Inheritance and Seat of the Family of *Welsh*, in old Deeds written *Walleis*. Of this House

was Sir *Thomas Welsh*, Knt. to whom *K. Richard II.* Reg. 15. gave Liberty of Free-warren here. He built the Church, and dedicated it to *St. Nicholas*, 17 *Richard II.* 1393, at which Time 'twas made a Parochial Church, whereas before 'twas only a Chapel. By an Heir general it came to the *Astons*, and was the Inheritance of Sir *Walter Aston*, of *Tickshall* in *Staffordshire*, Knt. of the *Bath*, and Baronet, in 1622.

The Abbot of *Leicester* was Patron of this Church, 5 *Henry III.* but Sir *Walter Aston*, in 1622. In it are the Arms of the *Griesleys*, *Welshes*, *Greens*, and *Glenfields*, and the Monuments of Sir *Thomas Welsh*, the Founder, and *Katherine* his Lady; another of *Thomas Welsh*, Son of *Richard Welsh*, who died in 1493, another for Mr. *Hugh Erdeswicke*, who died in 1510, and another for Mrs. *Aston*, who died in 1525.

*Thurcaston*, a Village where the holy and godly Man, *Hugh Latimer*, was born. His Father was a Yeoman, as he declares in a Sermon before King *Henry VIII.* and had no Lands of his own, yet brought up him, his Son, to Learning, in which he made so great a Progress, that he was made Bishop of *Worcester*; but refusing to subscribe the six Articles, he was deprived in King *Henry's* Reign, but would not return to his See in King *Edward VI.*'s, and was martyred in Queen *Mary's* Reign. In the Contest in the House of Lords, about giving all the Abbeyes into the King's Hands, the Bishops of the Old Learning (as they were then called) were contented, That the King should make a Resumption of all those Abbeyes which his Ancestors had founded, leaving the rest to continue according to the Intention of the Founder. The Bishops of the New Learning were more pliable to the King's Desires, and were not against his taking all; but *Latimer* dissented from both, and urged, that two Abbeyes at least, of the most considerable Value, in every Diocese, should be preserved for the Maintenance of the learned Men therein; but thus swimming against the Stream a While, he was at last carried down by the Current.

This Manor was given by *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester*, temp. *Henry II.* to *William*, one of his Followers, to hold of him by the Ser-



vice of keeping his Falcons, which Office gave him the Name of *Falconer*: His Posterity held it for some Time, till Male issue failing, the Heirefs by Marriage carried it to *Redware*.

The Abbot of *St. Ebrulfe* was Patron of this Church till the Dissolution, when it was appropriated to *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, by King *Henry VIII.* In the North-east Window of the Church is the Picture of *William Falconer*. These are all the Villages that have any Thing observable in them near this Town, and so we go on to

*Loughborough*, which was a Royal Vill in the *Saxons* Time, called in their Tongue (says *Mr. Camden*) *Lieganbunge*, but the Editor of *Camden* says, the *Saxon* Annals call it *Lygeanburgh*, and *Elorence of Worcester*, *Liganburgh*, which are much the same, and therefore accuses him of a Mistake in the Name, as well as what he says from *Marianus*; That *Cathulfies* took it from the *Britains* in the Year of Christ, 572, because *Ailesbury* was the next Town he took, and this was too much out of his Way. The Manner of his Progress seems to favour *Leighton* in *Bedfordshire*; but however that be, we find that since the Conquest it was the ancient Inheritance of the noble Family of the *Despencers*, who obtained for it the Privileges of a weekly Market on Thursday, and certain Fairs to be kept yearly on August 1, and November 2. But upon the Death and Attainder of *Hugh Despencer*, Earl of *Winchester*, 19 *Edward II.* it was forfeited to the Crown, and afterward granted by King *Edward III.* to *Henry*, Lord *Beaumont*, in General Tail, in whose Posterity it continued, till *William*, Viscount *Beaumont*, being in the Battel of *Towtonfield*, on the Side of King *Henry VI.* was attainted of High Treason by King *Edward IV.* Reg. 1. and this Manor granted to *William*, Lord *Hastings*; but Viscount *Beaumont* was restored to it again by King *Henry VII.* which yet tarried not long in his Family; for upon the Attainder of Viscount *Lovel*, his Successor, it returned again to the Crown. K. Hen VIII Reg. 19. granted it again to the Marquis of *Dorset*, but upon the Attainder of his Son, *Henry*, Duke of *Suffolk*, 2 *Maria*, it was forfeited to the Queen, who granted it to *Edward*, Lord *Hastings* of *Lough-*

*borough*, from whom it descended to the Earls of *Huntingdon*.

This *Edward* was the third Son of *George*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and did great Services to Queen *Mary*, by the Forces he had raised on the Death of King *Edward VI.* to oppose the Lady *Jane Grey* above-mention'd, which that Queen so gratefully repented; that she made him Master of her Horse, one of her Privy Council, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; and having obtained of her the Grant of this Manor, created him Lord *Hastings* of this Place, and made him Lord Chamberlain of her Household; but upon the Death of that Queen, who had a great Affection for him, he, as if he had been deprived of all Comforts of Life, and cloyed with the Affairs of the World, refused to live any longer in it, and devoting himself wholly to God's Service, retired into the Hospital erected by himself at *Stoke-Pogeis* in *Buckinghamshire*, where among the poor People he lived to God, and finished his Course devoutly in Christ.

In these later Times this Place hath given the same Title to *Henry Hastings*, Esq; second Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, who was a Person of great Valour and military Conduct. He was the first that appeared in Arms on the Behalf of King *Charles I.* conducted the Queen from *Burlington* to *Oxford*, planted divers Garrisons with his own Forces, was Governor of *Leicester* when it was taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and more particularly garrison'd by *Ashby de la Zouch*; and as a Reward of these and other his remarkable Services, was 19 *Car. I.* advanced to the Dignity of a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Loughborough*: He departed this Life unmarried at *London*, January 18, 1666, in the 55th Year of his Age, and was buried in the collegiate Chapel Royal of *St. George* in *Windsor-Castle*.

*Mr. Camden* tells us, that in his Time this Place was esteemed the second Town in this County, next to *Leicester*, as well in respect to its Bigness and fair Buildings, as its pleasant Situation, being not far from the Forest of *Charnwood*, and several shady Woods and delightful Groves that lie about it; but of late Years it hath undergone great Calamities by Fire, insomuch that it hath



hath been almost quite destroyed by this merciless Element.

The Church here is a large Building, and in it are many Arms and Monuments, viz. the Arms of the Lord *Bucquan*; *Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, *Jerusalem*, *Beaumont*, *Courtney*, &c. and Monuments for *Gilbert Meer- ing*, a Gentleman of *Nottinghamshire*, who with his two Servants was slain in a Quarrel, in 1481; for *Robert Lemington*, Merchant of the Staple, who died in 1512; and *Giles Jordan*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who died in 1415,

*Merston-Potters*, so called, because here were anciently earthen Pots made for some Time. It was the Manor of the Lord *Basset* for some Time, and by his Daughter and Heir passed in Marriage to *Sir Robert Moton*, Kt. and from him to *Henry Bocland*, who gave some part of it to the Priory of *Conventry*; but History tells us, that this Town was depopulated, temp. *Henry IV.* It is in the Parish of *Barwel*, and hath a Chapel belonging to it.

*Charley* or *Charnwood*, is famous for nothing but the large Forest adjoining, twenty Miles in Compass, called from this Village *Charnwood*, or *Charley Forest*, within the Bounds of which is *Beaumont-Park*, which the Lords *Beaumonts* enclosed with a stone Wall. These Lords are descended from a younger Son of *John*, Count of *Brene* in *France*, who for his great Honour and true Valour was preferred to marry the Heir of the King of *Jerusalem*, and with great Pomp was crowned King of *Jerusalem*, Anno Domini 1248; *Sir Henry Beaumont* was the first that planted himself in *England*, about the Year 1308, and by Marriage with the Daughter of *Alexander Comyn*, Earl of *Boghan* in *Scotland* (whose Mother was one of the Heirs of *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*) they got a very plentiful Inheritance, and became a great Family. For in the Reign of King *Edward III.* *Henry Beaumont* was several Years summoned to Parliament by the Name of Earl of *Boghan*, and in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* *John Beaumont*, was for a Time, Constable of *England*, and the first in *England*, (so far as we can find) whom the King advanced to the Honour of a Viscount; but *William*, the last Viscount, dying without Issue, his

Sister became the Wife of the Lord *Lovel*, for whose Treason the whole Estate, which was large, was confiscated, and fell into the Hands of King *Henry VII.*

This Forest is very ancient, long before the Conquest, as all other Forests in *England* are, except new Forest in *Hampshire* and *Hampton Court-Forest*; but soon after the Conquest was disafforested, yet was again restored by King *Henry II.* but disafforested by King *Henry III.* Reg. 29. as it remains to this Day.

*Grace-Dieu*, where *Roisia de Verdon* founded a small Nunnery, which being granted to *Sir Humphry Foster*, by King *Henry VIII.* was alienated to *John Beaumont*, Esq; and now belongs to a younger Family of the *Beaumonts*, or lately did: *Sir John Beaumont*, Son of *Francis Beaumont*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, was born in this Village. He was a Student in *Lincoln's Inn*, but being poetical-ly inclined, he spent his Youth in writing several Poems, viz. *Bosworth-field*, and divers Translations into *English*, of certain Parts of *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Lucan*, *Persius*, *Ausonius*, *Claudian*, &c. which being all collected together, were printed at *London*, 1629. He died in 1628; his Son, *Sir John Beaumont*, who succeeded his Father in his Seat and Estate, was a great Royalist, and being zealous for his Majesty King *Charles II.'s* Cause against the Parliament, was slain in his Service, leaving no Issue. *Dr. Joseph Beaumont*, Master of *Peter-house*, and Professor *Regius* of Divinity in *Cambridge* many Years (and that with signal Applause) was of this Family.

*Belton*, the Manor and Inheritance of *Bertram*, Lord *Verdon*, whose Wife *Roisia*, founded the Monastery of *Grace-Dieu*, was all, or the greatest Part given to that House by her self, or her Heirs, and the Advowson of the Church was added by *Robert Kilwardby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This Town hath two Fairs yearly, viz. on Friday after *Trinity-Sunday*, and *August 15*, tho' no Market.

The Church is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Earl of *Huntingdon*, in 1622; and the Impropriation was then in the Possession of *John Beaumont*, of *Grace-Dieu*, Esq; In the Church are divers Arms of *England*, and



and the Earls of *Huntingdon* and *Kent*, and King of the *Romans*, and two Monuments for *Roisie de Verdon*, very ancient, and Judge *Beaumont*, who died *April 22, 1598*.

*Shepshead*, anciently the Manor of the Earls of *Leicester*, from whom the Earl of *Winton* received it, and from him it came to the *Beaumonts*, who forfeiting it to the Crown, 3 *Edward IV.* that King gave it to *William*, Lord *Hastings*, from whom it came again to the Crown, and King *Henry VIII.* gave it to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, from whom two Parts of it came to the Earl of *Rutland*, and the Third was lately in the Possession of *Tho. Duport, Esq;*

The Abbot of *Leicester* was anciently the Patron of this Church; but since the Dissolution the Patronage is, or lately was, in *Mr. Beaumont of Grace-Dieu*. This Place is famous for the Nativity of *Dr. John Duport*, Son of *Thomas Duport, Esq;* who dwelt in this Village. He was Master of *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*, and three Times Vice-chancellor of that University. He was one of the Translators of the Bible, and bestowed the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of *Harston*, upon his College: He married *Rachel*, the Daughter of *Richard Cox*, Bishop of *Ely*, and by her was the Father of *Dr. James Duport*, Master of *Magdalene-College*, and Greek Professor in the same University, whose sacred Poems on the Book of *Job, Psalms, &c.* shew his mighty Attainments in that Language. He died in 1617, and his Son, in about 1680. Having thus surveyed the Villages about this Town, which are of any Note, we shall pass on to

*Ashby de-la Zouch*, a very pleasant Town, anciently belonging to *Alan de-la Zouch*, whose Name it still bears, to distinguish it from the other three *Ashbys* in this County. He was descended from *Alan*, Viscount of *Roban* in *Little-Britain*, and *Constantia* his Wife, Daughter of *Conan le Grosse*, Earl of *Britain*, and *Maud* his Wife, the natural Daughter of *Henry I.* He bore for his Arms on a Shield, Gules, ten Bezants, and having married one of the Heiresses of *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, came to a great Estate in this County, in her Right; but having commenced a Suit against *John*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who chose rather

to determine the Controversy by the Sword than by Law, he was killed by him in the King's Hall at *Westminster*, Anno 1279. His Nephew, *Alan de Zouch*, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 26 *Edward I.* and having no Heirs male, but only two Daughters, who married into the Families of *Seymour* and *Holland*, bestowed this Manor of *Ashby de-la Zouch*, upon Sir *Richard Mortimer* of *Richards-Castle*, his Cousin, whose Mother was the Daughter and Heir of *William de Zouch*, whose younger Issue thereupon took the Name of *Zouch*, and were some Time Lords of *Ashby*; and *Hugh de Zouch*, obtained a Grant of King *Edward III.* of a Market weekly on Saturday; but Issue failing in this Family, this Manor reverted to the Daughter's Posterity, who were the Lords of it: But tho' the elder Branches of the *Zouches* failed, yet from *Eudo*, a younger Son of *Alan*, who was slain as above, the Lords *Zouch* of *Harringtonworth* branched out, and were for many Descents Barons of this Realm.

This Manor afterwards, upon the Failure of the male Issue of the *Zouches*, 1 *Henry IV.* descended to Sir *Hugh Burnell*, Knight of the Garter, in the Right of *Joyce* his Wife, Cousin and Heir of the last *Hugh de Zouch*, and from him came into the Family of the *Euler's*, Earls of *Ormond* and *Wiltshire*, and upon the Attainder of *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltshire*, for aiding and supporting King *Henry VI.* King *Edward IV.* after he had recovered the Crown, granted it to Sir *William Hastings*, in Consideration of his signal Services against King *Henry*, and his Party, upon which Account he was also made a Baron, Chamberlain of the King's Household, Captain of *Calais*, and Knight of the Garter. This *William*, Lord *Hastings*, procured the Privilege of certain Fairs to be kept yearly in this Town, as it had before a weekly Market on Saturday. The Charter was granted 11 *Edward IV.* for two Fairs yearly, with a Licence to make among other of his Houses, this of *Ashby*, a Castle; but it was demolished in 1648, when many other noble Seats underwent the same Fate by an Ordinance of Parliament; yet there are still remaining the Ruins of two Stone Towers, which were made a Garrison for King *Charles I.* by the



the Lord *Loughborough*, younger Son of the Earl of *Huntingdon*. This Manor, in a lineal Discent, is now the Inheritance of the Right Honourable *Theophilus*, Earl of *Huntingdon*.

The Town was situated between two Parks, viz. *Prestop-Park*, and the *Great Park*, and consists of one good Street, in which stands a neat Stone Cross. The Market, which is very plentiful, is kept here on Saturday weekly, and for ten or twelve Years last past, from the Saturday after *New-Years-Day* to *Candlemas*, is filled with young Horses of the large Breed, for which the Fairs are famous, which are here four yearly, viz. On Tuesday in *Easter-Week*; on Tuesday in *Whitsun-week*; on *St. Bartholomew's*, and *St. Simon and St. Jude's-Day*. Some of the best Horses in *England* are bred near this Town, and usually sold at these Markets or Fairs.

This Town in the late Civil Wars between King and Parliament, was made a Garrison for the former, by *Henry*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and his Son *Henry*, created (as above) Lord *Loughborough*, and was called the maiden Garrison, because it was never attacked by the Parliament-Army, but was forced quietly to dissolve, with the Down-

fall of the Monarchy, and the King's Interest, preserving its Reputation for Loyalty, without the Damages of War.

Here is an handsome Parish-Church, dedicated to *St. Helena*, which has been lately new-pewed and painted, at the Charge of the Parish. The Chancel also is very neat having been well wainscoted at the Charge of the Right Honourable, *Theophilus*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, the Father of the present Earl. The great Tithes are impropriate. The Living is a Vicarage, the Patron, the Earl of *Huntingdon*, who is the Impropiator, and the present Incumbent is *Mr. Joseph Smith*. *Mr. Francis Ash* hath left 20 l. per Annum, to the Vicar of this Church, for the Preaching of a weekly Lecture.

In the Church are divers Monuments worth our Observation, viz.

For *Mrs. Margery Wright*, Widow, who left a certain Settlement of Land to buy Gowns for the poor People of this Parish for ever.

The Statue of a Man at length with a Staff in his Hand, and a Dog at his Feet, a Collar of SS about his Neck. It is an old Monument placed in the North-Wall, without any Inscription discernible; but is supposed to be for the Founder of the Church.

In the Chancel, on the East-Side of the Altar, lies buried *Mr. Arthur Hildersham*, Minister of this Town, who is famous for two Volumes of Sermons preached at the Lecture here. There is a small Monument erected for him, with this Inscription:

M S.

NEAR this Place lieth interred the Body of *Mr. ARTHUR HILDERSHAM*, Honourably descended from *Sir Richard Pool*, by his Wife *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, but more honourable, for his sweet And ingenuous Disposition, His singular Wisdom in Settling Peace, advising in secular Affairs, and settling Doubts, His abundant Charity, and especially for his extraordinary Knowledge and Judgment in the Holy Scriptures, his painful And zealous Preaching, together with his firm and lasting Constancy in the Truth he professed. He lived in this Place For the most part of forty-three Years, and six Months With great Success in his Ministry, Love, and Reverence of All Sorts, and died with much Honour and Lamentation

March the 4th, Anno Domini 1631.



On the South-Side of the Chancel is a neat Burying-Chapel, where the Earls of *Huntingdon* lie buried. Here is a neat marble Monument, for *Francis*, the second Earl of *Huntingdon*, with the following Inscription:

HERE lieth the Corpse of FRANCIS  
Earl of HUNTINGDON, Lord *Hastings*,  
*Hungerford*, *Botreux*, *Molins*, and *Moels*, Knight  
Of the most noble Order of the Garter, who deceased  
Junii 20. Anno Domini, 1561.

This Chapel was wainscotted, and the Monument beautified by *Theophilus*, the Father of the present Earl of *Huntingdon*.

The charitable Donations bestowed on the poor of this Parish, are many,

One Mr. *Curson* left Money to buy Gowns for the Poor.

Mr. *Henry Sykes*, an *Apothecary* in *London*, who was born in this Town, has given 140*l.* to be distributed in Two penny brown Loaves every Sunday, and sixteen Shillings for a Dinner the Thursday after *Christmas-Day*.

Bishop *Hall*, hereafter mentioned, gave by his Will, forty broad Pieces of Gold, to the Poor of this Town.

Mr. *Simeon Ash*, who was born in this Town, left a Rent-charge to put out two Boys yearly to Trades in Corporations, and to buy four Bibles; and Twelve-pence in Bread every Sunday.

There is also a Free-School in this Town, which is endowed with an annual Stipend of 50*l. per Annum*, in the Gift of the Earl of *Huntingdon*. Mr. *William Lynes* is the present Master. In this Town was

Dr. *Joseph Hall*, the pious and learned Bishop of *Norwich*, born: His Father was Governor or Bailiff of this Town, under the Earl of *Huntingdon*: He was admitted of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, soon after it was built, and passed all his Degrees there with great Applause. He was first noted in the University for his ingenious maintaining (be it a Paradox or Truth) that, *Mundus senescit*, i. e. *The World grows Old, or decays with Age*, upon which he was chosen Fellow of the College, and Rhetorick Lecturer in the University; but resolving to apply himself to the Ministry, he soon left it, took Orders, and became a famous Preacher in the University and neighbouring Villages. His Name being known, and Friends,

who were acquainted with his great Abilities, being as desirous to prefer him, as he was laborious to deserve it; he was by Dr. *Chadderton's* Recommendation sent for by Judge *Popham*, to be made Master of that well-endowed School at *Tiverton* in *Devon*, which, as he with the Doctor was going to accept, a Messenger meets him in the Street with a Letter from the Lady *Drury*, offering him therein the Rectory of *Halsted* in *Suffolk*. Mr. *Hall* looking upon this as a Call another Way, and to a better and more useful Office, acquainted the Doctor with it, and immediately became Minister of *Halsted*, where he staid two Years; and then going with Sir *Edmund Bacon* to the *Spaw* in *Germany*, he was by him, at his Return, recommended to the Lord *Denny*, who (having before admired him for his Book's Sake) preferred him to the Benefice of *Waltham-Abbey*, where he remained twenty-two Years, in which Time he commenced Doctor of Divinity, was sent by King *James I.* to the Synod of *Dort*, but being forced to return thro' some Indispositions of Body, he was made first Dean of *Worcester*, then Bishop of *Exeter*, and then Bishop of *Norwich*, and lastly, a Bishop *sine Sede*, having lived to see his sacred Function buried before his Eyes, in the great Revolution in the Church, which he foreseeing, used all endeavours to prevent it. 1. By a Motion to the Archbishop to call a general Council of the three Kingdoms to shame the *Scotch* Insolence, and Pretences of the *English* against Episcopacy. 2. To get the Judgment of the Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Bishops of *Kilmore*, and *Down*, and *Connor*, in *Ireland*; the Bishops of *Durham*, *Salisbury*, and his own, in *England*; and three of the *Scotch* Bishops, and that of the Professors of the respective Universities; and, 3. By Undertaking the

Proof



Proof of the Divine Right of Episcopacy; so when he saw all these Methods ineffectual, he was one of those Bishops that protested against the Proceedings of the House of Lords, during the Violence then used, and was with them sent to the Tower, *Januar. 30.* in a cold and frosty Season, at eight a-clock at Night. After some Time he was released upon 5000 *l.* Bail, but never enjoyed any Quiet, being harassed, sequestred, and abused after the vilest Manner, till Death brought him to the only peaceable Habitation he could find in this World, the Grave, which happened in 1656, *Septemb. 8.* in the 82d Year of his Age. He was buried in the Church-yard of *Higham* near *Normich*, because he said in his Will he did not think the Church a fit Repository for the dead Bones of the greatest Saints. His Works are many, most of them collected into one Volume, and his Assertion of the Divine Right of Episcopacy against *Smectymnus*, is a Work of great Clearness and Candidness.

*John Bainbridge*, the Son of *Robert Bainbridge*, was also born in this Town. His Tutor at *Emanuel-College*, was the above-mention'd *Dr. Joseph Hall*: When he left the University, where he had studied Physick, and well qualified himself for Practice, he retired into his own Country, where he administred Physick, and taught a Grammar-School. At length he published, *An Astronomical Description of the Comet*, in 1618, and *Sir Henry Savile*, who founded an Astronomical Lecture the same Year, preferred him to it; which causing him to remove to *Oxford*, he entred himself into *Merton-College*, and was incorporated *Dr. of Physick* there, as he was at *Cambridge*. His College made him Superior Reader of *Lynacre's Lecture*, in 1635; both which he enjoyed to his Death, which happened in *November 3*, 1643. In this Time he published *Proclus's Sphere*, *Ptolemy's Canon of Kingdoms*, *Canicularia*; or, *a Treatise of the Dog's Star*, and other Composures, left in the Hands of his Successor, *Mr. Greaves*, who published his *Periodus Sothiaca*, *Anno Dom. 1644*. Near this Town is

*Colorton*, or *Col-Overton*, from the Coals which for many Years have been dug in great Abundance there: It was anciently called *Overton Quatermersh*, from the Lords

of that Name. From them it came to the *Maurewards*, whose Heir general, *Philip*, transferred it to the *Beaumonts*, 5 *Henry VI.* It is now, or lately was, the Seat of *Thomas*, Viscount *de Bellomont*, or *Beaumont*, descended from *Sir Thomas Beaumont*, Lord of *Bachevil* in *Normandy*, Brother to the first Viscount above-mention'd, which *Sir Thomas* (as some write) was he, who was slain manfully fighting, when the *French* recovered *Paris* from the *English*, in the Time of King *Henry VI.* It is distinguished from the neighbouring Village *Overton-sansy*, from the Coals found here; which being a bituminous Earth, hardened by Nature, is digged up in great Plenty, not more for the great Profit of the Lord of the Manor, than for the Benefit of the neighbouring Country all round about, for firing.

These Mines, *Mr. Burton* tells us, in the Beginning of *K. Henry VIII's* Reign, burn'd for many Years together, and could not be quenched, till the sulphurous and brimstonny Matter, upon which it wrought, was quite consumed. The like happened to the Coal-Mines at *Weddsbury* in *Staffordshire* in King *James I's* Reign, 1622.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Patronage is in the Family of the *Beaumonts*, or their Heirs. In it are the Arms of *Ardern*, *Charnels*, *Berkeley*, *Maureward*, *Beaumont*, and *Cumin*, Earl of *Bucquan*, and a very fair and beautiful Monument, in full Proportion, coloured, painted, and gilded, for *Sir Henry Beaumont*, Knt. and Lady *Elizabeth*, his Wife, who died, the one in 1607, and the other in 1608.

*William Pestel*, M. A, was Rector of this Place; when the Troubles began he absconded a-while, but returning, was sequestred, beaten and abused, and at length turned out of all, his Wife being then with Child, and near her Time. They were supported by Charity.

*Whitwicke*, or *Wightwick*, a Manor of great Extent, having many Villages Members of it. It belonged anciently to the Earls of *Leicester*, who had a Castle and a Park here. From their Family it was transferred by Marriage, first to *Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, then to *Alexander Comin*, Earl of *Bucquan* in *Scotland*, and at length to *Henry*, Lord *Beaumont* of *Folkingham*, whose Descendant *William*, forfeiting it to the Crown,



4 *Edm. IV.* that Prince granted it to Sir *William Hastings*, after made Lord *Hastings*.

*Thomas Mansell* was Patron of this Church, 5 *Henry III.* but now, or late, the King. It is a Vicarage, endowed with all the Tithes, corn, and other Profits of eight Yarlands, and Oblations at the Altar. In the Church are many Arms of *Chester, Bokun, Barr, &c.* and under the North Window, the Tomb of Sir *John Talbot*, Knt. neatly wrought in Alabaster at full length, beyond the Stature of Man commonly, and therefore the Inhabitants report that he was a Giant: The Helmet under his Head has this Inscription upon the Edge of it, *Miserere mei, Deus, Jesus Nazareus, Rex Judeorum.*

This Town was one of those happy Places, where *Robert Groshead*, Bishop of *Lincoln's* Zeal against Impropropriations, had a good Effect, tho' in other Places he met with too great Opposition to do the good he intended; for whereas the great Tithes of this Place were appropriate to his See, and a small Pittance only left for a Vicar, he restored the great Tithes to the Vicar, and consolidated them to the Living for ever.

*Stanton-Harold* is worth our Notice, for being the Place where the Right Honourable the Earl of *Leicester* hath a Seat, tho' inferior to his other two, at *Penshurst* in *Kent*, and in *Leicester-square*, *London*. It is so called from one *Harold*, who was Lord of it, about the Conquest, whose Posterity afterward took the Name of *Staunton*.

*Alton*, a Manor or Grange belonging to the Abbey of *Gerendon* near *Loughborough*, which after the Dissolution K. *Henry VIII.* gave to *Thomas Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*, who 33 *Henry VIII.* sold it to *Henry Digby* of *Tickencote* in the County of *Rutland*, Gent. who not long after passed it to *Francis*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, in whose Heirs it remains, or lately did.

*Raunston*, or *Raveneston*, a Manor compassed round with *Leicestershire*, yet is Part in *Der'ysire*, tho' near a Mile distant from that County; so *Seile* is in this County, tho' compassed round with *Derbysire*, and farther distant from it. How this comes to pass here as well as in other Counties, is uncertain, but Mr. *Burton* gives these Reasons as probable:

1. That in the *Saxon* Times, when some Sheriffs were hereditary, and some officary, and had Jurisdiction over the Counties, some Manors in other Counties adjacent, either by Composition or Grant from the King, or other Persons, were made subject to another Sheriff's Authority and Jurisdiction, and so by Time were incorporated into the Body of the other County, tho' indeed they were no Part thereof, but belonged to that County within whose Circumference they lie.

2. That in the Time of the *Saxon* Hierarchy, when the seven Kings were continually encroaching one upon another, those Lands which they had usurped and gotten by Force, tho' lying in another County, and under another's Authority, they did keep, and incorporated into their own Counties, tho' not of Right belonging to them; for that this Nation was divided into Counties by the *Britains* about the Time of King *Arthur*, tho' King *Alfred* made great Alterations in them afterward, appears from an old Treatise of the Laws of this Land, called *The Mirrour of Justices*, vouched by *Bradshaw*, Attorney-General to King *Edward VI.* *Plowd Com. fol. 8.*

This Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, was granted by King *Edward III.* to *Henry*, Lord *Beaumont*, and came after to the Abbey of *Gerendon*, but after the Dissolution was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*, who soon after sold it to *Henry Digby* of *Tickencote* in *Rutlandshire*, Gent. The Patron of the Church is the King. In the Church are the Arms of the *Laudeles*, *Beresford*, *Trevile*, &c. The next Market-Town is,

*Castle-Dunnington*, situate almost in the utmost northern Border of the County, so called from an ancient Castle, built here by the *Bellomonts*, first Earls of *Leicester*, from whom it afterwards came to *John Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who procured it the Privilege of a Market and Fair, from King *Edward I.* but they have been long discontinued. To him succeeded his Son and Heir, *Henry de Lacy*, but he having no Heir male, this Estate passed with his only Daughter *Alice*, in Marriage to *Thomas Plantagenet*, Duke of *Lancaster*, on whose Family she settled all her Lands, tho' she had no Issue by him. This



This *Thomas* was very active in the Rebellion against King *Edward II.* who patronized the *Despensers*, his Favourites, too much in their exorbitant Practices, and being taken at the Battel of *Burrowbrig* with divers other Nobles and Gentlemen, was beheaded at *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*, and this Estate with his other Lands being confiscated and seized into the King's Hands, the Lady *Alice Lacy* was forced to release this Manor to *Hugh le Despenser*, the younger, to whom the King had given it, and whose Father *Hugh le Despenser*, King *Edward* had created Earl of *Winchester*; but they enjoyed neither their Honour nor Estate long; for King *Edward* being deposed, they were both executed, and this Manor with their other Estates, fell to the Crown.

King *Edward III.* being settled on his Father's Throne, as the Death of the Earl of *Lancaster* had been revenged on the *Despensers*, as of a Patriot of the People's Liberty and Laws, so his Family was restored to their Honour and Estate, *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster* having obtained the Reversal of his Father's Attainder, and a Restitution to this Castle and Manor. This *Henry* was the last Heir male of the *Plantagenets*, and leaving only two Daughters, of which the youngest named *Blanch*, being married to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of King *Edward III.* he at length came into Possession of her Father's Estate, and was Lord of this Town, and his Son *Henry*, afterward King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry IV.* inherited it, and by Act of Parliament united it to the Crown, under the Title of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. In this State it continued, till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, having obtained a Grant of the Park, did in the latter End of that Queen's Reign, sell the same to *George*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, whose Successor, *Theophilus*, the present Earl is (we think) the Owner of it.

This Church was appropriated to the Priory of *Norton* in *Cheshire*, and a Vicarage appointed, the Patronage of which is, or late was in the Family of the *Mountagues* of *Boughton*, now *Dukes*. In it are the

Arms of the Priory of *Norton*, *Staunton*, *Longford*, *Lathbury*, *Haslrig*, *Shirley*, *Brace*, &c. and Monuments for *Robert Staunton* and *Agnes*, his Wife, who died July 18, 1458, and *Robert Haslrig* and *Eleanor* his Wife, who died in 1529.

This is all observable in this Hundred, so far as is come to our Knowledge, and so we come to survey,

## VI. Framland Hundred;

Which is bounded by *Lincolnshire* on the East, *Rutlandshire* and *East-Goscote* Hundred on the South, *West-Goscote* Hundred on the West, and *Nottinghamshire* and *Lincolnshire* on the North. This Hundred, with the Bailiwick and Profits was granted by King *Edward II.* Reg. 12. to *Roger de Bellere*, and his Heirs, whose female Heir carried them to the Family of *Swillington*, and theirs to *Sir John Grey*. The Market-Towns of this Hundred are,

*Melton Mowbray*, and *Waltham on the Wold*, which with the Villages adjoining, and all Things remarkable in them, we shall describe.

*Melton Mowbray* is a Market-Town, so called, from the noble Family of the *Mowbrays*, who were anciently the Lords of it, but now it is the Demesne of the Earls of *Berkeley*, or late was. The Market is kept here weekly on Tuesday, and is the most considerable for Cattel of any in this part of *England*, and the Fairs are yearly on *Whitsun-Tuesday*, Tuesday after *Twelfth-Day*, and on *St. Lawrence's-Day*, August 10.

The Church here is very observable for its Largeness and Handsomness, and 'tis worthy our Observation, that on the Southeast Corner of the Church, there was before the Dissolution, a Chantry for about fourteen Priests, which being repaired, is now made the Parsonage-house, and belongs to the Impropriation of the said Church, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, with the Patronage of the Vicarage.



In the Church are the Arms of *Wake, Burges, Bracebruge, &c.* and a Monument for *Sir John Digby of Kettleby, Knt.* with this Epitaph :

Of your Devotion and Charity,  
Say a *Pater*, and an *Ave*,  
That God to his Grace and Light  
Receive the Soul of *Sir John Digby, Knight*,  
And of *Dame Katharine*, and *Dame Anne* his Wives:  
Which *Sir John Digby* died, *Anno Domini 1533*.

The Manor and Parsonage of this Town, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to the Lady *Ann of Cleve*, for the Term of her natural Life, if she continued so long in *England*. Valued then, all Reprisals to the Archdeacon and Vicar deducted, at 34*l. per Annum*. She was alive and residing in *England*, in the Year 1547, 1 *Ed. VI.* and the Reversion of the said Manor and Parsonage was granted to *John Dudley, Earl of Warwick*, charged with all the former Payments and Incumbrances.

*John Dowell, M. A.* of *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, but incorporated into the University of *Oxford*. *Anno 1658*, was Vicar of this Parish, and Author of a Book, entitled, *The Leviathan Heretical, or the Charge exhibited in Parliament against Mr. Hobbes*, justified by the Refutation of his Book, entitled, *The Historical Narration of Heresy, and the Punishments thereof*, printed at *London*, 1683: In this Book the Author says, That *Oliver Cromwell* having gained the Protectorship, was so pleased with many of *Mr. Hobbes's* Principles laid down in his *Leviathan*, which tended to justify and support his Usurpation, that he offered him the great Place of Secretary of State, and desired his Acceptance of it, but he was cautious to venture in that Bottom, since his best Friends and Patrons were Enemies to the Usurpation.

Near this Town was a Skirmish between the King's and Parliament's Forces, in which *Sir John Girlington* and *Mr. William Girlington* were slain, fighting for the King; but this Victory did not content the Parliament-Party, for the Committee of *Yorkshire* fell upon his Widow, who then dwelt at *Southam Cave* in that County, and fined her 1400*l.* *Sir John* had much Learning in his Books, but more in his Head, in which

Nations were ranked as orderly as Men in a Regiment, and as quietly as the Species of his various Prospects (for he was seen in Opticks) in his Eye: A Man too good for War, who deserved to be as free from Dangers, as he was free from Fear. The Villages of Note about this Town are,

*Burton-Lazers*, so called from a large Hospital in that Place, for Lazers or leprous People, to distinguish it from *Burton-Overy* and *Burton upon Old*, both of them in this County. The Hospital for Lepers in this Place, was not only very rich, but had a Kind of supream Dominion over all the rest of the Hospitals of that Kind in *England*; for to the Master of this House all the Governours of the lesser Houses were subject, as he was to the Master of the Lazers at *Jerusalem*. It is said by some to have been built in the Beginning of the *Norman* Reigns, by a general Collection throughout *England*, but chiefly by the Assistance of the *Mowbrays*; but *Ieland* tells us, that it was founded in the Reign of King *Henry I.* by the Lord *Mowbray*, for a Master and eight Brethren, who were to profess the Order of *St. Augustine*, and on that Account in their common Seal gave the Picture of *St. Augustine*, with the Arms of the *Mowbrays*, and a red Cross. This Town is in the Parish of *Melton*, and hath only a Chapel in it for Divine Service, in which are the Arms of *Mowbray* and Hospital of *Burton*.

*Mr. Thomas Jacomb*, the Son of *Mr. John Jacomb*, was born in this Town: He was of *Magdalene-Hall, Oxford*, but upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars, removed to *Cambridge*, and taking the Covenant, became Fellow of *Trinity College*, in the Place of a Loyalist ejected, and taking his Degree of Master of Arts, became a Person of great Repute for a good Life, Learning and Gravity. Having taken Orders after the



the *Presbyterian* Way, he was made Minister of *St. Martin's* by *Ludgate*, *London*, assisted the Commissioners there in ejecting Ministers and School-masters of a contrary Perswasion, was zealous for promoting the Cause, and in good Esteem of those of his Perswasion, and was appointed one of them, who was to approve such *Presbyterian* Ministers as were to be settled in Livings, in 1659, but was himself ejected from *St. Martin's*, for Nonconformity at *St. Bartholomew*, in 1662, from which Time he held a Conventicle, till falling into many Troubles for it, he became a Chaplain to the Countess of *Exeter*, in whose Service he died. He has some Treatises and Sermons in Print, and was one of those eight Nonconformists who finished the *English Annotations* upon the Holy Scriptures began by *Matthew Pool*, and by him carried on to the 58th of *Isaiah*. He died *March 27, 1687*, and was buried in the Church of *St. Ann's-Aldersgate*, *London*.

*Wimondham*, the Manor and Habitation of the ancient Families of *Ferrers* and *Hamelin*, by whose Heiress it came to a younger Branch of the Family of the Lord *Berkeley*, which was well enriched by an Heir of *De-la-laund*, in which Family it hath continued long, *Sir Henry Berkeley*, Bar. being not long since, if not now, Lord of it. The Church was very anciently appropriated by Earl *Ferrers* to the Priory of *Tisbury*, temp. *Hen. II.* who had also a Grange here, and presented to the Vicarage. In the Church are the Arms of *Hamelin*, *Berkeley*, &c. and Monuments for one of the Family of the *Hamelins*, who is portrayed cross-legged; for *Sir Maurice Berkeley*, and *Dame Margery* his Wife, who died in 1522, and *Sir Thomas Berkeley* and *Dame Petronella* his Wife, who died in 1488.

N. B. That Mr. *John Hamelin*, when he was Lord of this Town, obtained of King *Edward I.* Reg. 32. that a Market and Fair should be annually kept in this Town, but they are long since refused.

*Kirby-Bellers*, so called from the ancient Lords of it, the *Bellers*, a rich and noble Family; and therefore called by their Name to distinguish it from *Kirby Mallory* and *Kirby Mallox*, in this County, whose Lords were the *Mallaries* and *Mallones*. Here

was a Priory built by the *Bellers*, 13 *Edw. I.* 1285.

In the 8th of *Henry V.* *Robert Swillington* having married one of the Coheirs of *Bellers*, was Lord of this Manor. In the Church are the Arms of *Zouch* and *Bellers*, and their Pictures in a Window, and one ancient alabaster Monument for a Knight of the House of *Bellers*, his Proportion neatly cut, and on his Breast is carved a Lion Rampant. The other Market-Town in this Hundred is,

*Waltham on the Would*, anciently the Manor of *John de Malory*, descended of the Family of that Name at *Kirby-Malory*, to whom King *Edward III.* Reg. 9. gave the Liberty of Free-warren. 'Tis now a mean Market-Town, whose Market is on Thursday weekly, and Fair on the Nativity of *St. Mary*, September 8. This Town lying beyond the *Wreken in the Would*, as they call them, i. e. an hilly, barren, and healthy Country, without Wood, is but poor and despicable. In the Church here are the Arms of the *Malories*, &c. and one Monument for *John Malory* and *Cecily* his Wife, who died, the one in 1490, and the other in 1495.

All the Country here Northward not being so well inhabited as the rest of the County is, yet there are some petty Villages scattered up and down, which we shall take Notice of, as we find any Thing remarkable related of them, viz.

*Harby*, a small Village, the Demesne of the Lord *Delaware*, 44 *Edward III.* wherein *Jeffrey de Harby* was born: He was bred at *Oxford*, where he became Provincial of the *Augustine* Monks, and Confessor to King *Edward III.* He was also of that King's Privy Council, being as prudent to advise in Matters politick as pious in spiritual Concernments. Such as would have made Use of the Prince's Favour to advance themselves, may perhaps admire why he did not aim at a Bishoprick, but let them know he was as ambitious and covetous to be poor as others are to be rich, and therefore wrote a violent Book in the Praise and Perfection of Poverty against *Armachanus*: He died in *London*, and was buried in the *Augustine Friars Church*, Anno Domini 1361. In this Town was born also,

*Robert*



*Robert Harby*, who was bred a *Carmelite* Friar in their Convent of *Lincoln*: He seems to have been a Doctor of Divinity, and was surely a great Adorer of the *Virgin Mary*, because he wrote many Sermons upon her Festivities. He wrote also a Treatise in praise of his own Order. He flourished in 1450. The Church here is a Rectory, of which *William de Albaniaco* was Patron, 5 *Henry III.* and now or lately the Earls (or Duke) of *Rutland*. In it are the Arms of *Chaworth*, *Hawberke*, &c.

*Knpton*, standing upon the Border of *Lincolnshire*, near the Rise of the River *Dene*. It was the Manor and Estate of Sir *Philip Marmion*, Lord of *Tamworth-Castle* in *Warwickshire*, whose Daughter and Heir married to *Henry Hillary*, who had Issue *Edward*, and on that Account held it by the Courtesy of *England* for Life, a Tenure used in no Nation, but in *England*; where is this Law, That if a Man take a Wife seized of certain Lands in Fee-simple or Fee-tail, and

have Issue by her, born in Life, and heard cry; if the Wife die, the Husband shall hold the Land for the Term of his Life; but of an Estate in Suspence, of an Use, of a Right only, or a Possession in Law, a Man shall not be a Tenant by Courtesy.

*William Avenel* was Patron of this Church in the Reign of King *Henry III.* In it are the Arms of *Moulton*, *Menin* and *Cromwell*.

*Thorp Ernold*, so called from *Ernald de Bois*, or *de Bosco*, four of which Name were successively Lords of it: They were Officers to the ancient Earls of *Leicester*, to the Abbey of which Place they were all Benefactors: They were also Founders of the Abbey of *Biddlesden* in the County of *Buckingham*. The Abbot of *Leicester* had the Rectory of this Church anciently for his own Use, and a Vicarage was ordained by the Bishop of *Lincoln*: Who hath the Impropriation since the Suppression, we know not, unless it be Sir *Edward Hartup's* Family, who was Patron of the Vicarage in 1622.

## The Natural History.

**L** EICESTERSHIRE being an inland County, and a good Distance from the Sea on all Hands, and free from the Mosses, Marshes, and Bogs of *Lancashire*, is a very healthful and pleasant County; the Air is very sweet and wholesome, and though it may not be thought so good an Air as *Northamptonshire*, because it hath not so many Noblemen's Seats, who may be supposed to choose the best Situations for their Country Retirements, yet that may rather be imputed to its nearness to *London*, or a more general Fertility, than to the Air, which perhaps is for the most Part best, when the Country is more hilly and gravelly, and consequently more barren; but were they in other Things equal, the Distance from the Sea, which certainly renders the Air more noxious than

any Thing, rather gives the Advantage to *Leicestershire*, which lies almost in the Middle of *England*, and that in near the widest Place.

This Shire in all Parts is plentifully watered: The most southern Parts equally partake of the Benefits of the Rivers *Welland* and *Avon*, with *Northamptonshire*, which is parted from them by it; and more up the Country, the Hundred of *Gartery* hath three Rivulets to supply it, which all empty themselves into the *Welland*. The *Avon*, which rises not far from the *Welland-Head* in *Northamptonshire*, washes the Borders of *Goodlaxton* Hundred in this County, which is supplied at a greater Distance by the River *Swift*, which runs by *Lutterworth* into the *Avon*. But the principal River of this County is the *Soar*, anciently called the *Leire*, which



which rising at a double Head in this Hundred, about the Middle of it runs with a broad Current thro' all the rest of the County into the River *Trent*, receiving in its Passage the *Sense*, the *Wreke*, which runs thro' a deep narrow Valley much like a Trough, and being encreased by the *Eye*, and divers other little nameless Streams, waters plentifully the whole Hundred of *Framland*, and most Parts of the Hundred of *East-Goscote*, and falls into the *Soar* near *Cossington*, and divers other Brooks and Rivulets, as the *Dean*, which running beyond *Belvoir* Castle, and turning to *Nottinghamshire*, at length falls into the *Trent*; *Snite*, which arising about *Hoos*, soon leaves this Shire, and passes into *Nottinghamshire* to find the *Trent* and *Sense*, which rising at three distant Places, waters almost all *Sparkingho* Hundred.. The Western Parts are watered with the two Head Branches of the River *Anker*, which takes its Course from hence into the County of *Warwick*, and the Northern Parts in *West-Goscote* Hundred have the Advantage of the River *Trent* for some Space.

These Rivers supply this County plentifully with Fish of many Sorts, and particularly with the best Sort of Salmon, which passing thro' the *Trent*, come up the *Soar*; and are convenient for Navigation, and Traffick of Corn, Wood, Coal, &c. exported, or imported,

Mineral Waters are very scarce in this Shire; the only one we find is a Spring near *Lutterworth*, whose Water is so very cold, that in a little Time it converts Straw and Sticks into Stone.

The Soil of this County is of a very different Nature according to the several Quarters. In the South west the Ground is rich, and plentiful both for Corn and Pasture, but it wants Wood and other Fuel for Firing, insomuch that the Inhabitants are forced to burn Straw, Cow-dung, &c. 'Tis in this Part which borders upon the *Avon* (by which there are good Meadows) that there is a Sort of Cheese made that passes with some for *Warwickshire* Cheese, and tho' it be not so fat and good, yet is of a Degree not much inferior to it, when kept some Time. The North-east Part, especially so much of it as lies above the River *Wreke*, (which, as we have beforemention'd,

is mountainous, and not well inhabited) is for the most Part barren and rocky, yielding no Product without much Labour and Expence, but it affords Plenty of Wood and Pit-Coals, and feeds a vast Number of Sheep; which produce a good Sort of Wool. In the North-west Part the Soil is good, and apt to bear Corn and Grass, and sufficiently provided with Fuel; and the South-east is much of the same Nature for Fruitfulness, and of the two better furnished with Fuel. All which consider'd together, tho' we can't rank this County among the most plentiful, yet it can't be said to want any of the Conveniencies of Life.

Of the several Sorts of Grain produced by the Labour of the Husbandman, tho' this County in several Places breeds Wheat, Barley, Pease, and Oats, yet it produceth Beans most naturally, and in the greatest Abundance, especially in that Part of *Sparkingho* Hundred which lies about the Village, called from them, *Barton in the Beans*, where they are so luxuriant, that they appear like a Forest towards Harvest-time. In other Parts of *England* they are esteemed fit Food only for Horses or Hogs, unless eaten when they are green, but in this County they are thought good Food for Men all the Year round, perhaps because they are more tender and sweet than in other Places, and that for this Reason in Nature, viz. Because where any Grain thrives best, and produceth most plentifully, there certainly is the sweetest and wholesomest of the Kind. Besides the Benefit of the Beans of this County for their Food, it brings the People in great Profit by Selling them to their Neighbours, who tho' they call them *Bean Bellies*, and say, *Shake a Leicestershire Man by the Collar, and you may hear the Beans rattle in his Belly*; yet they smile so long as they live well, and get Plenty of Money into their Pockets by them.

There are no Manufactures in this County; the Shepherd and the Husbandman engross all to themselves; but as the one supplies other Counties with its Corn, especially Beans, so the other sends its Wool into many Parts of *England*, and so bring Plenty of Money Home.

Fuel for Firing is one of the Things these Inland Counties want most, which is supplied



plied by a Coal-Mine in this County at *Cole-Orton*, or as it is commonly called *Col-lorton*, which may indeed be called *Θησαυρὸς ἀνδορᾶων*, i. e. A Treasure of Coal, not as it was used among the *Greeks* and *Latins* proverbially, to signify a deceived Expectation, but for a true Treasure, because it brings in Plenty of Gold and Silver into the County, being sold at good Rates to the Countries round about.

The Cattle in this County differ little from those of other Counties, save that the Sheep are of a bigger Size than those of *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*, being of the *Lincolnshire* Breed; but the Beasts which the County was anciently most famous for, were Deer of all Kinds, having *Charnwood* Forest, commonly called *Loughborough* Forest, well stocked with them anciently, besides Chaces and Parks; but now it being disafforested, the County hath not so much Plenty, yet is reasonably stocked with them; for *Leicester* Chace, which anciently belonged to the Earls of *Leicester*, is kept up, and well furnished with them: It belongs to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. There are also divers Parks in this County, now, or lately in Use, inclosed on Purpose after a peculiar Manner to preserve them; viz.

1. *Tooly*-Park, sometime belonging to the Castle at *Earl-Shilton*, but that Manor being

Part of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the Park there belongs to the Crown.

2. *Barn*-Park, adjoining to *Leicester* Forest, anciently belonged to the Earl of *Leicester*, but is also included in the Dutchy.

3. *Garendon*-Park, now, or late belonging to the Earl of *Rutland*

4. *Donington*,  
5. *Burley*, and  
6. *Ashby*

Parks belonging to the Earl of *Huntingdon*, one of which Parks called the *Old Park*, anciently belonged to the Barons *de la Zouch*, the other two were imparked by *William* Lord *Hastings*, by a Licence from King *Edward* 4. granted him in the 14th Year of that King's Reign.

7. *Bradgate*-Park, belonging to the Lord *Grey* of *Groby*.

8. *Kirby*-Park, imparked by *William* first Lord *Hastings*, 14 Ed. 4. now or lately belonging to the Estate of Sir *Henry Hastings*.

9. *Stanton*-Park, now or late belonging to the Knightly Family of *Shirleys*.

10. *Bagworth*-Park, imparked also by *William* Lord *Hastings*, 14 Ed. IV. but now or late belonging to the Estate of the Family of the *Banasters*.

There have been divers other Parks in this County formerly, as *New hall*, *Desford*, *Hinkley*, *Barden*, *Beaumannour*, *Groby*, *Holt* and *Whitwick*, but they are disparked, and made more profitable to the Owners.

## BARONETS of this County, viz.

**G**eorge Shirley of *Stanton*, Esq; created May 22, 1611. English Peer, viz. Earl of *Ferrars*. Bar. 4.

*Henry Berkely* of *Wimundham*, Esq; created ditto. Bar. 21.

*William Villiers* of *Brookesby*, Esq; created July 19, 1619. Bar. 109. He was the elder Brother of *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

Sir *Thomas Beaumont* of *Cole-Orton*, Kt. created September 16, 1619. Bar. 112. Irish Peer, viz. Viscount *Beaumont*.

*Edward Hartop* of *Freatly*, Esq; created Decemcer 3, 1619. Bar. 117.

Sir *Thomas Haslerig* of *Nofely*, Kt. created July 21, 1622. Bar. 186.

Sir *Thomas Burton* of *Stockerston*, Kt. created July 22, 1622. Bar. 187.

Sir *Henry Skipwith* of *Prestwold*, Kt. created December 29, 1622. Extinct. Bar. 198.

*John Beaumont* of *Grace-Dieu*, Esq; created January 29, 1626. Extinct. Bar. 209.

*Richard Halford* of *Wiston* Esq; created December 18, 1641. Bar. 361.

John



*John Pate of Sysonby, Esq; created October 8, 1643. Extinct. Bar. 433.*

*John Bale of Carleton-Curlew, Esq; created November 9, 1643. Extinct. Bar. 434.*

*Henry Hudson of Melton-Mowbrey, Esq; created July 3, 1660. Bar. 516.*

*Wolstan Dixey of Market-Bosworth, Esq; created July 14, 1660. Bar. 524.*

*Henry Giffard of Burstall, Esq; created November 1, 1660. Bar. 574.*

*Thomas Beaumont of Stoughton-Grange, Esq; created February 21, 1660. Bar. 604.*

*Edward Smith of Edmunds-thorp, Esq; created March 20, 1660. Bar. 627.*

*Thomas Newl of Holt, Esq; created May 25, 1661. Bar. 650.*

*Clement Clarke of Laund-Abbey, created June 18, 1661. Bar. 661.*

## GENTLEMEN of Note not mentioned in the foregoing History, who were born, or inhabited in this County.

**S**IR Robert Belknap, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas in the Reign of King Edward III. and so continued to the 11th Year of King Richard II. when he was displaced with all the rest of the Judges on this Occasion. King Richard had a Mind to make away certain Lords, viz. His Uncle the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, Nottingham, &c. and to this Purpose he summoned all his Judges to Nottingham, and required their Answer to this Question; Whether he might by his Regal Power revoke what is done by the Parliament? To this the Judges answered affirmatively, and subscribed it all but Sir William Shiprith: Judge Belknap subscribed unwillingly, and upon setting his Seal said, *There wants nothing now but an Hurdle and Halter, to inflict the Death I deserve.* In the next Parliament, the Lords who were aggrieved, arrested all the Judges in Westminster Hall for High-Treason in Vacation-Time, hanged Sir Robert Tresilian, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and seized the Lands and Goods of all the rest, as forfeited to the King, and banished them. We suppose that this Judge was of this County, because we find one Belknap a Sheriff here in the 17th Hen. VII.

Sir Robert Woodford, Father of Thomas Woodford, who was High-Sheriff of this County, 16 Rich. II. made all his Grand-Children (for his Son died before him) equally Heirs of his great Estate, thinking thereby to perpetuate his Family by ventu-

ring his Estate in several Bottoms, contrary to an ancient Custom (tho' settled by no Law) of Establishing the Family in the Eldest Son, and giving him the Bulk of the Estate; but this Policy did not thrive, for that great Family (which had long continued in great Esteem and Account) utterly decayed soon after this Division; so that there has been for some Time no Part of the Lands in the Tenure of any of that Name, tho' some of the Male Heirs are now living in a low Condition.

Thomas Burdet, Esq; Grandson and Heir to Sir Thomas Burdet, Kt. who was High-Sheriff of this County 3 Henry V. is memorable for this strange Accident. When King Edward IV. in his Absence, had killed a fat white Buck at his Park in Warwickshire, which he greatly esteemed, upon the hearing of it, he wish'd the Buck's Head and Horns in the Belly of him who advised the King to kill it. These Words being represented, by Misconstruction, as if the Gentleman had wished the Buck's Head and Horns in the King's Belly, he was accused of High Treason, attainted and beheaded, 18 Ed. IV. 1477. This was the Pretence, (says Mr. Burton) but the true Reason was the hard Opinion the King conceived of him, because he had been a faithful Friend and true Councillor to George Duke of Clarence his Brother, to whom the King bore a bitter Enmity.

Sir Francis Hastings, a severe Puritan, chosen several Times a Parliament-Man in



Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and a frequent Speaker in the House of Commons. He was a zealous Man for the Reformed Religion, and had two Brothers as zealous for Popery, but yet they all lived lovingly together. It seems he had a more favourable Opinion of Papists in his later Days, because he and Sir Richard Knightly of Northamptonshire presented a Petition to the Parliament for giving them a Toleration. He was a learned Man, and wrote several Things against the Papists, as *The Watch-word to all true Englishmen*; and *its Defence against Doleman, or Parsons's Ward-word*, &c. He was a Justice of the Peace in Somersetshire, and died Sept. 18, Anno 1610.

Thomas Lodge, Doctor of Physick, and a severe Satirist: He settled in London, and had good Practice, especially among the Papists (of which Number he was suspected to be one.) He wrote several Books, but few of them in his own Art, tho' he was much celebrated for it. He died of the Plague in 1625, and his Memory was much celebrated by the Poets of those Times, who accounted him one of the Number, tho' practising Physick.

Sir Thomas Burton, Sir George Villiers, Sir Henry Shepworth of Cows, who entertain'd King Charles I. nobly at his House, Sir Richard Halford, Sir John Hale, Sir Erasmus de la Fountain, Sir Willm Jones, Sir Robert

Roberts, Sir John Shepington, George Ashley, Esq; and Thomas Hartop, Esq; are all Gentlemen worthy of Remembrance for their steady and hearty Loyalty both in doing and suffering; for when the said King sent his Commission of Array into this County, they did not deceive the King's Confidence in them, by directing the Commission to them, for they were very zealous in Promoting his Majesty's Service; and when the Paper of Loan was sent them, requiring them to contribute to his Majesty's Wants, they again joined together, and gave him 25642 l. Nor were they separated in their Sufferings; for when the King's Cause declined, and his Friends came under the Hands of the Parliament-Sequestrators, they paid the Compositions for their Estates, which together came to 20000 l. and after were imprisoned alike.

Sir Simon Digby, of a noble and ancient Family in this County, having fought stoutly with his six valiant Brothers for the Earl of Richmond against King Richard III. in Bosworth Field, was, when the Earl came to the Crown, advanced to Places of great Trust and Profit, and continu'd in great Favour to his Death, which happened 12 Hen. VIII. The Lords Digby of Geasil and Sherburn were his Grand-Children by his eldest Son Reginald.

## The Ecclesiastical History.

**L** Eicester was once a Bishoprick, as our Antiquaries generally agree, constituted about the Year 680, when Sexwulphus was installed in the Episcopal Seat at the Command of Ethelred, King of the Mercians; but how long it continued so, is uncertain. Some of them say, it was removed to Sidnacester, but then they cannot tell where that Place is; yet even these acknowledge, that the Bishops of Sidnacester were also Bishops of Leicester; but others of

them hold, that the Bishops of this See removed from hence immediately to Dorchester, as those of Sidnacester did according to the formers Opinion; wherefore till it be agreed where Sidnacester was, we may reckon the following Bishops for the Honour of this County, to have been Bishops of Leicester, if not alone, yet of Sidnacester with it, viz.

1. Eadheadus.
2. Ethelwinus.

3. Edgarus.



3. *Edgarus*.

4. *Kinebertus*, or *Embert*, as *Bede* calls him, who much assisted him in Writing his Ecclesiastical History, as *Bede* acknowledges.

5. *Alwigh*, who was at a Synod, called by Archbishop *Cuthbert*, Anno 747, and died 751.

6. *Eadulfus*, his Predecessor's Archdeacon; he died 764.

7. *Ceolulfus*, who died 787.

8. *Eadulfus*, after whose Death the See was vacant several Years; but Anno 872, *Brightred* being made Bishop of this See, it was removed to *Dorchester* near *Oxford*, where we shall give an Account of the Bishops.

This County is now Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and is under the Government of the Archdeacon of *Leicester*, who now is, or late was, *David Trimnel*, M. A. In this Archdeaconry are 200 Parishes. Out of these Parishes were ejected by the Parlia-

ment-Sequestrators, in 1641, and after, forty Ministers; and in 1662, by the *Bartholomew-Act*, thirty-two, or thereabouts. It is very probable, that great Inhumanity might be used by Soldiers, and other Officers on both Sides; but then the Sufferers ought to consider, as on the one Side God might permit them to fall into the Hands of their Enemies, to punish their Remissness and Negligence, both their personal and their ministerial Faults and Crimes; so on the other Side those whose Persons or Party were the Instruments of God's Displeasure, breaking all the Rules of Justice and Law to gratify their Passions or Covetousness, might be, as they were, justly punished by the Loss of those Places they had wrongfully taken from others, and much in the same Manner as they had dealt with others, as God did to *Adonizedeck*, and the House of *Jehu*, and so reflect upon themselves rather than others.

## The Monasteries of this County.

**L** Angley, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, founded by *William Pantulph* and *Burgia* his Wife, in the Reign of *Canutus the Dane*, and dedicated to *St. Mary*. From this *William* descended *Robert de Tatshall*, Patron of this Priory 5 *Henry III*. The Nuns of this Place had a Power of electing a Prioress upon a Vacancy, without asking Leave of their Patron; who used, during the Time of this Vacancy, to appoint a Boy (*unum Garcionem*) with a white Rod, to keep the Gate of the Nunnery till the Election was made, for which he was to have his Diet there, as appears by an Inquisition taken upon Oath by the King's Order, June 8. 34 *Edward I*. There goes a current Tradition of a Nun of this Monastery, named *Hawise de Colvile*, that she was of such a pure Virginity, and rare Chastity, that she was free from all Thoughts tending to the contrary Sin; and that as a Token of it, she had a shining Radiancy and Brightness streaming from her Face, as is reported of

of *St. Fridiswide* of *Oxford*, by *William* of *Malmsbury*. Valued at the Suppression, at 29*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*. ob. per Annum Dugd. 34*l*. 6*s*. 2*d*. Speed.

*Hinkley*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, and made a Cell to *Lyra* in *Normandy*, by *Robert* his Son; to which Abbey he gave also divers other Churches and Chapels adjoining to *Hinkley* with their Tithes: All which were confirm'd to God and *St. Mary*, and the Church of *Lyra*, by a Charter obtain'd from King *Henry II*. *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster* was a Benefactor to these Canons in the Time of King *Edward I*.

*Gerondon*, an Abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, Ann Dom. 1133. as a Cell to *Waverley*, and dedicated to *St. Mary*: Many were the Donations with which it was endowed: The Founder gave to it all his Lands in *Disseley*, *Ryngolthorp*, *Dixeley*, and *Shepsbed*. *Margaret*, Countess of *Winton*, gave all her Lands and



Possessions lying in *Henley*, to the sole Use of the Monks of *Gerondon*, as also her Lands at *Westan*, with an House and Mill. *Margaret de Ferrariis*, Countess of *Derby*; *Roger de Quincy*, Earl of *Winton*; *Asketill de Berges*; *Gilbert de Colevill*; *Robert de Bruys*; *William de Roppeste*; *Gaufrid de Eustine*, &c. were large Benefactors to this Abbey, all whose Grants and Donations were confirmed by King *Edward III.* July 14. in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. Mr. *Stow* says, That this Abbey had an Hermitage or Cell in the Corner of *Monks-well-street*, called *St. James in the Wall*, near *Cripplegate*, belonging to it, whither the Abbot and Convent sent two Chaplains of their House to celebrate Divine Service. This Priory being for Canons Aliens, was suppressed by King *Henry V.* among others of the same Nature; and was valued at the Dissolution, at 159 l. 19 s. 10 d. ob. per Ann. *Dugd.* 186 l. 15 s. 1 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Speed.*

*Candwell*, a Monastery built and endowed by the Ancestors of the Lord *Lizle*. Valued at the Suppression, at 25 l. 8 s. 1 d. per *Speed*, out of *Leland*.

*Castle-Dennington*, an Hospital, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. Valued at the Dissolution, at 3 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, *Speed.* *Ibid.*

*Cumb*, a Monastery of White Friars or Carmelites, whose Founders, Dedication and Revenue are not known. *Speed, Ibid.*

*Cale*, a Priory of Black Canons or Benedictine Monks,

*Dalby in the Wolds*, a Commandry erected for the Knights-Templars, but upon the Dissolution of that Order for their Enormities, the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem* were put in Possession of their Houses and Revenues; but the Suppression swept all away; when this House was valued at 231 l. 7 s. 10 d. per Annum. *Speed, Ibid.*

*Grace-dieu*, an Abbey of Cistercians, founded by *Roesia de Verdun*, the Wife of *Bertram de Verdun*, and confirmed to God, *St. Mary*, and the Church of *St. Trinity of Grace-dieu* at *Beleton*, and endowed by her with the whole Manor and Liberties of *Beleton* aforesaid, to be held in pure and perpetual Alms, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, without any Duties, Exa-

tions, or Secular Services whatsoever. Sir *William Wasnies*, Knight, was a Benefactor to this House. Valued at the Suppression, at 101 l. 8 s. *Speed.*

*Bredon*, a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded and endowed by *Robert de Ferrars*, Earl of *Nottingham*, with divers Lands and Revenues; and being dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Hardulfe*, made a Cell to *St. Oswald's* of *Nostell* in *Yorkshire*. But by Agreement afterwards made it appears, that the Prior and Convent of *St. Oswald* should chuse two of the Canons of *Bredon*, with the Consent of the Advocate or Patron of *Bredon*, and present them to the said Advocate to receive one of them; or upon Deficiency of two such fit Canons, the Prior and Convent of *St. Oswald* should chuse two out of their own House, out of which the said Advocate should take one; and then the said Parties jointly to present the chosen Canon to the Diocesan, to be Prior of *Bredon* for Term of Life, provided he behaved himself according to the Order of the House and paid his Obedience to the Church of *St. Oswald*: The Monastery of *Bredon* was enriched with divers Lands, Churches, and Possessions in the *Peake* of *Derby*, and elsewhere, by *William de Ferrariis*, Earl of *Derby*, and *Hugo*, his Son; *Richard*, Son of *Harold de Lech*, &c. Valued at the Suppression, at 24 l. 10 s. 4 d. per Annum, *Dugd.* 25 l. 8 s. 1 d. *Speed.*

*Hether*, a Commandry, founded and endowed by *Jeffery de Grefeley*, for Knights Templars, but upon their irregular Behaviour contrary to their first Institution, given to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, who held it till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* but what the Value of it was then we have no Account: Likewise at

*Rodeley* there was another Commandry, which suffered the same Alteration and Fall. *Speed*, out of *Leland*. The Order of Knights Templars began Anno 1113, 14 *Henry I.* They vowed to defend Christ's Religion, the Holy Land, and all Pilgrims going to visit Christ's Sepulchre at *Jerusalem* against the Pagans and Infidels: Their chief Seat was at the Temple in *Fleet-street*. *London*, where they built a magnificent Church in Form of *Solomon's Temple*, in which many of their Order lie buried, their Propor-

tions.



tions being cut in Stone, some of them cross-legg'd, still to be seen in the round Walk at the West End. They were condemned, and their Lands given to the Knights Hospitallers in 1313, 17 *Edw.* II. who in the Reign of King *Edward III.* granted the *Temple House* in *Fleetstreet* to the Students in the Common Law, which in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* was divided into the *Inner Temple*, which is the most ancient of the Inns of Court, and the *Middle Temple*. Mr. *Barton* gives us the Rental of this Commandry, amounting in the whole to 138 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.* 2 *q.*

*Laund*, a Priory of Canons regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Richard Bassett* of *Weldon*, and *Matildis Ridel* his Wife, and dedicated to *St. John Baptist*. The Patron endowed this Priory with the Town and Manor of *Lodington* (where it stands) and *Friseby*, with the Churches of *Weleton*, *Weston*, *Pitcliffe*, *Essebi*, *Warlye*, *Kettlebye*, *Coleston*, *Stanton*, &c. and invested it with all the Liberties and Freedoms he or his Forefathers had enjoyed it in, with Sock and Sack, and Toll, and Theam, and Infangenetheof. These he got confirmed to *Laund*, by the Charters of King *Henry I.* and King *Henry II.* Valued at the Suppression at 399 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 510 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* 2 *q.* Speed.

*Ouston*, or *Osulveston*, a Priory of Canons regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Robert Grimbold*, *Temp. Edw. III.* dedicated to our Lord *Jesus Christ*, *St. Mary*, *St. Andrew*, and All Saints, and endowed with the Town and Church of *Osulveston*, &c. in pure and perpetual Alms, without any secular Exactions or Service. All these Donations were confirmed by *Robert Bishop* of *Lincoln*, under a Curse from God, *S. Mary*, and All Saints, to any that should infringe on the Rights of the Monastery thus granted, or that should oppose his Power of Confirming them. The said Bishop, in another Charter, granted to these Canons a perpetual Exemption from Payment of Synodals, and all other Episcopal Customs, except *Peter Pence*, at the Request of the Founder. *Matildis*, the Wife of *Robert Grimbold*, gave to this Priory the Church of *Norwim*, with certain Parcels of Land in *Hoiland*, *Dunton*, and *Bikir*, and the Salt-Pits thereunto belonging. *William de Rosse*, Lord of *Beaver*, gave

all his Lands lying in *Hungertone* and *Thorp* to this Priory for ever. The Founder of this Priory, *Robert Grimbold*, was one of the Judges in the Reign of *Henry II.* whose Seal did represent a Figure of a Person sitting in Judgment, holding in the right Hand a pointed Sword, signifying *Justice*; and in the left Hand a Sword with the Point broken off, representing *Mercy*. The Inscription was, *Sigillum Roberti Grimbold*, ✠ This Priory was valued at the Suppression at 161 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* per Annum. *Dugd.* 173 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* 4 *q.* Speed.

*Bradley*, a Priory of Canons regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Robert de Bundy* about the Reign of King *John*; it had only two Canons. Of later Days, the Lord *Scrope*, whose Ancestors had been great Benefactors to it, had the Patronage of it, who had the Advowson and Patronage of the Church of *Bradley*, and was a Benefactor to it. It was valued at the Dissolution at 20 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum. *Dugd.* 20 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* per Annum. Speed.

*Sapcote*, in the Hundred of *Sparkingho*, where was a College founded by *Simon Bassett*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* for a Warden and certain Priests. He was Baron of *Sapcote*, and doubtless endowed his College well, but we find not the Revenue. Speed *ibid.*

*Ulves-Cross Abbey*, so called because there stood a Cross erected at the Gate, founded by *Roger de Quiney* Earl of *Winton*. Valued at the Suppression at 102 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* 2 *q.* per Annum, Speed.

Mr. Speed also mentions a Nunnery of *Benedictines* at *Stane*, a Monastery of the same Order of Monks at *Wreweredon*, and an Hospital dedicated to *S. Ursula*, valued at 8 *l.* per Annum; but we do not find any Place to fix them in, in this County.

*Kirkeby-Beler*, a Chantry or Collegiate Church, founded by *Roger Belar* and *Avis* his Wife, *Temp. Hen. II.* consisting of one *Custos* and twelve Chaplains to celebrate in the Chapel of *St. Peter* at *Kirkby*, and endowed it with the Advowson of *Kirkby*, the Manor of *Bokeminster*, with other Lands and Rents lying near the River *Wetbek*, or *Wreke*. He gave the Power of presenting a *Custos* or Warden to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*. The Deed of Foundation bears Date,



Date, Sunday after St. Bartholomew's Day, in the Year of our Lord 1319, 13 Edw. II. Upon the Death of Roger Belar, who was killed at Leicester, A. D. 1326, his Widow, with the Consent of his Son and Heir, translated the Chantry of Secular Priests by him founded in his Life-time at Kirkby, to the Use of Canons Regular of St. Augustin; the first Prior of which came from the Abbey of Osulveston, in the County of Leicester. King Edward I. Reg. 33. granted to the Prior of Kirkby a Court-Leet here. Upon Failure of Issue of Roger Belar the Founder, the Patronage came into the Hands of the Bishops of Lincoln. Valued at the Suppression at 178 l. 7 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  q. per Ann. Speed.

Burton-Lazers, an Hospital for Lepers, founded by Roger de Mowbray, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and the Leprous of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem; and endowed by him with divers Lands in the said Burton. Niggellus de Mowbray, by Charter gave to the Infirmary of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem the Tenth of all the Meat and Drink of his Family, wheresoever he should be, and order'd his Heirs diligently to perform the same. These were confirmed by a Charter of Roger, Son of Roger de Mowbray the Founder; and by another of King John's, dated, Westminster, Apr. 18. Reg. 1.

William Burdet, Kt. gave to the Lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem the Hospital of Tilton, the Churches of Louseby, Gaudry, and Haselbeck, after the Death of his Son. Thurbert de Rochebi, and Sir John Digby, Kt. gave certain Parcels of Land in Billesdon and Kirkby-Belar to this Hospital, which Donations were confirm'd to the infirm Brethren of Burton-Lazers by Hen. II. King Edward III. gave and confirmed to the Master and Brethren of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in England, founded for Lepers and Military Men that fight against the Enemies of the Cross, a perpetual Exemption from all Tenths, Tallages, and other Aids, and Contributions whatsoever, granted or to be granted to the King and his Heirs, by a Charter bearing Date, Westminster, March 19. An. Reg. (in England) 18. (France) 5. Valued at the Dissolution at 265 l. 10 s. 2 d. ob. per Annum, Dugd. Speed.

St. Mary de Pratis, an Abbey for Canons Regular of St. Augustin near Leicester, founded

by Robert Earl of Melent and Leicester, A. D. 1153, and largely endowed by him with all the Churches in and about Leicester, Lilburn, &c. with divers Lands, Rents, and Tithes in Thurmodeston, Burton, Segrave, Asforby, &c. with Liberty of Fuel, and keeping of Hogs in other Manors, and of two Bucks, one on the Assumption, the other on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. This was confirm'd by Amicia the Wife, and by Robert the Son of Robert Earl of Melent and Leicester. Margaret de Quincy gave to this Abbey Part of the Lands of Shepished with a Mill, and House-bote and Cart-bote out of the Forest of Charnwood, and a Buck out of the said Forest once a Year. Roger de Quincy confirm'd the former Gifts, and added others, as the Tenth of all the Hay sold in Acle and Wyffeley, and the right Shoulders of all the Deer kill'd in his Park of Acle. All these and other small Donations were confirm'd by the several Charters of King Stephen and Henry II.

Robert Earl of Melent came into England with William the Conqueror, who gave him the Earldom of Leicester, after the City was destroyed and the Castle. He built the Church of St. Mary where the Castle formerly stood, and placed in it 12 Secular Canons and a Dean, appropriating thereunto all the Churches in Leicester, (except what was not in his Power, St. Margaret's at that Time being a Prebend of Lincoln) with divers other Lands and Possessions. Robert his Son and Heir afterwards founded the Abbey de Pratis, and transferr'd all the former Endowments of St. Mary to his new-built Abbey, where he himself took the Habit of a Canon Regular, and there died A. D. 1167. This Robert founded a Monastery at Gerondon, and a Nunnery at Eaton, where Amicia, his Countess, became a Nun. Upon the Want of Issue male from the said Robert, the Estate was divided between two Sisters Coheiresses, Amicia and Margaret. The last Gift to this Abbey we have Mention of, is the Church of Cnipeton and Areston, and a Load of Wood out of Leicester Forest for Fuel to serve the Infirmary. All which were recited and confirmed by the Charters of Henry II. and King John. Valued at the Dissolution at 951 l. 14 s. 5 d. ob. per Ann. Dugd. 1062 l. 0 s. 4 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  q. Speed.



*St. Mary's the Great* in *Leicester*, an Hospital founded by *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, by Licence from *Edward III.* A. D. 1333, and by him endowed with divers Lands. *Dugdale* recites the King's Charter or Licence for erecting a Collegiate Church for Canons and Clerks, in which he is said to be buried in 1361. The whole was to maintain a Dean, 12 Canons, and as many Vicars, an Hundred poor People, and ten Women to serve them. Valued at 23 l. 12 s. 11 d. per Annum. *Dugd.* But here surely must be a Mistake in the Revenue, it being very improbable that so small an Estate could maintain so great a Number of Persons, and therefore *Mr. Speed's* Valuation is rather to be taken, who sets it down 800 l. per Annum; but he gives us an Account of a Monastery near *Leicester*, founded by *Henry Earl of Lancaster*, and his Son *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, of the same Value, but it was for the Maintenance of four Chaplains, two Clerks, fifty poor Men, and five poor Women, which is much more probable.

*St Mary's the Less* in *Leicester*, founded by *Robert Bossue Earl of Leicester*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* for a Master and seven Fellows; the Value is not found.

*Stockfaston*, or *Stockerson*, an Hospital founded by *John de Boyville, Esq;* by Licence from *Edw IV.* Ann Reg. 5, near the Town-Church; it was dedicated to the ever blessed and glorious *Virgin Mary*, and was design'd for one Chaplain, and three poor Men, who were incorporated, and might possess Lands to the yearly Value of ten Pounds.

*Croxton Kiriel* or *Cryol*, a Priory of *Premonstratenses* of the Order of *St. Augustin*,

which was built by *Sir Andrew Lutterel*, temp. *Hen. II.* and dedicated to *St. John the Evangelist*. By the Foundation, as appears by the Charter, it was endowed with two Parts of the Park of *Croxton* by *William Parcarius*, Son of *Ingeram Parcarius*, which was confirmed, and other Lands added, by his Brother *Hugo*, for the Building the Church; also he gave his whole Demesn of *Croxton*, with all its Liberties and Aysiaments to these Canons, to hold in Fee-Farm at the Rent of four Marks per Annum. *Margery de S. Albino* gave the remaining Part of *Croxton-Park* to the Canons there. *William Earl of Bolon*, and *John Earl of Moriton* confirmed their Estate at *Croxton*, and gave them other Lands. These Gifts and Grants are severally confirmed by King *Edw. I.* Reg. 1. to the Church, Abbot, and Canons of *St. John the Evangelist* and *Apostle* at *Croxton*, otherwise called the Church of *St John de Valle*; and himself moreover granted them free and perpetual Chase, free Egress and Ingress, with all Cattle and Animals whatsoever, thro' the Barony of *Croxton*. It had a Cell of three Monks inhabiting it at *Hornby* in *Lincolnshire*. The Abbot of this House was Physician to King *John*, who dying at his Castle of *Newarke*, whither he came sick from *Swinstead-Abby* in *Lincolnshire*, the Abbot embalmed his dead Body, in Order to be conveyed to *Worcester*, there to be interred, according to his Majesty's Desire, near the Tomb of *St. Wolstan*; his Bowels were buried in this Abbey, to which he had given Lands to the yearly Value of ten Pounds per Annum. Valued at the Dissolution at 385 l. 10 d. ob. per Annum. *Dugd.* 458 l. 15 s. 11 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Ann. *Speed.*

### The MARTYRS of this County.

**H**UGH Latimer was the Son of one *Hugh Latimer* of *Thirkeffon* in the County of *Leicester*, Husbandman; he was a Lad of ready Wit and great Memory, which determin'd his Parents to give him all the Instruction they could, in which he made so good a Proficiency at their neighbouring Schools, that at 14 Years of Age he was

sent to the University of *Cambridge*, and there gave himself to the Study of Divinity. Here he was a zealous Papist, and always opposed those of the suspected Way, as *Philip Melancton*, *Mr. Stafford*, Professor, and others, till at last he was converted from his Error by *Mr. Bilney*, and took much Pains both in his publick Preachings and



and private Conferences to perswade and convince others, till he was forbidden by *Dr. West*, Bishop of *Ely*. After this, he continued still in *Cambridge* with his Friend *Bilney*, and did much Good in visiting the Sick and Imprison'd, and in other Acts of Charity. About three Years after, at the Request of *Dr. Butts*, the King's Physician, he went to Court, and often preach'd about in the City, but growing tired of that, he retired into the Country to *West-Kington* in *Wiltshire*, a Living given him by the King, and there continued a faithful Instructor of his Flock. Yet here he could not escape the Designs of his Enemies; *Dr. Powel*, *Wilson*, and others opposed and preached against him, and at last procured him to be summon'd before Archbishop *Warham*, and Bishop *Stokesley*, *January 29, 1531*. At this Conference nothing was remarkable but that they would have had him confessed the Suspicion of Heresy laid against him, and required him to sign certain Articles drawn up for his Subscription, which he mildly waved. But out of these Perplexities the King deliver'd him, by the Procurement of *Dr. Butts* and *Cromwell*, and soon after made him Bishop of *Worcester*, but still he continued a diligent and laborious Preacher. He took much Pains to free the People of his Diocess from Errors and Superstitions, especially in the Matter of Holy Bread and Holy Water. and to that End he gave out a Form of Words to be used thro' his whole Diocess in the Administration, *viz.*

*The Form to be used in Sprinkling the Holy Water.*

Remember your Promise in Baptism,  
Christ his Mercy, and Blood-shedding,  
By whose most holy Sprinkling,  
Of all your Sins you have free Pardoning.

*The Form to be used in giving the Holy Bread.*

Of Christ's Body this is a Token,  
Which on the Cross for our Sins was broken,  
Wherefore of your Sins you must be For-  
fakers,  
If of Christ's Death you'll be Partakers.

For these Practices he was summon'd to appear before the King, and was accused to

him of Sedition; but he so wrought the Matter, that his Answer was accepted. He yet persisted in his plain and industrious Manner of Preaching till the coming in of the six Articles: At which, he was obliged, for the Sake of a good Conscience, to leave his Bishoprick, and remain silent till the coming in of King *Edward VI*.

All the Reign of this good King he preached at Court, to the People, and to the Clergy painfully and learnedly, generally twice every Sunday, notwithstanding he was then above 67, and much disabled by the Harm he got by the Fall of a Tree. His Sermons are in Print, and make no small Volume in *Octavo*.

Soon after Queen *Mary* was proclaim'd, he was sent for to *London*, of which he had timely Notice, yet never endeavour'd an Escape, but was preparing for his Journey to *London*, when the Messenger came for him. As he came through *Smithfield*, he smilingly said, *Smithfield* had long groan'd for him; and coming before the Council, who used him with much Insolence and Disgrace, he was committed to the Tower, where he was handled very hardly in the Cold of Winter, and could not forbear telling his Keeper, That he should certainly escape Burning, if he did not let him have a little more Fire.

*Latimer* having passed a long Time in the Tower, was at length sent to *Oxford* with *Cranmer* and *Ridley*. *Apr. 1555*, there to dispute with the Doctors, where this old and grave Divine acquitted himself with Learning and Courage.

After this Dispute, a Commission was sent down by Cardinal *Pool* to *Oxford*, for the Examination of *Hugh Latimer* and *Mr. Ridley*, which continued from *September 30* to *October 15*, all which Time he was committed to the Mayor as his Prisoner. Upon the Day following, they were brought to the Stake at the North-side of the Town over-against *Baliol-College*, where they heard a Sermon preached by one *Smith*, and would either of them have answer'd it, but could not be permitted to speak. Upon the Order to prepare themselves, *Latimer* suffer'd the Keeper to strip him to his Shrowd which he had on; and whereas in his Cloaths he seem'd a crooked old Man, he stood



stood upright as brave a Father as one could see. When he saw the Fire put to him, he cried out only, *Father of Heaven, receive my Soul*; and soon died without much seeming Pain. Thus suffer'd that Servant of Christ *Hugh Latimer*, October 16, 1555, for whose Example of Boldness in Preaching, and Perseverance in suffering for the Truth, this Realm should thank Almighty God.

*Thomas More*, a simple ignorant Servant of about 24 Years of Age, being to see his Friends, happen'd to say that his Maker was in Heaven, and not in the Pix; he was

hereupon apprehended, and examin'd by the Bishop, who ask'd him, Whether he did not believe that Christ's Flesh, Blood, and Bone was in the Pix? He answer'd, No. Whereupon Sentence was read, and he condemned at *St. Margaret's Church in Leicester*, and he suffer'd in the same Town on June 26, 1556.

*John Jackson*, and a Merchant's Servant, were burnt about the same Time at *Leicester* for denying the Sacrament of the Altar, or for not answering them according to the Faith of the Church of Rome.

## DIVINES of Note in this County, not mentioned in the foregoing History.

**H**UGH Weston, Rector of *Baliol College, Oxford*, Margaret Professor, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, and Rector of *Cliffe in Kent*. In the first Year of *Queen Mary*, he had the Deanery of *Westminster* bestowed on him, and was made Prolocutor of the Convocation of the whole Clergy for the Province of *Canterbury*, where he behaved himself both in Speaking and Acting with great Commendation. His *Latin Oration* which he made at Opening of the Convocation, entitled, *Oratio coram Patribus, & Clero habita*, 16 Octob. 1553, is in Print, and seems very good in its Kind. When the Disputations were had with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer* at *Oxford*, Anno 1554, he was chosen Moderator. Having suffered much in Reputation from a Charge of Adultery, for which Cardinal *Pole* deprived him of his Deanery of *Windsor*, he resolved to take a Journey to *Rome* to complain to his Holiness; but to prevent his going, he was clapt up Prisoner into the Tower, where after a few Months he died in December 1558. In his Will he shews an Abundance of Care of his Soul in the Popish Manner, bestowing most of his Wealth on pious Uses, and for the Benefit of his Soul, by giving Money for a Dirge and Mass to be performed; 1. By the Master and Fellows of *Baliol College*. 2. By the Rector and Fellows of *Lincoln College*.

3. By the Priest of the University of *Oxford*.  
4. By the Rector of *Islip* near *Oxford*. And  
5. By the Minister of *Burton-Nowery* in this County, where he is thought to have been born, because his Brethren lived there.

*Sabin Chambers*, a noted Disputant at *Oxford*, and a Protestant born and bred, till he was Master of Arts in that University; but then being dissatisfied in many Points relating to the Protestant Religion, he enter'd into the Society of *Jesus* at *Paris* in 1588. Afterwards he became Divinity-Reader in the University of *Dole* in *Burgundy*, and at Length was sent upon the Mission into *England* to convert the Hereticks there. He hath written *The Garden of the Virgin Mary*; printed at *St. Omers*, Anno Domini 1619, and some other Things.

*Nathanael Stevens*, Minister of *Fenny-Drayton* in the Times of the Wars, but thro' the Inhumanity of the Soldiers of the King's Party forced to fly from thence for a Time. He is remarkable for his Contests with the Anabaptists of his Times, but chiefly for his Zeal in Suppressing Quakerism in the Bud. *George Fox*, the Apostle of the Quakers, (as Sir *William Pen* calls him) came out of this Parish, tho' he learned nothing of his Quakerism there. He was long wandering among unsettled Heads, and at last got himself to be the Head of a Party, and



drew away after him many Followers in this County, and other Parts of England. Mr. Stevens had much Discourse with him, to little Effect, and therefore he bestowed his Pains in antidoting his People against him, which he did with such Success, that few or none fell to him. He applied himself in his Studies to understand the Apocalypse, and that to good Purpose, for as he put out a Book, entitled, *A plain and easy Calculation of the Name, Mark, and Number of the Beast*, in 1656, much to the Satisfaction of many pious and learned Men, so some few of his Meditations, and Notes upon other Places being communicated to Mr. Pool, when he was putting out his *Synopsis*, he found them so well calculated, that he inserted some of them in those useful Volumes, which no Divine can be well without.

William Sheffield, M. A. and Minister of *Ibstock*, where he lived approved and loved by all good Men, is chiefly memorable for a Dispute he had with the famous Anabaptist Mr. Oates, who created a great deal of Trouble to many Ministers, and their Congregations, in several Counties. This Man coming into this Shire, was very troublesome, and gave out his Challenges to dispute with any Minister or Ministers upon the Point of Baptism. Several Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen, desired Mr. Sheffield to accept of the Challenge, and dispute that Point with him in *Leicester Castle*, to which he agreed; Sir Thomas Beaumont took upon him to be Moderator: And when the Dispute was about to begin, Mr. Sheffield declared, That 'twas Truth he aimed at, and not Victory; and declared, If any Arguments were produced which he could not answer, he would frankly ac-

knowledge it, and so did Mr. Oates. The Dispute continued three Hours, and was managed with all Fairness and Temper; but at Length Mr. Oates was gruelled with an Argument, and making an Hesitancy, was called upon by the People, either to answer, or, according to his Promise, own he could not; whereupon he frankly confessed, He could not answer the Argument at present; and the Justices of Peace took the Opportunity to enjoin him no more to disturb any Congregations in that County, which he accordingly promised.

Samuel Shaw, M. A. Rector of *Long Whatton* in the Protector's Reign, who presented him, but he was confirmed in it by a Grant from King Charles II. yet lost it by the *Bartholomew Act*; yet being a learned, peaceable, meek Man, and being chosen Schoolmaster of *Ashby de la Zouch*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, and the Bishop of *Lincoln*, Dr. Thomas Barlow, licensed him to teach School upon such a Subscription as his own Sense dictated and inserted; and the Bishop added, That he was glad to have so worthy a Man in his Diocese upon any Terms. At his Entrance upon this School, he found the Revenue but small, the Buildings quite out of Repair, and the Scholars very few; but by his Interest he restored the School-house, and increased the Revenue, and by his Diligence raised the Reputation of the School so much, that he had often 160 Boys, and kept two Ushers a great while. Several Divines of our Church, Lawyers, Physicians, &c. in the Nation owe their first Instructions in Grammatical Learning to him. He wrote a Book of Meditations much commended by Bishop Barlow. He died January 22, 1695.

### The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County.

**A**ppleby Magna, where Sir John Moore founded a School in 1697, for 100 Scholars, who are taught *English* and *Latin*; giving an Allowance of 60 *l.* a-year to the Head Master, 40 *l.* a-year to the Usher, and 20 *l.* a-year to a Writing-Master, and as-

signing each of them a convenient Habitation in a noble Structure raised for that Purpose.

*Ashby Parva*, where the Rector pays for the Schooling of the Children of all the Poor of his Parish, and three others.

*Barkby*



*Barkby cum Barkbythorp*, where ten Children are taught for the Interest of one Hundred Pounds, left by *George Pochin*, Esq; late Patron of this Place.

*Barrow*, where six Children are taught for an Endowment of 24 s. a-year.

*Blaby*, where is a School for all the poor Children of the Parish, and a Master teaches them to read, write, and cast Accompt, and a Mistress to spin, for seventeen Pounds a-year, settled by Subscriptions.

*Brighthurst*, where there is three Pounds a-year given towards encouraging a Master to teach the poor Children of that Parish.

*Church-Langton*, where are twelve Children taught for three Pounds a-year, left for that Purpose by *Mrs. Mary Pheasant* in 1688.

*Cole-Orton*, or *Collerton*, where the late Lord *Beaumont* has founded a School, but what Use is made of it, we do not know.

*Congeston*, where is a School for teaching twelve poor Children at the Charge of the Rector, and a private Gentleman.

*Cotesbach*, where the Minister provides for the teaching of all the younger poor Children of the Parish, and furnishes them with Books.

*Croxton-Kyrrier*, where eight Children are taught for the Interest of an Hundred Pounds, and some small Subscriptions.

*Disworth*, where is a School for six Girls, who are taught Reading and Sewing by a Mistress, for an Allowance of three Pounds a-year.

*Hallaton*, where is a School for twenty-six poor Children. A Gentleman of *London* pays for six Boys, and two Girls, and some others give them Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books.

*Husband-Boreworth*, where is a School set up for thirty Children of the Place: The Master has an House provided for him, and sixteen Pounds a-year Salary. The Minister instructs the Children in the Church-Catechism every Sunday.

*Ilstock*, where are several poor Children taught at the Charge of the Rector.

*Kilworth-North*, where six poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Rector.

*Kilworth-South*, where Care is taken by the Minister of the Parish for teaching all the poor Children to read, &c.

*Leicester*, where twenty poor Boys are taught and cloathed at the Expence of a private Gentlewoman; ten more taught and cloathed at the Charge of the Register; and ten poor Girls taught and cloathed at the Expence of the Commissary.

*Lockington*, where one *Mrs. Cox* left the Interest of one hundred and twenty Pounds towards a School; and now there are twenty Children taught there for the Interest of that Money, and some Subscriptions.

*Loughborough*, where, besides the Free-School, there is one Charity-School for eighty Boys, who are taught and duly instructed in the Principles of Religion, and another for twenty Girls, who are taught and cloathed.

*Rothely*, where is a School for the Teaching of twelve Children, towards which there is a Settlement of four Pounds a-year.

*Sileby*, where is four Pounds per Annum settled by *Mr. Staphley*, late Minister of *Cosington*, for teaching eight poor Children of this Place. To which a private Gentleman has added fifty Shillings, and another six Shillings a-year, for the teaching of six poor Children more. Another Gentleman gives five Shillings a-year to buy Books; and a Gentleman of *Loughborough* gives two Bibles every three Years.

*Stony-Stanton*, where all the poor Children of the Parish are taught to read, write, &c. at the Charge of a private Person.

*Swinesford*, where sixteen Children are taught at the Charge of some neighbouring Gentlemen.

*Thruslington*, where fifteen Children are taught; the School is endowed with seven Pounds per Annum, left by *Mr. Stayne*, formerly Master at *Christ-Church Hospital, London*.

*Thurcaston*, where twelve poor Boys are taught to read, &c. for a Settlement of five Pounds a-year.

*Waltham-on-the-Woulds*, where some poor Children having been taught some Time



at the Charge of the Rector,, there is since a Benefaction established, by means of which all the poor Children in the Parish are to be taught for the future.

*Wimondham*, where was formerly a Grammar-School, but it not being found of any great Service to the Town, it is now turned into a Charity-School for teaching the poor Children, and there are thirty seven of this Parish and *Edmund-thorp* taught for an Endowment of nineteen Pounds per Annum, lately settled for that End.

*Withcock*, where is ten Pounds per Annum allowed for teaching the Children of the Parish.

To these there was added last Year at

*Great-Easton*, in the Parish of *Brighthurst*, a School for the teaching of six Children, for an Endowment of three Pounds per Annum settled on it.



to Hundred.	to Deanery.	to Valuation.
<b>A</b> Bby Gate	W. Goscote	
Abkettleby	Framland	V. Framland 15 10 3 0
Affordby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote 15 11 7 0
Ailston	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton 31 8 11 4
Alexton	E. Goscote	R. Goscote 6 18 2 0
Alexton	Framland	
Allon-Grange	W. Goscote	
Anstey	W. Goscote	
Appleby Magna	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho 20 9 3 0
Appleby Parva	Sparkingho	
Arnesby	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton 5 16 6 0
Aserby	E. Goscote	
ASHBY de la ZOUCH o=	W. Goscote	V. Acley 14 10 4 0
Ashby-Folvile	E. Goscote	V. Goscote 9 00 0 4
Ashby-Hall	E. Goscote	
Ashby Hall	W. Goscote	
Ashby Magna	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton 7 18 10 0
Ashby Parva	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton 5 7 6 0
Aston-Flamvil	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton 33 12 8 0
Atterton	Sparkingho	
Bagrave	Gartrey	
Bagworth	Sparkingho	
Baresby	E. Goscote	
Barkby	E. Goscote	V. Goscote 10 00 00 0
Barkby-Thorp	E. Goscote	
Barkston	Framland	R. Framland 7 5 4 0
Barleston	Sparkingho	
Barrow upon Sore	E. Goscote	V. Acley 15 2 7 0
Barton	Sparkingho	
Barwell	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho 20 10 7 0
Beeby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote 15 2 3 4
Belgrave	E. Goscote	R. Goscote 43 16 3 4
Belton	W. Goscote	V. Acley 8 18 4 0
Bew-Manor	W. Goscote	
Bicknell	Goodlaxton	
BILLESDON o=	Gartrey	V. Gartrey 14 9 10 0
Bilston	Sparkingho	
Bittefwell	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton 4 3 00 0
Blaby	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton 15 4 11 0
Blasdon	Gartrey	
Borefworth-Husband	Gartrey	R. Gartrey 24 15 7 4
BOSWORTH o=	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho 55 18 2 0
Botcheston	Sparkingho	
Botsford	Framland	
Botsford	Framland	R. Framland 51 7 11 0
Bradgate	W. Goscote	
Bradley	Gartrey	
Brantingthorp	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton 10 7 6 0
Brantingthorp-Westcots	Sparkingho	
Brascos	Sparkingho	



B. R. A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Braunston	Framland	R. Framland	15 10 4 0
Braunston	Sparkingho		
Breedon-Lodge	W. Goscote		
Breedon on the Hill	W. Goscote	V. Acley	6 2 8 0
Brentingby	Framland		
Brighthurst	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	11 15 0 0
Brokesby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	5 12 6 0
Broughton	Framland	R. Framland	11 5 7 4
Broughton-Ashley	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	26 10 0 0
Buckminster	Framland	V. Framland	8 7 3 0
Burbach	Sparkingho		
Burbach-Hall	Sparkingho		
Burley-Park	W. Goscote		
Burrow	Gartrey	R. Framland	12 00 00 0
Burfall	W. Goscote		
Burton-Lazers	Framland		
Burton-Overy	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18 5 7 1 1
Burton upon Oles	E. Goscote		
Bushy	Gartrey		
Cadeby	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	4 10 2 0
Carlton	Sparkingho		
Carlton-Curlew	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18 15 7 4
Cathorp	Gartrey		
Cat-thorp	Goodlaxton		
Cawdwell	Framland		
Charley	W. Goscote		
Charnwood	W. Goscote		
Clawston-Long	Framland		
Cleybrook Magna	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	30 10 3 0
Cleybrook Parva	Goodlaxton		
Cole-Orton	E. Goscote	R. Acley	10 6 0 0
Cole-Orton-house	E. Goscote		
Collerton	W. Goscote		
Congerston	Sparkingho		
Cosby	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	4 15 0 0
Cossington	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	17 7 3 4
Coston	Framland	R. Framland	16 6 3 4
Cotes	E. Goscote		
Cottesbitch	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	10 6 7 4
Cotton	Sparkingho		
Countisthorp	Goodlaxton		
Crannow	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	8 16 6 0
Crawston	E. Goscote		
Croft	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	12 3 3 0
Cropston	W. Goscote		
Croxton-Kerrial	Framland	V. Framland	7 14 6 0
Croxton-Park	Framland		
Croxton-South	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	8 3 4 10
Dadlington	Sparkingho		
Dalby Jacomb	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	8 4 6 0



# LEICESTERSHIRE. 1397

D A L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Dalby <i>Parva</i>	Framland	V. Framland	9 00 0 0
Dalby upon Woulds	E. Goscote		
Desford	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	8 9 7 0
Dishley-Thorp	W. Goscote		
Drayton	Gartrey		
Drayton-Fenny	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	11 1 4 0
Dunnington	Sparkingho		
CASTLE-DUNNING- TON 0=	W. Goscote	V. Acley	8 2 3 4
Dunnington-Park	W. Goscote		
Dunton-Bassett	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	6 8 0 0
Dyseworth	W. Goscote	V. Acley	4 00 0 0
Easton	Gartrey		
Eastwell	Framland	R. Framland	9 12 0 0
Eaton	Framland	V. Framland	7 11 2 0
Elmesthorp	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	6 13 4 0
Elton	Goodlaxton		
Enderby	Sparkingho	V. Goodlaxton	10 18 10 0
Evington	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	7 16 6 0
Fishpool-Head	W. Goscote		
Fleckney	Gartrey		
Foston	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	14 2 3 4
Foxton	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	7 3 2 0
Freaby	Framland		
Frisby	Gartrey	V. Goscote	7 16 6 0
Frisby upon Wreaks	E. Goscote		
Frotsworth	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	12 10 0 0
Gaddesby	E. Goscote		
Gadeby	Sparkingho		
Galbey	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18 2 3 4
Garenton	W. Goscote		
Garthorp	Framland	V. Framland	7 5 2 0
Gilmorton	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	17 13 9 0
Glenfield	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	13 9 7 4
Glen <i>Magna</i>	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	12 14 0 0
Glen <i>Parva</i>	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	6 5 0 0
Glowston	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	8 00 0 0
Goadby	Gartrey		
Goadby	Framland	R. Framland	16 00 0 0
Goldsmiths-Grange	Framland		
Gopshall-Grange	Sparkingho		
Grace Dieu	W. Goscote		
Grimston	E. Goscote		
Grobby	Sparkingho		
Grobby	Sparkingho		
Gropestill	Sparkingho		
Gumley	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	16 2 3 4
HALLITON 0=	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	17 13 4 0
Halliton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	18 13 4 0
Halsted	Framland		



H A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
<b>HARBOROUGH</b> 0=	Gartrey					
Harby	Framland	R. Framland	20	00	0	0
Harston	Framland	R. Framland	8	1	7	0
Hatherne	W. Goscote	R. Acley	12	00	0	0
Heather	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	7	17	8	0
Hemington	W. Goscote					
Higham	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	7	9	3	0
High Cross	Goodlaxton					
<b>HINCKLEY</b> 0=	Sparkingho	V. Sparkingho	9	9	8	0
Hoby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	22	8	5	4
Hoes	Framland	R. Framland	7	12	4	0
Hogs-Norton	Sparkingho					
Holt	Gartrey					
Holwell	Framland					
Horinghold	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	6	16	6	0
Horspool	Sparkingho					
Horspool-Grange	Sparkingho					
Houghton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	16	00	11	4
Hucklefcot	Sparkingho					
Humberstone	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	8	00	0	0
Huncote	Sparkingho					
Hungerton	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	9	8	0	0
Ibstock	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	19	8	11	0
Illeston	Gartrey					
Ingersby	Gartrey					
Isby-Walton	W. Goscote					
Kegworth	W. Goscote	R. Acley	25	15	7	0
Keham	E. Goscote					
Kennington-South	E. Goscote					
Kibworth-Beauchamp	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	39	14	11	0
Kilby	Goodlaxton					
Kilworth-Harcourt	Gartrey					
Kilworth-North	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	15	00	3	0
Kilworth-South	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	10	8	11	0
Kincot	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	20	16	3	0
Kirby-Mullox	Sparkingho					
Kirby-Bellers	Framland					
Kirkby Mallary	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	14	19	11	4
Knaveston	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	6	11	6	0
Knightron	Goodlaxton					
Knightsthorp	W. Goscote					
Knipron	Framland	R. Framland	16	12	3	0
Langton-East	Gartrey					
Langton-West	Gartrey					
Langton-Church	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	48	13	4	0
Langton-Thorp	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	10	10	3	4
Laund-Abby	E. Goscote					
Lawghton	Gartrey					
Lea Grange	Sparkingho					
Lees-Thorp	Framland					



L E I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Leicester	E. Goscote					
Leicester-Abbey	W. Goscote					
Leicester-Forest	Sparkingho					
Lindley	Sparkingho					
Littlethorp	Goodlaxton					
Lockington	W. Goscote	V. Acley	6	7	2	0
Loddington	E. Goscote					
Loseby	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	7	1	4	0
LOUGHBOROUGH ==	W. Goscote	V. Acley	40	16	3	0
Lubenham	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8	5	0	0
Lubsthorp	Sparkingho					
Lutterworth	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	25	19	11	0
Marfield	Gartrey					
Marston	Framland	R. Framland	19	12	2	0
Marston Potters	Sparkingho					
Medborn	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	35	10	11	4
Melton-Mowbray	Framland	V. Framland	16	9	0	0
Meril Grange	W. Goscote					
Misterton	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	16	13	4	0
Morebarn	Sparkingho					
MOUNTSOREL ==	W. Goscote					
Muston	Framland	R. Framland	50	13	0	0
Naneby	Sparkingho					
Nelston	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	24	9	7	1/4
Netherfet	W. Goscote					
Newbold	W. Goscote					
Newbold-Verdon	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	6	8	11	0
Newton	W. Goscote					
Newton	W. Goscote					
Newton-Burcot	Gartrey					
Newton-Cold	E. Goscote					
Newton Harcourt	Gartrey					
Newtown	Sparkingho					
Norbrow	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	26	14	3	0
Normanton	Sparkingho					
Norton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	7	00	0	0
Norton	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	13	19	11	1/2
Norton-East	E. Goscote					
Noseley	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	36	7	7	0
Oddeston	Sparkingho					
Odeby	Goodlaxton					
One-Lip	W. Goscote	R. Acley	14	4	3	0
Orton upon the Mount	Sparkingho					
Osberston	Sparkingho					
Osgathorp	W. Goscote	R. Acley	7	00	0	0
Overton-Cold	Framland					
Overton-Sanbye	W. Goscote	V. Sparkingho	6	12	8	0
Oweston	Gartrey					
Packington	W. Goscote	V. Acley	5	15	8	0
Peatling Magna	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	5	9	2	0



P E A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Peatling Parva	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	9	14	6	0
Pecklarton	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	8	00	0	0
Pickering Grange	Sparkingho					
Pickwell	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	16	00	0	0
Pingwell House	Sparkingho					
Plungar	Framland					
Poultney	Goodlaxton					
Prestwold	E. Goscote					
Quarendon	W. Goscote					
Quenby	E. Goscote					
Quenby-Hall	E. Goscote					
Queniborow	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	8	00	0	0
Ragdale	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	8	00	11	0
Ratby	Sparkingho	V. Goodlaxton	5	5	10	0
Raunston	W. Goscote					
Rearsby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	17	9	5	4
Redmile	Framland	R. Framland	12	9	0	0
Rodeley	W. Goscote	V. Acley	11	00	5	2
Rodeley-Temple	W. Goscote					
Rotherby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	8	8	2	0
Rowlston	Gartrey					
Saddington	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	19	2	3	2
Saltby	Framland	R. Framland	12	00	0	0
Sapcote	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	10	11	9	0
Saxby	Framland	R. Framland	5	00	0	0
Saxulby	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	9	00	0	0
Scalford	Framland	V. Framland	8	1	9	0
Scraptoft	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8	10	0	0
Seal-Grange	W. Goscote					
Seal-Nether	W. Goscote	} R. Acley	17	8	11	0
Seal-Over	W. Goscote					
Segrave	E. Goscote		14	8	11	4
Seiston	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	7	2	7	0
Sewston	Framland					
Shakerston	Sparkingho	V. Sparkingho	5	2	2	0
Shankton	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	10	13	0	0
Shanford	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	9	19	7	4
Shawell	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	9	00	0	0
Shaxton	Sparkingho					
Sheephead	W. Goscote	V. Acley	8	10	10	0
Sheepy Magna	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	13	4	5	2
Sheepy Parva	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	13	4	5	2
Shenton	Sparkingho					
Sheresby	Goodlaxton					
Shilton	Sparkingho					
Shouldby	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	8	15	14	0
Sibston	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	15	18	11	0
Sileby	E. Goscote					
Skeffington	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	12	13	6	0
Slaughton	Gartrey					



S M E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Smeeton	Gartrey					
Smockington	Sparkingho					
Snarston	Sparkingho					
Snibston	W. Goscote					
Sproxton	Framland	V. Framland	7	4	4	0
Stanton	Sparkingho					
Stanton-Harold	W. Goscote					
Stanton-House	W. Goscote					
Stanton under Barton	Sparkingho					
Stanton-Wivell	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	9	18	11	4
Stapleford	Framland	V. Framland	13	00	0	0
Stapleford-House	Framland					
Stapleton	Sparkingho					
Stathorn	Framland	R. Framland	16	3	0	0
Stoke-Golding	Sparkingho					
Stokeston	Gartrey					
Stonesby	Framland	V. Framland	5	00	6	0
Stony Stanton	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	14	13	0	0
Stoughton	Gartrey					
Stretton	W. Goscote					
Stretton Magna	Gartrey					
Stretton Parva	Gartrey					
Suerby	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	8	00	0	0
Summerby	Framland	V. Framland	6	16	8	0
Sungeston	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	5	3	6	0
Sutton	Goodlaxton					
Sutton-Cheney	Sparkingho					
Swanington	W. Goscote					
Swebston	W. Goscote	R. Acley	21	18	4	0
Swinsford	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	5	7	10	0
Swithland	W. Goscote	R. Acley	10	4	5	0
Syfonby	Framland					
Syfesore	E. Goscote					
Temple	Sparkingho					
Theddingworth	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8	15	7	0
Thornton	Sparkingho	V. Sparkingho	6	12	2	0
Thorp	Goodlaxton	R. Goodlaxton	5	5	1	0
Thorp-Acre	W. Goscote					
Thorp-Arnold	Framland	V. Framland	6	17	8	0
Thorp-East	Framland					
Thorp-Sachfield	E. Goscote					
Thrinkston	W. Goscote					
Thurcaston	W. Goscote	R. Acley	23	7	8	0
Thurlangton	Gartrey					
Thurlston	Sparkingho	R. Goodlaxton	13	19	3	4
Thurmaiston	E. Goscote					
Thurnby	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	10	19	10	0
Thuffington	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	6	00	0	0
Tilton	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	12	19	6	0
Tonge	W. Goscote					



T U G.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Tugby	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	11 8 1 4
Twicrofs	Sparkingho		
Twiford	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	8 8 6 0
Ulsthorp	Goodlaxton		
Ulvescrofs-Abbey	W. Goscote		
Upton	Sparkingho		
Walcot	Goodlaxton		
Waltham on the Would	Framland	R. Framland	19 4 11 0
Walton	Goodlaxton		
Walton on the Would	E. Goscote	R. Goscote	15 00 0 0
Wanlip	W. Goscote		
Wartnaby	E. Goscote		
Welbey	Framland		
Welham	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	6 3 0 0
Welsborough	Sparkingho		
Westerby	Gartrey		
Wetherley	Sparkingho	R. Sparkingho	16 2 2 4
Whalton-Long	W. Goscote	R. Acley	13 6 8 0
Whefton	Goodlaxton		
Whitlock-Hall	Framland		
Whittington-Grange	Sparkingho		
Whitwick	W. Goscote	V. Acley	9 14 4 2
Wigston Magna	Goodlaxton	V. Goodlaxton	9 8 8 0
Wigston Parva	Goodlaxton		
Wikeham	Framland		
Wikin	Sparkingho		
Wilston	W. Goscote		
Wimswold	E. Goscote	V. Goscote	9 00 0 0
Wistow	Gartrey	V. Gartrey	8 18 4 0
Withcock	Framland	R. Framland	6 9 3 0
Wiverby	Framland	V. Framland	6 00 0 0
Woodgate	W. Goscote		
Woodhouse	W. Goscote		
Woodthorp	W. Goscote		
Worthington	W. Goscote		
Wykin	E. Goscote		
Wymondham	Framland	R. Framland	12 00 0 0
Wymondham-Hall	Framland		

Lincoln.



LEICESTER RUTLAND with other confining TOWNS	Leicester	Bosworth	Aliby de la Zou	Loughboro	Mount Sorel	Milton Mobray	Waltham on y. M.	Okeham	Uppingham	Hallaton	Harboro	Lutterworth	Hinckley	Dunningto Cast	Sanwerth Stat	Atherston War	Nun Eaton War	Rugby War	Bever Cast.	Stamford Line	Milbourn Cast Da.	Hogsnorton	Heather	Buckminster	Cold Orton
Warston N.W.	15	11	5	9	12	10	21	24	27	23	27	23	15	3	13	14	16	24	22	32	2	9	8	24	23
ld Orton E.	11	18	21	14	10	5	6	3	5	6	12	16	17	20	28	23	22	19	11	9	22	22	19	6	69
ckminster E.	15	23	24	16	14	6	4	6	10	12	17	22	23	23	23	27	26	25	7	9	24	26	23	71	
ather N.W.	9	4	3	8	9	17	20	21	22	18	20	15	8	7	9	6	8	17	22	28	7	4	70		
ogsnorton M.	12	5	5	12	12	20	23	24	25	20	22	15	8	10	5	5	7	17	25	31	9	73			
elbour Cast. D. NW	14	10	4	8	11	18	40	24	26	23	28	11	15	4	12	13	15	24	22	31	95				
amford Lin E.	21	27	30	22	21	13	12	7	7	12	15	22	26	30	33	31	29	25	16	30					
ever Cast. N.E.	17	23	23	14	14	8	5	12	16	17	22	25	24	20	30	27	28	29	39						
Rugby War S.W.	13	14	20	20	18	22	24	20	18	14	10	4	10	25	20	14	11	70							
Nun Eaton Wa S.W.	11	6	11	15	14	21	25	23	23	18	18	9	4	14	9	4	83								
Atherston War W.	13	5	8	14	14	22	25	25	25	18	18	13	6	13	5	86									
amw <sup>th</sup> Stat. N.W.	17	9	9	17	18	26	29	30	29	25	26	18	12	14	93										
Dunningto Ca. N.W.	14	11	6	7	10	17	19	23	25	23	26	21	15	25											
Hinckley S.W.	7	5	11	13	11	17	20	19	19	25	25	7	83												
Lutterw. <sup>th</sup> S.W.	9	11	18	17	14	18	21	17	15	11	9	72													
Harborow S.E.	12	18	23	19	16	15	18	12	8	6	66														
Hallaton S.E.	9	16	21	15	12	10	12	6	5	70															
Uppingham Rut S.W.	13	11	25	18	15	10	12	4	69																
Okeham Rut. E.	13	20	23	16	13	7	7	75																	
Waltham on y. M. N.	14	20	21	12	11	4	85																		
Miltō Mobray N.	10	17	18	10	8	84																			
Mount Sorel N.	5	8	11	4	85																				
Loughboro N.	8	9	9	89																					
Aliby de la Zou N.W.	12	6	92																						
Bosworth N.W.	8	84																							

Leicester



LEICESTERSHIRE  
sends  
IV Members  
to Parliament  
contains  
XII Towns  
and 192 Parishes  
is divided into  
VI Hundreds  
containing  
560000 Acres  
18702 Houses  
and 112212 Inhabitants  
in Circumference  
96 Miles.



# Lincolnshire.

**L**incolnshire, called by the Saxons *Lincollscype*, and by the Normans (by a Transposition of Letters) *Nicollshire*, at their first coming into this Isle, takes its Name from the chief Town of it, the City of *Lincoln*. It is a maritime County, bounded on the East by the German Ocean, into which it shoots with a Foreland of great Compass; on the North with *Yorkshire*, from which it is parted by the Estuary called anciently *Abus*, now the *Humber*, which is an Arm of the Sea; on the West with Parts of *Yorkshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Leicestershire*; and on the South with *Northamptonshire*, from which it is divided by the River *Welland*. Dr. Fuller fancies it to be like a bended Bow, of which the Sea makes the Back, the Rivers *Welland* and *Humber* the two Horns, and the River *Trent* the String; and if a strong Fancy could but put the River *Wytham* into a direct Course, it might make an Arrow, and then it might please such as love Comparisons.

This County may be reckon'd among the largest of *England*, being in Length from South to North almost 60 Miles, and in Breadth in the Middle, where it is widest, 35 Miles; so that it is accounted to be in Compass 180 Miles, in which are 30 Wapentakes, or Hundreds, one City, 630 Parishes, 39 Market-Towns, five of which being Boroughs and Corporations, send each of them two Members to Parliament, two Castles, 13 Parks, 1740000 Acres of Land,

and 40590 Houses, which are supposed to have in them, according to a moderate Computation, 243540 Inhabitants. For the more orderly Government of it, it is divided into three large Parts, viz. *Holland*, *Kesteven*, and *Lindsey*, which are again subdivided into several Wapentakes, viz.

1. *Holland* into three Wapentakes, viz. *Skirbeck*, *Kirton*, and *Ellow*.

2. *Kesteven* into ten Wapentakes, viz. *Lango*, *Boothby*, *Loveden*, *Flaxwell*, *Arwardburn*, *Wivebridge*, *Grantham*, *Aveland*, *Beltisloe*, and *Nesse*.

3. *Lindsey* into seventeen Wapentakes, viz. *Manly*, *Tarborough*, *Brodley*, *Ludborough*, *Walshcroft*, *Aflacote*, *Corringham*, *Well*, *Lawris*, *Wraggoe*, *Gartree*, *Louthask*, *Calceworth*, *Candlehow*, *Hill*, *Bullingbroke*, and *Horncastle*.

This County is represented in Parliament at this Time, 1719, by Sir *Willoughby Hickman*, Bar. and Sir *John Brownlow*, Bar.

In the Times of the Britains and Romans, it was Part of the Country of the *Coritani*, of which we have given all the Account that we can find in the County of *Derby*. Under the Saxons, it was Part of the large Kingdom of *Mercia*, and was chiefly held by *Egga*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who, as Earl, had the third Penny of the whole County; *Morcar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who, in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, was possessed of nineteen principal Manors in this County; *Algar*, Earl of *Mercia*, of six; *Harold*, Earl of *Kent* and











and the *West-Saxons*, afterward King of *England*, of eight; and *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia*, of one. *William the Norman* having conquer'd *Harold*, and being chosen King of *England*, subdued this County in his Northern Expedition, and then dispossessed not only these *Saxon* Lords, but all others who had any Manors, Lands, and Possessions in this County, and rewarded the Valour of his *Normans* with them; for by *Domesday-Book* we find these Lordships given by him in this Manner; viz.

To *Alan Rufus*, Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*, 101

To *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, 76.

To *Waltkeof*, Earl of *Northumberland*, 2.

To *Judith*, Countess of *Northumberland*, 17.

To *Robert Vesci*, 7.

To *William Mallet*, 8.

To *Nigel de Albini*, 12.

To *Robert de Stafford*, 20.

To *William de Percy*, 32.

To *Walter d' Eincourt*, 17

To *Guy de Creon*, or *Crown*, 61.

To *Goisfrid Hanselin*, 15.

To *Ranulph de St. Valery*, 6.

To *William le Blound*, or *Blunt*, 6.

To *Robert de Todenæs*, 32.

To *Ralph de Mortimer*, 7.

To *Henry de Ferrers*, 2.

To *Norman d' Arcie*, 33.

To *Alured de Lincoln*, 51.

To *Walter Bec*, 1.

To *Ralph Paganel*, 15.

To *Ernisius Barun*, 28.

To *Gilbert de Gondaoo*, or *Gaunt*, Grandson of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, 143.

Having said thus much of the County in general, we shall come to a particular Description of it, beginning on the Southern Parts, where we find on the East-side,

## I. Holland.

This Corner of the County seems formerly to have been very inconsiderable, or rather no Part of it, for the Banks there evidently shew, that the Sea once overflowed this Part of the Shire, and tho' long ago

it was by great Industry gained from the Ocean, it was for some Ages nothing but a vast and deep Fen, affording little Benefit to the Nation besides Fish and Fowl. As to the Original of the Name, Mr. *Dugdale* puts it in the Number of Marsh-Land, such as is in *Norfolk*, and other Places near the Sea; and Mr. *Cambden* seems to think it took its Name from *Holland* in *Germany*, to which it agrees exactly in its Situation, Soil, and other Circumstances, the Ground being so moist in many Places, that the Print of such as walk on it remains, and the Surface it self shakes, if it be stamp'd on. *Ingulphus* calls it *Hogland*, (i. e.) a Land of Hay; or, as the Country People call it, *Hoy*; others will have it called so from *Holt*, a Wood; but the Situation not favouring these Derivations, it may more properly be taken from the *Saxon* Word *head*, *Deep*, because it lies so deep, that did not the Banks defend it from the Breakings in of the Sea, it would soon appear to be a deep or hollow Place by the Overflowings of the Sea, which would plainly verify this Conjecture.

This Part of the County is bounded on the East with the *Æstuary*, which *Ptolomy* calls *Mætariæ* for *Maltraith*, and is at this Day known by the Name of, *The Washes*; they are very large and famous, covered with Water at every flowing of the Tide, and passable again at every Ebb, tho' not without Danger, as King *John* to his own Loss experienced; for whilst, in the Barons Wars, he attempted to pass here, he lost a great Part of his Army, Horses, all his Carriages, and Furniture near *Foss-dyke* and *Well-stream*, by a sudden Inundation, as *Matthew of Westminster* testifies; himself, and some few others, narrowly escaping the Violence of the Waters by the Help of a good Guide. This Part of this Division is called *Silt*, and the Inhabitants, from the great Heaps of Sand, believe it to have been forsaken of the Sea, which still assaults it so on the one Side, as mighty Floods of Waters, which drain from the higher Country, do on the other, that the Inhabitants are forced to watch it all the Winter, and can hardly so secure themselves from these Invaders. The Soil produceth very little Corn, but much Grass, and is well stored with Fish and Sea-Fowl;



'tis so soft, that they work their Horses unshod, and there is not so much as a Stone found in it, unless brought from some other Place. There is great Want of fresh Water in all Places, they having no other Supply but Rain-Water preserved in Pits, which, if deep, soon turn the Water brackish, and if shallow, grow presently dry. Here are also many Quicksands, which the Shepherds find to their Cost, have a notable Faculty to suck in any Thing that comes upon them, their Sheep being often devoured by them. On the North with *Horncastle* in *Lindsey* Wapentake; on the West with the Wapentakes of *Arwardburn*, *Aveland* and *Nesse* in *Kesteven*; and on the South with Part of *Cambridgeshire*.

Several Attempts have been made to drain this Level, and some Gentlemen, who have Estates under Water, have endeavoured to get an Act of Parliament for it, but have met with such Opposition from the Gentlemen in the higher Parts of the County, who fear, that if these Fens be drained, it will sink the Value of their Estates, that they have not been able to effect it.

This *Holland* is divided into two Parts, the Upper and the Lower; the upper contains the two Wapentakes of *Skirbeck* and *Kirton*; and the lower only the Wapentake of *Ellow*. This lower had in it filthy Bogs, and unpassable Marshes in Mr. *Cambden's* Time, which the Inhabitants themselves could not get over with the Help of their Stilts; and because the Situation is so very low, it was defended from the Ocean, and the Floods, that overspread the upper Part of the Isle of *Ely*, with huge Banks thrown up against them; but since the Fens have been drained, the Lands are grown more solid, and the Inhabitants sow Cole-seed on them, to their great Profit.

This Division of *Hoiland*, or *Holland*, which reaches scarce six Miles above *Boston*, was given entirely by *William* the Conqueror to *Tvo de Talbois*, Earl of *Anjou*; but he carried himself with so much Insolency to his Tenants and the adjoining Inhabitants, that *Herward*, the Son of *Leofrick*, Lord of *Bran*, or *Burn*, an *Englishman*, very ambitious, fiery, and resolute, could not endure his Tyranny; but seeing his own and Country's Safety now at Stake, and having a Soldier's

Belt put on him by *Bran*, Abbot of *Peterborough*, (who was also enraged against the *Normans*) broke out into open War against him, conquered him several Times, and at last took him Prisoner, and would not agree to his Ransom, unless he himself might be received into the King's Favour, and so he lived and died in his Allegiance, as his Valour (which ought to be honoured in our Enemies) did highly deserve. His Daughter was married to the Lord of *Deeping*; of which hereafter.

This Division of this County gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Rich*, descended of the Earls of *Warwick*; for *Robert* Lord *Rich* leaving three Sons, *Robert*, *Henry*, and *Charles*, the two first deserved so well of his Majesty King *James I.* that *Robert* was created, Anno 1618, Earl of *Warwick*. And

*Henry* being made a Knight of the *Bath*, at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, was Reg. 15, constituted Captain of that King's Guards, and Reg. 20, created a Baron of this Realm by the Title of the Lord *Kensington*; and having been sent into *Spain* to farther a Match for Prince *Charles* with the *Infanta*, was upon his Return, Reg. 22, created Earl of *Holland*, and installed Knight of the Garter. He was made Constable of *Windsor* Castle upon the first Insurrection of the *Scots*; but upon the breaking out of the Rebellion against King *Charles I.* he not only stood neuter himself, but dissuaded the Earl of *Essex*, (his near Kinsman) who was then Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, from attending on his Majesty; not thinking, as may be supposed, that the King could have been driven to such Extremities as they saw he was, or that the Pretenders of Reformation and Religion would have dealt so undutifully and inhumanely with their Sovereign as he found they did; and therefore when the King was made a Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, he and some other loyal Persons put themselves in Arms, in Order to deliver and restore him, but miscarrying in his Design at *Kingston upon Thames*, he was taken Prisoner, and adjudged to Death by the same High-Court of Justice who had condemned and executed his Royal Master; and tho' his Friends used the Utmost of their Interest to save him if possible,



possible, and urged it as his Merit, that he had kept the Earl of *Essex* (without whose Countenance they could not have raised an Army) from attending upon the King, nothing could prevail, but he was executed before the Gates of *Westminster-Hall*, March 9, 1648, leaving four Sons; of whom

*Robert*, the eldest, was Heir of his Honour, and the greatest Part of his Estate: He lived to have the Title of Earl of *Warwick* joined with his own, that elder Branch of his Family failing in *Charles E. of Warwick*, who died without Issue in 1673. *Robert* married for his second Wife *Ann*, the Daughter of *Edward Earl of Manchester*, by whom he had

*Edward*, his Son and Heir,, who succeeded him in his Honours in 1675. He married *Charlotte*, the Daughter of *Sir Thomas Middleton*, Bar. of *Chirk-Castle* in the County of *Denbigh*, and by her had Issue one Son, who upon his Father's Death in 1701, succeeded him by the Name of

*Edward-Henry*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. He was but four Years old at his Father's Death, being born in 1697. He is the present Earl of *Holland* and *Warwick*.

*Gilbert* of *Holland* took his Name from this Part of the County, because he was a diligent Preacher to the People here. His Fame was so great, that the famous *St. Bernard* invited him to come and live with him at *Clarvaux* in *Burgundy*, where he became *St. Bernard's* Scholar, and grew so eminent, that *Trithemius*, a German, thus commends him, saying, *Vir erat in Scripturis divinis studiosus, & egregie doctus, ingenio subtilis, & clarus eloquio; (i. e.)* He was studious in the Holy Scriptures, and very learned, of a subtle Wit, and clear Eloquence. He was frequently a Substitute to *St. Bernard*, continuing his Sermons from these Words, *In lectulo meo per noctes, &c.* unto the End of the Book, being 46 Sermons. He flourished about 1200, and was buried at *Cîteaux* in *France*. The Market-Towns of this Division are,

*Boston*, in the Hundred of *Skirbeck*.

*Dinnington* and *Kirton*, in the Hundred of *Kirton*.

*Spalding*, *Holbeck*, and *Crowland*, in the Hundred of *Ellow*, of which we shall give

the best Account we can find, and of the Villages adjoining to each of them.

*Boston*, or more truly *Botolph's-Town*, for it took its Name, as *Bede* testifies, from *St. Botolph*, a pious Saxon, who had a Monastery at *Icanhoe*, and is supposed the Builder of it. It is, and long hath been, a famous and flourishing Town, built on both Sides the River *Witham*, which is here enclosed on both Sides with artificial Banks, and over which there is an high wooden Bridge, which having passed, it soon falls with a full Stream into the Sea. The most ancient Account we find of this Town is, That *An. 1241*, King *Henry III.* Reg. 25, by a special Charter bearing Date *May 1.* gave to *Peter de Savoy*, Son of *Thomas Earl of Saroy*, and Uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, and his Heirs for ever, the Town of *Boston*, with the Soke and Fairs; and that at the latter End of King *Edward I.'s* Reign, *William de Ros*, by his Marriage of *Maude*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *John de Vaulx*, had some Lands with her, lying in this Town, but neither of them enjoyed them long; for near the same Time, there being a great Degeneracy, and almost universal Corruption of Manners throughout the Kingdom, certain Warlike Men. while a Tournament was proclaiming in the Fair-Time, came under the Disguise of Monks and Canons, set the Town on Fire in many Places, and broke in upon the Merchants with sudden Violence, and carried away many Goods, and burnt more; insomuch that our Historians write, (as the Ancients did of the like Fate, which happened to *Corinth*) that Veins of Gold and Silver ran mixed together in one common Current down the Streets. One *Robert Chamberlain* was their Ring-leader, who confessed the Fact, and was hanged for it, but would not discover his Accomplices.

However, *Boston* in some Years recover'd it self again, and became soon after a Staple for Wooll, which very much enriched it, and invited thither the Merchants of the *Hanse* Towns, who fixed their Gild here. At this Time it is a rich, populous, and trading Town, the Inhabitants applying themselves chiefly to Merchandize and Grazing. The Buildings are fair. It has



a commodious and well-frequented Haven; two good Markets weekly, viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and as many Fairs yearly, viz. on *July 25*, and *November 30*: a beautiful and large Church, the Tower of which is so very high, as to be the Wonder of Travellers, and the Guide for Mariners at a great Distance: It is looked upon as the finest in *England*, and is 280 Foot high, or better; it was begun to be built at *Midsummer*, 1309, Dame *Margaret Tilney* laying the first Stone, and with it five Pounds, to which Mr. *Truesdale* the Parson, and *Richard Stephenson* a Merchant in *Boston*, added the like Sums. The Length of the Church is equal to the Height of the Steeple, 94 Yards; there are 365 Steps, 52 Windows, and 12 Pillars, which are design'd to parallel the Days, Weeks, and Months of the Year. We acknowledge our selves beholden to a nameless Gentleman for this Account. It is a Town-Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen, and sends Burgesses to Parliament, who are at this Time, *Anno 1719*, *Richard Wynne*, and *Henry Heron*, Esqs.

Near this Town lay the Barony of *Croun*, or *Credon*, given to *Wido*, or *Guy de Croun*, or *Creon*, by *William* the Conqueror. He fixed his Seats at *Freston* in this Hundred, and at *Burton-Creon* in *Mango Hundred* another of his Manors. His Son *Alan de Creon*, who succeeded him in this Manor, built an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks at *Freston* in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Crowland* in this Division, where his Brother *Godfrey* was Abbot at that Time. His Grandson *Guy Creon*, the Son of *Maurice* his Heir, left only one Daughter *Petronilla*, who was first married to *William de Long-Champs*, by whom she had one Son, *Henry*, who was her Heir; then to *Henry de Mara*, and lastly to *John de Paulx*, to whom she gave her Manor of *Freston*, with certain Lands in the Town of *Boston*. He left only two Daughters, *Petronilla*, and *Maud*, which last being marry'd to *William de Ros*, that Estate came to the Barons of *Ros*, his Descendants.

Sir *Frederick Tilney*, Kt. had his chief Residence in this Town. He was a Man of mighty Stature and Strength, above the Size of ordinary Persons. He attended

King *Richard I.* *Anno 1190*, into the *Holy Land*, and was with him at the Siege of *Acon*, where his Atchievements were such, that he struck Terror into the Infidels, and returning home in Safety, he lived and died at *Terington* near *Tilney* in *Norfolk*, where the Measure of his incredible Stature was many Years preserved. Sixteen Knights, descended from him, flourished successively in the Male Line; but at last their Heir general being married to the Duke of *Norfolk*, put a Period to that ancient Family.

*Boston of Bury*, as he is commonly called, but his true Name, as *Dr. Caius* in his Catalogue of Authors, cited in his Defence of the Antiquity of *Cambridge*, tells us, was *John Boston of Bury*, so named, because he was born at *Boston*, tho' removing from thence he became a Monk of *Bury*. He travelled all over *England*, and exactly perused the Libraries in all Monasteries, whereby he was enabled to write a Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers, as well foreign as *English*, extant in his Age, in which he was so accurate, as not only to give us the general Titles, but the initial Words of every Book, and the Place in each Library where they are to be found, which was a great Help to *John Leland*. His Manuscript was never printed; but the Archbishop of *Armagh* is said to have rejoiced much in this, that he had the best Copy of it in *Europe*. It is certain, that the Lovers of Antiquities value it, as a Rarity of Rarities. It was dedicated to *Henry IV.* King of *England*, in whose Reign he flourished, and finished this Work in the Year 1410, or thereabouts.

*John Fox* the Martyrologist, was born in this Town, and educated Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, which Place he left with some others, because he could not conform to the Mungrel Religion which King *Henry VIII.* set up, after he had renounced the Pope's Supremacy. He retired into *Warwickshire*, where he was entertained a while by Sir *Thomas Lucy*, and then married; but soon after removed to *Rygate* in *Surrey*, to be Tutor to the Duke of *Norfolk's* Children, and there preached the Gospel to the People of that County; which when *Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, heard of, he caused such strict Search to be made

for



for him, that the Duke was forced to send him into *Germany* for his Security. In this Country he got a comfortable Subsistence by assisting *Operinus* the learned Printer at *Basil*. In King *Edward VI.*th's Days he returned home, and took upon him his Charge at *Rygate*, under the Duke of *Norfolk's* Protection. But Queen *Mary* ascending the Throne in a few Years, he was obliged to fly to his old Landlord at *Basil*, where he set forth his first Edition of his Book of Martyrs in *Latin*. Queen *Elizabeth* coming to the Crown, he returned to his old Friend the Duke of *Norfolk*, who then lived at his Manor-house of *Christ-Church* in *London*, where he was bountifully entertained, and became Minister of *Rygate*, and Prebendary of *Shipton* in the Church of *Salisbury*. He was undeniably a very learned Man, incomparably charitable, and of a very exemplary Life; but being a rigid *Calvinist*, and averse to the Ceremonies of our Church, as the *Roman Catholics*, to whom he shews himself a bitter Enemy in all his Writings, (understand not their Persons but their Doctrines) have taken great Pains to find Faults in his Martyrology, and would (if they could) make it a mere Romance, so many Orthodox Protestants have given too credulous an Ear to their Objections, and so have render'd a valuable Book of little Esteem. That then all unprejudiced Persons may pass a true Judgment on it, and respect it accordingly, we shall endeavour to set this Matter in a true Light in as few Words as may be.

1. That in a Work of so vast a Bulk as Mr. *Fox's Acts and Monuments* is, tho' the Author was never so diligent and careful, some, if not many, Mistakes might happen, no Man that considers the Imperfection of Mankind, but must acknowledge.

2. That Historians, who are forced to receive the Relations of Matters and Persons from others Writings or Reports, who many Times misapprehend Things, or are misinformed (for Eye-witnesses can't always be had) are of all Writers most subject to mistake, cannot easily be denied; and consequently Mr. *Fox*, in both these Respects, is liable to err as well as other Men, and so it will be readily owned, That on these Accounts

3. Mr. *Fox*, as he hath, in Writing the three Volumes of the *Acts and Monuments*, taken a great deal of Pains, and shewed oftentimes much Learning and Judgment; yet being forced sometimes to trust to the Relations of ignorant, tho' well-meaning People, hath committed several Errors in making some Persons Martyrs, who were alive many Years after they were said by him to have suffered, and never were Martyrs, as particularly one *Marbeck*, &c. This Mr. *Fox* was made sensible of, and not only omitted them in his second *English* Edition, but begged Pardon for his Mistake, tho' not voluntary; and we may conclude from thence, that what was not found Fault with, (which is in a Manner the whole Work) when Things were then so fresh in Memory, is certainly true, and is thereby commended to Posterity by this, that being sifted and examined by Father *Parsons*, and others, who would not have spared to discover the least Mistakes, we ought to receive it as a most credible History, and not mind general Calumnies and Aspersions. Mr. *Fox* wrote many other Books, which not having raised so much Envy, pass without Opposition. The Villages adjoining to this Town in this Hundred, are but few; and none of them remarkable but

*Bennington*, which was the Joynture of *Clemencia*, the second Wife of *Ranulph Blandevil*, Earl of *Chester*, who was divorced from his first Wife *Constance*, because the King much frequented her Company, which was such an Offence and Uneasiness to him, that the King himself allowed it, and consented to it. How this Manor passed into this Family of the Earl of *Chester*, we do not find; but that it was not given to them by the Conqueror, *Domesday-Book* assures us; where we find that *William de Warren*, afterwards made Earl of *Surrey* by King *William Rufus*, having accompanied King *William I.* in his Expedition into *England*, and fought valiantly for him against King *Harold*, he being Victor, and soon after King, conferred upon him among other Lordships in other Parts of the Realm, this of *Bennington*, and *Fish'ost*, a small Village, standing at the Mouth of the *Witham*, where Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that



no Mice nor Rats will harbour, insomuch that Barns built *party per pale*, (as he speaks) *i. e.* Half in this Parish, and half in another, the Side that stands in *Fishtoft* shall be free from them, and the other annoyed, which seems something extraordinary, and we may fear too strange to be credible; however 'tis thus far true, it passes for such among the Vulgar. Having thus surveyed this Part of the upper *Holland*, and described what we can discover of Note in the Hundred of *Skirbeck*; we shall pass to the other Hundred of *Kirton*, which makes up the upper *Holland*; and observe

*Dunnington*, a Market-Town, whose Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and Fair on *Monday*; but affords us nothing further of Remark; and so we shall go to

*Kirton*, a Market-Town of some Eminency in ancient Times, because the Hundred takes its Name from it. The Market is kept weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair on *Monday*. This Town took its Name from the Church, which is indeed a very fine and magnificent Building, as much as to say, *The Kirk*, or *Church-Town*. *John Claymond*, (who used to write himself, *Eucharistiae servus*, (*i. e.*) the Servant of the Eucharist; because, as he frequently received the Sacrament for many Years, so in his latter Time he took it every Day) was born in this Town. His great Piety and exemplary Holiness procured him many Preferments, as the Presidentship of *Magdalen-College*, *Oxford*, the Rectory of *Westmington* in *Somersetshire*, the Prebend of *Whitchurch* in the Cathedral of *Wells*, the Vicarage of *Norton* in *Durham*, and the Rectory of *Clive* in *Gloucestershire*; most of which he held to his Death. He was a very grave Man, as charitable as devout, and of a most exemplary Life. It was dubious whether he was the better Philosopher, or Divine, for he was very eminently both. He hath left many MSS. Specimens of his Learning, but nothing in Print. He died in 1551. On the South-west of this Town is

*Sutterton*, or *Southerton*, a little Village about two Miles distant from the Sea, where 'tis evident from the great Banks cast up, and still remaining, and from the Hills called *Salt-Hills* near the Village, that the Sea of old came up to this Place, and so all

the Land between is gained from that boisterous Element. On the South-east of this Place is

*Fosdike*, so called from the Fosse-way, cast up by the Romans, which passing thro' *Newark* in *Nottinghamshire*, enters this County at *Crowland*, and touching upon the Borders of this Parish, leads us to *Lincoln*, where it concludes its Course. Near this Place it was that King *John* attempting to pass the Estuary, lost his Carriages and Furniture by a sudden Inundation, as is above intimated in our Description of *Holland* in general.

The lower *Holland* contains but one Hundred, *viz.* of *Elbow*, but that's as large as both the Hundreds in the upper, and has as many Market-Towns, and those better, *viz.*

*Spalding*, a Market-Town of Note, encompassed on every Side with Rivers and Canals, yet neater than can reasonably be expected in a Place that stands in the midst of Rivers and Lakes; for not only the River *Welland* washes the Borders of it, but *Boston* and *Longstaf* Drains center almost on it. The Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fairs on *November 17*, and *December 6*. The Manor of this Place before the Conquest, belonged to *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*, but was after given by the Conqueror to his Norman Lords. The River *Welland* is navigable to this Town, and there are several Vessels and Barges belonging to this Port, tho' it be but small. From hence, as far as *Deeping*, which is ten Miles, *Egelrick*, Abbot of *Crowland*, afterwards Bishop of *Durham*, made a firm Causeway for the sake of Travellers, thro' a vast Forest and deep Marshes, of Wood and Gravel, called from him *Elrick-Road*, but at this Day 'tis not to be seen. The Villages about this Town having nothing worth Notice, we come to

*Holbeck*, another Market-Town in this Hundred, whose Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and Fair on *Monday*. This Town is famous for the Birth of *Lawrence Holbeck*, who being bred up in the Abbey of *Ramsay* in *Huntingdonshire*, became not only learned in the Tongues and Arts of those Times, but well skilled in *Hebrew*, which was so great a Stranger to the *English* in the Age he lived in, and that even



to the Priests themselves, that *Erasmus* reporteth, *Quod isti non intelligunt, Hebraicum vocant*; (i. e.) What they understood not, they called Hebrew. He composed an *Hebrew Lexicon*, which was very exact for those Days; and *John Pits* heavily complains, That *Robert Wakefield*, the first Hebrew Professor in Cambridge, converted it to his own Use. He died about A. C. 1410. Near this Town there are some Villages which afford us some Historical Matters; viz.

*Luttonburn*, a small Village, the Birth-place of that famous Schoolmaster of *Westminster-School*, Dr. *Richard Busby*, who not only educated so many eminent Scholars in his Time, which was long, but has laid a Foundation by his Grammars, and Method of Teaching, for a much better Method of educating Youth, than was ever before known. He was rich, but not so much to himself or Family, as to the poor and indigent. He, (as we have been informed) tho' he had much Money, and freely lent it, never took any Use. He lies buried indeed in *Luton-Church* in *Bedfordshire*, which the Author of the *Continuation* to Mr. *Collier's Dictionary*, takes to be his native Place; but his Epitaph confutes it, because he is there called, *Lincolniensis*; and the Church of this Place testifies his Respect to it, as his Place of Nativity, because it is adorned at his Charge, according to his last Will.

*Fleet*, a small Village bordering upon it. Dr. *Hazlewood*, in the Times of the Grand Rebellion in 1643, was Rector of this Place, and being disaffected at the then present Changes both in Church and State, was not only removed from his Benefice, but having a temporal Estate of his own, that was put under Sequestration, and himself was forced to fly for his Life. Near this Place lies

*Gedney*, a small Village, the Manor of which belonged 37 Hen. 8. to the Lord *St. John*, with the Soke of *Holbeck*; but was sold to King *Henry* at 20 Years Purchase, besides the Woods thereunto belonging, for which the King allowed 50*l.* and the Advowson of the Church, for which his Majesty paid 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Parsonage is a Donative, and the Vicar hath the Cure of Souls. In the Time of the Grand Rebellion, Dr. *Lodowick Wemmys*, or *Weems*,

Prebendary of the fourth Stall in *Westminster-Abbey*, had the Donative, of which he was deprived by the House of Commons, April 22, 1643; and Mr. *Robert Rich* the Vicarage, from which he was also removed at the same Time; but he lived to the Restoration of King *Charles*, and obtained his Vicarage again. At a little Distance from this Parish, upon the Confines of *Norfolk*, by the Bank of the River *Nine*, lies

*Tydd St. Mary's*, a small Parish, but famous for an ancient Rector there, named *Nicholas Breakspear*, who propagated, by his Preaching, the Christian Religion in *Norway*; for which good Service to the Church, he was afterwards made Cardinal, and in the Year 1154 Pope, under the Name of *Adrian IV.* These are all the Villages, that afford any Thing of Note, near *Holbeck*; and so we shall pass to

*Crowland*, or *Croyland*, a Market-Town of this Hundred, situated in the utmost Southern Point of this County, upon the Bank of the River *Welland*. The Market here is kept on Saturday, but is small and inconsiderable; and the Fair on *St. Bartholomew's-Day*, August 24. The Abbot *Ingulphus*, who wrote the History of his Abbey in this Place, tells us, That it was in his Time a noted Town among the Fenny People, and so it is still, but not for the Devils of *Crowland*, who were said to have haunted the Place, and frightened the Inhabitants with strange Apparitions, till *Guthlacus*, a pious Man, led an Hermit's Life there; but for its strange Situation, different from all other Places of *England* almost, for it lies in the Fens so enclosed and encompassed with Bogs and Pools, that there is no Access to it, but by the North and East Sides, and these by narrow Causeys. It consists of three Streets, separated each from the other by Water-Courses, planted with Willows, built on Piles driven into the Bottom of the Pool, having a Communication one with another by a triangular Bridge curiously contrived and built, under which the Inhabitants say, there was a deep Pit digged to receive the Concourse of Waters there.

Beyond the Bridge (where, as the Historian says, the Bog is become firm Ground) stood formerly the famous Monastery built by



by *Ethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, at a great Charge, *Anno* 716, in Memory of *St. Guth-lack*, and to the Honour of God, which is of a very small Compass, and the Ground rotten and boggy allround about it; (which made the Building more wonderful as well as chargeable) unless on that Side where the Town stands. It is now in Ruins, and nothing is seen round about it but Reeds; and next the Church is a Grove of Alders. However, the Town is pretty well inhabited, but the Cattle are kept so far from it, that when the Owners milk them, they go in small Boats, (which will carry but two) called by them *Skerries*. Their greatest Gain is from Fish and Wild-Ducks, which are so plentiful here in *August*, that they sometimes drive into a single Net at once 3000 Ducks. They call these Pools their Corn-fields, for they have no Corn grows within five Miles of them. For their Liberty of Fishing, the Town paid in former Ages to the Abbot yearly, as they do now to the King, three hundred Pounds Sterling. From the fenny Soil in and about *Croyland*, which renders the Passage of Carts to and fro almost impossible, hath risen this common Proverb among them, *viz. That all the Carts that come to Crowland, are shod with Silver*: Because none ever come there.

The History of the Monastery of *Crowland*, written by *Ingulphus*, Abbot of it, was published in 1584; and for a more large Account of it, we must refer the Reader thither. What we think necessary for our Purpose, shall be related in our Ecclesiastical History, and therefore we shall take Notice of nothing more as to this Place; but of

*Roger* of *Crowland*, who was bred a *Benedictine* Monk in this Monastery; and at Length became Abbot of *Friskney* in this County. He was the seventh Man in Order, that wrote the Life of *Thomas Becket*, which he divided into seven Volumes, and was fifteen Years in composing of it, *viz.* from the last Year of King *Richard I.* to the 14th of King *John*; but he was more beholden to the Miracles said to be wrought by him after his Death, than the good Deeds of his Life, (unless a sturdy Opposition to his Prince will pass for such) or

he could not have made so bulky a Work. He flourished *Anno* 1214. And

The Causeway which leads from *Crowland* between the River *Welland* and the deep Marshes, which is set with Willows on each Side leading to the North. On this Causeway, two Miles from *Crowland*, *Mr. Cambden* tells us, he saw the Fragment of a Pyramid with this Inscription;

A I O D A N C	This Rock, I say,
P E T R A M	is truly found
G V T H L A C V S	To be <i>Guthlack</i>
D A B E T S I	his utmost
B I M E T A M.	Bound.

Having thus described *Holland* with its Market-Towns and Villages, so far as they are come to our Knowledge, we shall proceed to the second Division, called

## II. Kesteven.

This second Part of the County, called *Kesteven*, is by *Ethelward* termed *Ceostefne-Wood*, because there was anciently a great Forest at the End of this Division, where now are the large Fens called *Deeping-Fens*, &c. A plain Argument of this is, that the Trunks of Trees are dug up in several Ditches thereabouts, notwithstanding there is not a Tree standing within a Mile of the Place, except some Willows lately planted. This Forest was disafforested by King *Henry III.*'s Letters Patent, *April* 24, 14 *Reg.* 1230, confirmed by King *Edward III.* 20 *Reg.* 1346; in which last, the Forest is said to have extended on one Side from *Swafston* to *East-Deeping*, as *Careisdike* reaches; and on the other Side to *Holland*.

It is bounded on the East with *Holland*; on the South with Parts of *Rutlandshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*; on the West with *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*; and on the North with *Lindsey*, from which it is separated by the Rivers *Witham* and *Fess-dick*, and contains in it ten Hundreds or Wapentakes, *viz.* *Lango*, *Boothby*, *Loveden*, *Flaxwell*, *Ashwardburn*, *Wivebridge*, *Grantham*, *Aveland*, *Beltislee*, and *Nesse*; in which are seven Market-Towns, *viz.* *Sleaford*, *Folkingham*, *Grantham*, *Bourn*, *Deeping*, *Stamford*, and *Corby*, of which



which we shall speak with the adjoining Villages.

*Sleaford*, a Market Town in the Hundred of *Flaxwell*. The Market is upon *Monday*, and (as we have an Account from Mr. *Lacey*) there is a considerable Trade for all Sorts of Stock, Corn, and Grain; and the Fair on *Whitson-Monday*. It is situated in a pleasant Valley, and the Market-Place is near unto a long Square, three Streets branching from it, the one North, the other West, and the other South. There is a small, but very pleasant River, which runs thro' the South-Street, whose original Spring riseth about one Mile West of the Town. It turneth six Mills, and they scarce want Water at any Time.

We have another Account of this Place from an unknown Hand, (for which we give the Gentleman many Thanks) of which this is the Sum; *Sleaford*, or rather *New Sleaford*, is a Town very populous, and of late much improved in its private Buildings, and is continually still improving. It hath one Parish-Church, which in the Time of the Civil Wars was robbed of its Organs, Eagle, and other Ornaments, but remains a large Structure of excellent Workmanship, 172 Foot long; the West End, which fronts the Market-Place, 72, and the East End 32 Foot broad; and in good Repair. There are six tunable Bells in the Steeple, and Chimes upon them, which play at four, nine, and twelve a-clock. Here is likewise a Prebend belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*. The Right Honourable the Lord *Harvey* is the Patron of the Living.

This Town has a well frequented Market every *Monday*, stored with all Sorts of Cattle, and furnished with all Manner of Provision; and two Fairs, on *Lammas Day*, *August 1.* and *St. Dionys's Day*, *October 9.* and the Markets on *Monday* after *Epiphany*, *Easter Monday*, and *Whitson-Monday*, equal the greatest Fairs. It stands upon a small, but delicate River, which runs thro' the Town with so quick and strong a Current, that in the great Frost 1683, its Water was not at all frozen here. Within the Town, and the Space of two Miles below it, it drives five Corn-Mills, two Fulling Mills, and one Paper-Mill, and then falls into the River *Witham*.

*Alexander 3* Bishop of *Lincoln* in the latter Part of King *Henry I.*'s Reign, who died *December 1. Anno Domini 1135*, among many other Structures, built a fair (tho' small) Castle, in the South-west Part of the Town. King *John*, after he was poison'd by a Monk at *Swinshead-Abbey* in a Cup of Wine, or, as some tell us, in a Dish of Pears, finding himself very much indisposed, rested at this Castle in his Way to *Newark*, where he died within three Days. Some have affirmed; that his Indisposition proceeded from Grief for his Company, Carriages, and Treasure, which were lost in passing the Washes; but whatever was the Cause of his Sickness and Death, this is certain, that the Castle, which was then fit to entertain a King, is now reduced to nothing but Rubbish and Ruins, nothing now remaining but a Part of a Wall to shew where the Castle stood.

In this Town is a Free-School, founded by *Robert Carr*, Esq; who by Indenture bearing Date, *September 1, 1603*, gave all his Lands in *Gedney* in the Division of *Holland* in this County, containing by Estimation one hundred Acres, for the Maintenance of it, and some other Uses. The Master of it must be a Batchelor or Master of Arts in *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, and receives for his Salary out of the Rents of the said Lands 20 *l. per Annum* at four quarterly Payments; and the Residue of the Rent, which is 50 *l. a-year*, is to be disposed of in Charity to the necessitous Inhabitants of this Town, *Old Sleaford* and *Holdingham*, every Quarter; and for the more faithful Distribution of this Charity, the said *Robert Carr* appointed ten of the most discreet and substantial Inhabitants of the said three Parishes to be Feoffees during Life, and the last two or three to choose ten others, and convey the Estate to them. The Inheritor of the Castle (who is, or lately was, the Right Honourable the Lord *Harvey*) has Right to present a School-Master to the Feoffees for their Approbation.

*Robert Camock*, Esq; hath left a farther Addition of 4 *l. per Annum* to the School-Master's Salary, by his Will in 1632; as also five Pounds a Year to the Vicar for ever, that a Commemoration Sermon might be annually preached upon the Day of his Funeral;



Funeral; both which Sums are duly paid by Sir *George Thorold*, out of his Lands in *Harmston*, which were formerly Mr. *Camock's* Estate.

The same *Robert Carr*, Esq; did also in this Town erect an Hospital for the Maintenance of twelve poor Men, and a Minister to perform Divine Service to them, and endowed it with the Rectories, Improvements, and Parsonages of *Metheringham*, and *Kirkby-Lathorp* in this County, with all and every their Appurtenances, and all his Lands and Tenements lying in *Metheringham*. He also granted a Rent-Charge of 20 *l. per Annum* out of the Lordship of *Kirkby-Lathorp*, all which making, as he computed, 140 *l. per Annum* at least, he appointed the Rents to pay 20 *l.* annually to the Minister, and for a Provision for the twelve poor Men, and Repairs of the Hospital for ever; and for the faithful Management of this Charity, he constituted the Rectors of *Aswarby*, *Kirkby-Lathorp*, *Asgarby*, *Quarrington*, and the Vicar of this Town, perpetual Governors for the Time being, with some Lay-Governors for Life, &c.

Thus far the unknown Person informs us. The Villages of Note adjoining to this Town, are

*Roxham*, at about three Miles Distance from which are an Abundance of Fens, out of which are dug Oak-Trees, some very large, some of them being 30 Foot long, the Sap rotted away, but the Heart and the Root remaining as they were, and the Trunk broken off. The Country People who dig them, find Acorns with them, and imagine they have lain ever since *Noah's Flood*; the Timber is black as Jet, but good for Building if it be kept dry. Mr. *Arnet*, who gives us this Account, ingeniously conjectures, that these Trees were beat down and buried by some Inundation of the Sea, tho' at present it is 16 or 17 Miles off, and confirms it by the Bed of Fish-shells, which are at as great Distance almost found in *Holland*, which seems much more probable than the vulgar Opinion.

*Cranwell*, a small, but pleasant Village, render'd of Note for being the Seat of Sir *John Tarrel*. Near it is

*Dunsby*, a small Village, but honourable in being a Part of the eminent Charity of

*Thomas Sutton*, Esq; the Founder of the *Charter-house*, on which this Manor and Advowson is settled. The Divines who have been educated at this School, are always entitled, and for the most Part presented, to the Livings belonging to the Lands with which it is endowed; and of these Dr. *Thomas Greaves* was Rector of this Parish. He was a very learned Man, and particularly in the Oriental Languages, in which he was so skilful, that he became Deputy Professor of the *Arabick* Lecture at *Oxford*, in the Absence of Dr. *Pocock*; in 1637. He removed from *Dunsby* in 1666, to *Benyfield* in *Northamptonshire*; but in his more advanced Age, being of a slow Speech and bad Utterance, his Parishioners made him so uneasy, that he resigned his Living there, and retiring to an Estate of his own at *Weldon*, died there May 22, 1676, and hath a plain Monument with a *Latin* Inscription, declaring his Worth, laid over him.

*Bloxham* adjoins to this Village, and is famous for being the native Place of *John de Bloxham*, who was bred a *Carmelite* Friar at *Chester*. He was a Person of that Eminency for Learning, and Activity, that he was the supreme Prefect, or Provincial, of his Order of *Carmelites* thro' the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which was the Reason that he fixed his Residence at *Chester*, which is in the one, and not far from the other. But he did not hold this Dignity long, for being employed in several Embassies into *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, by the Kings *Edward II.* and *III.* he quitted his spiritual Office to attend the publick Service. He flourished 1334. Near this Place is

*Temple-Bruer*; (i. e.) A Temple on an Heath. Here seems to have been a Preceptory of the Knights-Templars, for there is to be seen the ruinous Walls of a demolished Church, not unlike those of the *New-Temple* in *London*. These are all the Villages near *Sleaford*, that afford us any Thing remarkable; wherefore we proceed to

*Folkingham*, the next Market-Town, in *Aveland* Hundred, or Wapentake. The Market is on *Thursday*, and the Fairs on *May 1.* *November 11.* *Ashwednesday*, and

It is situate upon a rising Hill, (as Mr.



Mr. Lacy informs us) in a very pleasant Air, and has an Abundance of good and wholesome Springs about it. It is a Town of very small Trade, and the Market is but little. The Manor of this Town was given by *William* the Conqueror, among the 113 which he granted to *Gilbert de Gondavo*, or of *Gaunt*, who fixed his Seat here. This Man (as an old Manuscript has it) came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, and having been assistant to him in the Battel of *Hastings*, the said *William*, having dispossess'd a Woman named *Dunmock*, granted the Manor of *Folkingham*, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the Honour annexed to it, to one *Gilbert de Gaunt*. He restored the Abbey of *Bardney* in this County, which had been destroyed by *Inguar* and *Hubba*, the Pagan Danes, many Years before, and having in a manner rebuilt it, endowed it amply with Lands and Tithes.

*Walter de Gaunt* was the Heir of *Gilbert* aforesaid; he was a great Commander in the Battel against the Scots fought at *North-Alverton* in *Yorkshire*, called *Bellum Standardi*, where the *English* obtain'd a signal Victory. He encreased the Buildings of *Bardney* Abbey, and endowed it with more Lands and Tithes. He left his great Possessions in this County to

*Gilbert de Gaunt*, his eldest Son: (providing otherwise for his two younger Sons *Robert* and *Jeffrey*) He being taken Prisoner by *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, at the Battel of *Lincoln*, where he fought for King *Stephen*, (Reg. 6.) was forced by the said Earl to marry his Niece *Rohais*, or *Hawise*, the Daughter and Heir of *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by whom he enjoyed that Honour. By her he had two Daughters and Coheirs, *Alice* married to *Simon de St. Lize*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and *Northampton*; and *Gonnora*; but neither of them leaving any Issue, the Inheritance of the Family (save what *Gilbert* had given to the Monks of *Biham*, *Sempringham*, &c.) went to their Uncle,

*Robert de Gaunt*, the Brother of their Father *Gilbert*; he paid 11 l. 6 s. 8 d. unto the Aid collected for the Marriage of King *Henry II.*'s Daughter, Reg. 14. and became Debtor to the same King in the Sum of 633 l. 6 s. 8 d. for a Fine for his Lands; for the

Payment of which Money, he assigned to the said King, Reg. 31. his Lands in this Town, *Edenham*, *Ekinnton*, and *Barton* in this County, to return to him when the Money was paid. He left

*Gilbert de Gaunt*, his eldest Son, Heir of his Estate: He was styled, *Gilbert the Good*; yet was one of those Barons that sided with *Lewis* the Dauphin against King *John*, whom they sought to depose. His Son and Successor was another

*Gilbert de Gaunt*. He was a Man of great Wealth, for he paid the 29th of *Edward III.* sixty-eight Pounds for sixty Knights Fees, and a third Part. He died at *Folkingham*, which was then the Head of his Barony. Jan. 2, 1274, and having no Issue by his Wife *Lora*, the Daughter of *Alexander Baliol*, he constituted King *Edward I.* his Heir to the Lands of his Barony at this Place, *Barton*, *Hekington*, and *Edenham* in this County. From this Family this Manor passed to the *Bellomonts*, or *Beaumonts*; for

*Henry de Bellomonte*, who was styled, *Consauguineus Regis*, in Consideration of his eminent Services done to King *Edward I.* obtain'd a Grant in Fee of the Manors of *Folkingham*, *Edenham*, and *Barton* in this County, and all the Knights-Fees belonging to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, which *Lora* his Widow held in Dower. This Manor continued in this Family from the Reign of King *Edward II.* Regn. 1. to the Reign of King *Henry VII.* but we find no Mention of this Manor in the Family after

*John de Bellomonte*, who 27 Hen. VI. procured to himself, and *William*, then called Lord *Bardolf*, his Son, a Charter of divers Privileges for this Manor, as Return of Writs and all Precepts, Assize of Bread and Ale, Sac, Soc, Waif, Estrays, Felons Goods, Treasure-trove, *Felo's de se*, Escapes, Gallows, Pillory, Wrecks of Sea, &c. After his Family, it became a Barony of the *Clintons*, King *Edward VI.* having been pleased, in Exchange with *Edward* Lord *Clinton* for the Manors of *Powick*, *Hanley*, and *Pixhand*, in the County of *Worcester*, to give the said Lord the Manor of *Folkingham*, Parcel of the Estate forfeited by *Thomas* then late D. of *Norfolk*, certain Rents and Farms in the Parish of *Burthorp*, the Manors of *Ashaby* and *Lee*, and the Parsonage of *Stow*,



and Chapel of *Burford*, all in this County. And not long after, the said King gave to the same Lord the Manor of *Branstone*, late the Estate of the Lord *Hussey* attainted, and certain Lands and Tenements in *Wilfordh*, late belonging to *Haverholm* Abbey, in *Fotherby*, Parcel of *Non Ormsby* Abbey in *Branfwell*, late Part of the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Estate, and divers Lands in *Remton*, Parcel of the Possessions of the Monks of *Sempringham*, with the Profits of a Wood, called *EsSENDon* Park, Parcel of the Earl of *Warwick*'s Lands. The Villages adjoining are

*Sempringham*, famous anciently for being the native Place of *Gilbert de Sempringham*. His Father was a Knight, who had his Residence in this Place, and being his eldest Son, was Heir to a great Estate. He was deformed in Body, but of a subtile Wit, and great Courage. He travelling thro' *France*, obtained Leave of Pope *Eugenius III.* in the Year of our Lord 1148, to institute a new Order of Monks and Nuns, whom from himself he called *Gilbertines*. Being returned to the Place of his Nativity, he instructed the People's Children in the Rudiments of Learning, and Methods of a religious Life; and the Churches of *Sempringham* and *Tirington* being void, his Father presented him to them. After this he became Chaplain to *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, by whom he was made Priest. All this while he led such an exemplary Life for Piety, that he became eminent for his Sanctity, of which he gave Proof by refusing Preferments. This was done in the Reign of King *Henry I.*

Soon after this he began his Order of Monks and Nuns in this Manner: Six young Virgins, who voluntarily renounced the World, and shut themselves up in a solitary Habitation adjoining to the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Sempringham*, submitted themselves to his pious Directions in Things spiritual; which he performed with such singular Diligence and Reputation, that not only other Women, but many Men desired to come under his Discipline; which he not refusing, formed them both into a religious Society, and placed them in one House, which he built upon, and endowed with, his own rich Estate at *Sempringham*, under these Rules;

1. That the Men should live in a separate Habitation from the Women, and never have any Access to them, unless at the Administration of Sacraments.

2. That the same Church should serve both the Men and Women for God's Service.

3. That the Sacrament should not be administered to both together, but in the Presence of many Witnesses. And as to the other Rules he appointed

4. That the Monks, or Canons, should observe the Order of *St. Augustin*, and the Nuns the Rule of *St. Benedict*. This Constitution of *Gilbert*, tho' it was contrary to the Law of *Justinian*, who forbade these double (or as *Dr. Fuller* calls them) *Epicene*, or *Hermaphrodite*, Monasteries; i. e. of Men and Women together; yet by Pope *Eugenius*'s Authority, this was erected, and so flourished, that while he lived there were 13 Convents founded for Monks and Nuns together of his Order, himself undergoing as great Austerities in Fasting, Praying, and Watching, as the meanest of them; and in them 700 Men, and 1100 Women. He lived above 100 Years, and many Miracles being reported to be wrought at his Intercession, he was canonized *Anno Domini* 1202 by Pope *Innocent III.* This Order of *Gilbertines* maintained its Credit for some Time; but at length so degenerated, that *Nigellus*, a Poet, says of the Nuns;

*Vix mulier quævis sterilis reperitur in illis;  
Donec eis ætas talia posse neget.*

There's ne'er a Woman of them barren found,  
Till Age denies that such Things can be done.

In these latter Times, this Town has been famous only for a very fine House built by *Edward* Lord *Clinton*, afterwards Earl of *Lincoln*. About a Mile East of *Iolkingham*, is

*Stoe*, a small Village, but eminent for an exceeding large Fair, which was kept upon an Hill on the Out-side of the Town for all sorts of Goods, beginning *June* 13, and ending *June* 23, which last Day is the biggest Fair. There is no House belonging to it, but only



only Booths. About two Miles South of *Folkingham* is

*Asheby*, famous for nothing but an ancient Temple. And two Miles farther is

*Stenfield*, which has a medicinal Spring belonging to it, which has done much Good to many People, who have been cured of many Distempers by drinking of it. In the same Hundred, upon the utmost Southern Border, stands

*Bourn*, another Market-Town; the Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs on *St. Matthias's-Day*, *Febr. 24* and *St. Mark's Day*, *April 25*. This Town is remarkable for the Inauguration of *Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*, as *Mr. Camden* reports from *Leland*; but the Author of the Additions tell us, That both are mistaken, and that he was crowned at *Buers* in *Suffolk*; but however that be, we are pretty well assured, that the Manor of this Town was given by the Conqueror to *Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert*, who founded a Priory in this Town. He left only one Daughter and Heir, named *Emme*, who being married to *Hugh de Wac*, brought the Lordship into his Family, which enjoyed it many Successions. Here was a Castle built by the *Wakes*; and *Leland* says, that in his Time there appeared great Ditches, and the Dungeon-Hill at the West End of the Priory, and that much Service of the *Wakes* Fee was done to it, and that every Feodary knew his Station and Place of Service.

*Baldwin Lord Wake*, 8 Ed. I. was Lord of this Manor, and obtained of that Prince a License for a Market to be kept weekly on *Saturday* in this Town, and a Fair every Year upon the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of the *Holy Trinity*, and five Days following, which Grant seems to have been only for *Baldwin's* Life; because we find *Thomas* his Grandson to have obtained a Grant for the same Fair, 2 Ed. II. The Heirs Male of this Family failed in this *Thomas*; and *Margaret*, Countess of *Kent*, his Sister, and Widow to *Edmund of Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, was found his Heir. Her Grand-Daughter *Joan*, called, *The fair Maid of Kent*, was married to *Edward the Black Prince*, by whom she had King *Richard II.* and carried this Manor, with several other Lands, to the Crown. In a Farm-yard in this Town, there rises a medicinal Spring,

as strong as that at *Astrop* in *Northamptonshire*, which is pretty much drank in Summer-time.

It is situated on a Plain adjoining to the Fens, in a soft Air, (as *Mr. Lacy* describes it) the Market is but small, but the Town is noted for the Tanners Trade. It hath a small but pleasant River belonging to it, which leadeth down to *Spalding*. We find nothing memorable of the Villages adjoining to this Town, save of

*Grimsthorp*, where *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, on a sudden raised a noble Palace to entertain King *Henry VIII.* in his Progress into those Parts; the Hall was hung with a Suit of Hangings, which the Duke had by his Wife *Mary*, the *French Queen*, which is now in the Possession of the Duke of *Ancafter*. We shall now proceed to discourse of

*Grantham*, a considerable Market-town, and ancient, as we judge from its giving Name to the Hundred in which it stands. The Market is on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs on the first *Sunday* in *Lent*. and on *December 6*. This Town (as appears by *Domesday-Book*) was Part of the great Estate of Earl *Harold*; (afterwards King of *England*) in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign. After the Conquest, it was given to *William* the 5th Earl of *Boloign*, *Warren*, and *Moreton*, by King *John*, till he could recover his Lands in *Normandy* seized by the *French King*, or till the King should make him an equivalent Exchange for them; but these Things not happening, the King confirmed this Lordship to him in Lieu of them. His Son *John* enjoyed it till 21 Ed. III. when, dying without Issue, he bequeathed the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King, and his Heirs, and among them this Manor, which that King soon after gave to *William de Bohun*, whom he created Earl of *Northampton*, upon his advancing *Edward the Black Prince* to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*.

In the 8th Year of King *Henry III.* there happen'd over this Town a terrible Tempest of Thunder upon a Sunday, which was accompanied with such a filthy Smell, that the People who were then at their Devotion in the Church, fled out of it, as not able to endure it. The Town enjoys the Privileges of a Borough and Corporation,



being governed by an Alderman, and twelve Justices of the Peace; and sends Members to Parliament, who are at this Time, *Anno 1719*, *Edward Rolt*, and *John Heathcote*, Esqs; It is rich and populous, so that the Proverb, *Grantham Gruel, nine Grits, and a Gallon of Water*, must proceed either from the Avarice of the Inhabitants in general, or the Poverty of the greatest Part, as happens sometimes to trading Towns.

The Church here is a very lofty and fair Edifice, the Spire being so very high, that 'tis said, there is not its Equal in *England*: But the Beholders are apt to think the Architect more adventurous than skilful, because it seems crooked, or awry; but it is either the Slenderness or Height that gives it a false Appearance; as *Mr. Cleveland* speaks poetically;

*'Tis Height makes Grantham Steeple stand awry.*

The Bounty of *Dr. Sanderson*, that most excellent and judicious Divine, and Bishop of this See, toward this Church, is worthy our Observation, who in his last Will delivers himself thus: *Whereas the two Vicars of Grantham are sworn to reside upon their Vicarages, and yet neither of them hath either in the said Town or Parish, any Mansion-House belonging to their respective Vicarages, so that the said Vicars have been forced from Time to Time to hire Houses, or Lodgings, to their great Trouble and Charge, my Will is, That my Executrix shall lay out one hundred Pounds towards the Purchasing of one Mansion house, sufficient to contain both the Vicars, if it can be; or otherwise two several Habitations, to be settled upon the said Vicars, and their Successors for ever; hoping, that if the said Sum shall not be sufficient, the Inhabitants of the Town or Vicinage will contribute their Charity for the compleating of so good and necessary a Work.* Here is a good Free-School built and endowed by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who was a Native of this Town. He was bred in *Cambridge*, where he was President of *Pembroke Hall*; to which College, as a Memorandum of himself, he left some good Hangings, with a Fox interwoven. From hence being removed, he became an eminent Politician; and was not only instrumental in bringing in *King Henry VII.* but one of his chief Counsellors, when he was settled on

the Throne; both which that Prince rewarded with his Preferment to the wealthy See of *Winchester*. In this his Grandeur he forgot poor *Cambridge* his Mother, and bestowed his Favours on his Aunt; for he founded *Corpus Christi College* in *Oxford* for a President, 19 Fellows, 10 Scholars, and other Officers, settling 401 *l. 8 s. 4 d.* upon it for their Maintenance. He bestowed much Money in repairing and beautifying the Cathedral of *Winchester*, particularly in methodically disposing the Bodies of the *Saxon Kings* and *Bishops* in decent Tombs on each Side the Quire; but the Zeal of the late rebellious Times against Kings and Bishops, demolished them. He sat twenty seven Years, and died desired.

In this Town also was born *Dr. John Still*, who being bred in *Cambridge*, became a Fellow of *Christ's*, and Master first of *St. John's*, and then of *Trinity Colleges*, in the Register of which last his Character is found. That he was ἀγαθὸς καὶ ὀνερὸς, nec collegio gravis aut onerosus. He was a Person of a venerable Presence, and as famous a Preacher, as Disputant in the Diet in *Germany*, held in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, for composing some Differences in Matters of Religion: He was chosen for *Cambridge*, and *Dr. Humphreys* for *Oxford*, to oppose all Comers in Defence of the *English Church*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Bath and Wells* in 1592; and having discovered some Mines of Lead in *Mendip-Hills*, he raised so great an Estate from them, as to make three Families of his Children wealthy. He gave 500 *l.* for the Building of an Alms-house in the City of *Wells*; and dying *February 26, 1607*, was buried in his Cathedral.

*King William III.* honoured this Town with the Title of an Earldom, creating in 1698 *Henry de Auverquerque*, Son of that renowned General the Lord *de Auverquerque*, (who saved *King William's* (then Prince of *Orange*) Life at the Battel of *St. Dennis*, and was Captain, and Master of the Horse to that Prince, when he was King) Baron of *Alford*, Viscount *Boston*, and Earl of *Grantham*; Lord Chamberlain to the Prince and Princess of *Wales*. This Earl married the Lady *Henrietta Butler*, Sister to the Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he hath Issue one Son and two Daughters now living, viz.



*Thomas, Lord Viscount Boston*, and the Ladies *Frances* and *Harriot*. His Seat is at *Kew-green* near *Richmond*, seven Miles from *London*, in the County of *Surrey*. The Villages adjoining which afford us any Thing remarkable, are

*Stoke*, a small Village, but very remarkable for the exemplary Charity of that pious and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Sir Edmund Turner*, who has founded an Hospital in this Place; the Fabrick, built of Stone, containing six Apartments, and two Rooms in each Apartment, for the convenient Dwelling of six poor Persons, old Men and Women; and to perpetuate the Charity, he settled upon Trustees for their Relief and Maintenance, and for the Repairs of the said House, Twenty one Pounds and ten Shillings per Annum for ever.

*Herlaxton*, a small Village a little below *Grantham*, where in the last Age was ploughed up a brazen Vessel, in which was found an old fashioned Helmet of Gold, studded with Jewels, which was presented to *Katharine of Spain*, Queen Dowager to King *Henry VIII.* *Leland* also adds, That the same Vessel had in it at the same Time some Silver Beads, and a Parcel of Writings, which being rotted, were not legible; and that by

*Uresby*, or *Roseby*, another Village hard by, an old Man of *Ancaster* told him, That another Husbandman, as he was ploughing, took up a Stone, and found another Stone under it, wherein was a square Hole, having Roman Coin in it. Bordering on this Place is

*Beauvoir*, or as it is commonly called, *Bever-Castle*, standing on the very Edge of this County next *Leicestershire*, insomuch, that the Priory adjoining is disputable, whether it be in *Leicestershire*, or this County; and the Vale beneath is but Part in this County, and two other Parts in *Leicestershire* and *Nottinghamshire*; but the Castle is certainly in this County: It was built, says *Mr. Cambden*, with whom agrees *Mr. Dugdale*, by *Robert de Todenei*, a noble Norman, to whom *William the Conqueror* gave 32 Manors in this County, and this among them. He made it the chief of his Barony, and erected according to the Devotion of those Times, a Priory for Monks, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, near his Castle, made it

a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Alban* in *Hertfordshire*, endowing it with divers Lands and Tithes.

His Son *William*, tho' it doth not appear for what Reason, changed his Name to *de Albini Brito*, and then 'tis no Wonder that *Mr. Burton*, (as he tells us in his *Leicestershire*) might meet with some Records as ancient as King *Henry I.*'s Reign, which make it appear, that the *Albini's* were resident in this Place; but this is no Proof, as he imagines, that the Castle was built by the *Albini's*, and not *Todenei's*; for his Father, who was *Robert de Todenei*, had built it before him; and 'tis probable that this Castle, as many others, were built soon after the Conqueror's Settlement to keep the discontented Saxons in Awe, in which this British Family willingly joined. From the *Albini's*, it came to the Lords *Roos*, in whose Family it continued, till *Thomas Lord Roos* siding with King *Henry II.* against the *Yorkists*, the Lord *Hastings*, in spite to his Family, almost demolished it, and upon his Attainder begged it of King *Edward IV.* with very large Possessions. But *Edmund Lord Roos*, Son of the abovesaid *Thomas*, regained these his Ancestors Possessions, when the *Lancastrians* prevailed, and King *Henry VII.* obtained the Throne.

This *Edmund Lord Roos*, or *Rosse*, enjoy'd this Estate to the End almost of King *Henry VII.*'s Reign, and leaving no Issue, his Sisters became his Heirs, of which *Eleanor*, the eldest, marrying to *Sir Robert Manours*, brought this Estate into that Family. *George* was her Son, who was Father of *Thomas Lord Roos*, who was created Earl of *Rutland*, June 28, 17 Hen 8. This Earl rebuilt the Castle (as *Mr. Cambden* says he had heard) after it had lain in Ruins many Years; and it has continued the Seat of that Family, who are now Dukes of *Rutland*, ever since. The Vale beneath this Castle, commonly called the Vale of *Beauvoir*, is pretty large, and exceeding pleasant, by Reason of the Corn-fields, and Pastures therein.

*Mr. Cambden* is of Opinion, That the ancient *Margidunum*, which *Antoninus* mentions as standing in the Roman Road next *Vernometum*, was in this very Place, or if not, certainly very near it, as is sufficiently proved



ved both by its Name, and the Distances from *Vernometum*, and the Town *Ad Pontem*, or *Paunton*. It seems (he says) to have taken its Name from *Marga*, and *Dunum*, an Hill, on which it is situated; for *Marga* was a Sort of Earth used much by the *Britains* in Manuring their Grounds; and tho' no great Quantity of that Sort of Earth has been found here for want of digging, yet here is dug up at a little Distance a Sort of Plaister-stone, which was (as *Pliny* informs us) in great Request among the *Romans* for Plaisterings and Cielings, and may perhaps be understood by the Name *Marga*.

The Castle is a very magnificent Seat, the noble Family of the *Manors* having for some Generations spared no Cost to render it so beautiful and delightful, that it may answer its Name of *Beauvoir*; (i. e.) Be a goodly Sight it self; as it affords a pleasant Prospect over the fruitful Valley, which is so much the finer, because most of the Lands about it belong to the Duke. In the first Year of the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, *John* Earl of *Rutland* siding with the Parliament, the King's Forces surprized this Castle; but the Restoration of King *Charles II.* reinstated the Family in their ancient Palace, where the same *John* lived many Years after in great Hospitality, delighting much in a Country Life. He died in 1679, and was succeeded by his Son *John*, whom Queen *Anne* advanced to the higher Titles of Marquis of *Granby*, and Duke of *Rutland*, which his Son now enjoys. South of *Grantham*, upon the River *Witham* stands

*Paunton*, a Village which boasteth much of Antiquity, not only upon the Account of the chequered Pavements of the *Romans* very often dug up here, and the Bridge that formerly went over the River; but both the Name *Paunton*, and its Distance from *Margidunum* on the one Side, and *Croco Calana* on the other, do evince that this Place is that *Ad Pontem* which *Antoninus* places seven Miles from *Margidunum*. These are all the Villages of Note near *Grantham*; wherefore we proceed Southward, and in our Way to *Stamford* and *Deeping*, the two outmost Towns, meet with

*Corby*, a small Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Beltisloe*. The Market is on

*Wednesday* weekly, but has little or no Trading in it; and the Fairs on the Assumption of the *Virgin Mary*, August 15, and on the Decollation of *John* the Baptist August 29. It is famous for a School erected and endowed for the Education of the deceased Ministers Sons. Within a Mile of it is

*Ernham*, or *Irnham*, a pleasant Village with good Water, and a wholesome Air, anciently the Barony of *Andrew Lutterel*, whose Grandson *Robert* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm, Anno 23, Ed. I. This Place is now, or late was, the Seat of *John Thimbleby*, Esq; whose Dwelling is at the Hall, which has a Park adjoining to it.

*Basinthorp* is another Village near *Corby*, famous for being a Part of the Estate settled upon the Charter-House for the Support of that stupendous Charity, by Mr. *Sutton*. The Manor of the Town belongs to that Foundation. On the other Side of *Corby* is

*Witham*, a small Village, famous only for the Rise of the River *Witham*, which gives Name to it. This River is so famous for its dainty Pikes, that the *Lincolnshire-Men* are proud of this Proverb common among them; *Witham-Pike, England hath none like*. From whence it is that Mr. *Drayton* brings in this River, speaking thus in his Poems in her own Praise;

*Thus to her proper Song, the Burden still she bare,  
Yet for my dainty Pikes I am without Compare.*

At a little Distance from this Village, is *Bitham* Castle, now all in Ruins; but in the Conqueror's Time given to *Odo* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, who having married *Adeliza*, that King's Sister, obtained it, and the Territories adjoining, for the Sustentation of their young Son *Stephen*, to feed him with white Wheaten Bread; for it seems at that Time, that even the greatest Persons in these Parts eat no other Bread but what was made of Oats. This Castle was in the Reign of King *Edward III.* (when *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, play'd the Rebel, and fortifying it, plundered the whole Neighbourhood) laid almost level with the Ground. Afterward it became the Seat, and as it were the Head of the Barony of the *Colviles*, who flourished a long Time



Time here with very great Honour, but Male Issue failing, *John de Gernon*, and *Ralph de Basset* of *Sapcote* in *Leicestershire*, became the Heirs of this rich Inheritance in Right of their Mothers, who were the Sisters of *Edmund de Colville*. These are all the Villages of Note near *Corby*, wherefore we shall proceed to the two last Market-Towns of this Division; viz. *Deeping* and *Stamford*, both of them in the Wapentake of *Nesse*. And first of

*Deeping*, a Market-Town, but the Market is very poor and inconsiderable, but such as it is, it is kept weekly upon *Thursday*, and the Fair is suitable, on *Michaelmas* Day, *September 29*. This Town is situate in the fen-ny Country, according to the Importance of the Name; for *Deeping*, as *Ingulphus* says, signifies a deep Meadow, where *Richard de Rales*, Chamberlain to *William* the Conqueror, by throwing up of a great Bank, excluded the River *Welland*, which used often to overflow it, and built on the said Bank many Houses, which in all made a large Village. The Situation of the Place at this Day, shews that it is properly so called, for the Plain which lies beneath it, of many Miles in Compass, is the deepest in all the marshy Country; and what is very strange, the Channel of the River *Glen*, which is pent in by its Banks, and runs from the West, lies much higher than this Plain.

The Manor of this Town did most anciently belong to the Family of *Enermeye*, of which the last Heir Male *Hugh*, leaving only one Daughter, who was married to the Baron *de Wake*, brought these Lands into the Possession of that Family, which afterwards came to be very much enriched by the Estate of the *Esotewils*, very eminent, and Men of great Interest in these Parts, till the Reign of *Edward II.* when by a Female Heir, their Inheritance fell by Right of Marriage to *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, youngest Son to *Edward I.* His Grand daughter *Joan*, commonly called, *The fair Maid of Kent*, was Heir to this Manor, and carried it to the Crown by her Marriage with the *Black Prince*. From the younger Sons of the Barons *de Wake* is the ancient Family of the *Wakes* of *Blisworth* in *Northamptonshire* descended.

At this Place was born Dr *Robert Tighe*. He was bred in the University of *Oxford*,

and afterward became Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, and Minister of *Allhallows - Barking*, *London*. He was an excellent Textuary, and profound Linguist, and was on that Account employed by King *James I.* in translating the Bible, tho' it must be as an Assistant, for his Name is not in Dr. *Fuller's* Catalogue. He died about the Year 1620, leaving to *John Tighe* his Son, of *Corby* in this County, Esq; an Estate of 1000*l.* per Annum.

The deplorable Condition of Mr. *Priestland*, and his Family, who was Rector of this Parish, is one of the most remarkable Instances of the Cruelty of the rebellious Times against the Episcopal Clergy. He was a Man of exemplary Sobriety, and other Virtues, but was forced to fly from his Cure by one *Thorp*, an Innkeeper of this Town, at the Sign of the *Crown*, (whom he had a little before saved from the Gallows) because he heard, that *Thorp* had got a Warrant from Sir *Anthony Erebury*, a Justice of Peace of *Lincolnshire*, to seize him. After his Flight, his Living was sequestered, and *Thorp*, with a Parcel of rude Soldiers, comes on *Christmas* Eve in the Evening, and turns out of Doors his Wife and five Children, not suffering them to take so much as a Bed along with them to lie on in the sharp Season. In the Barn they continued till near Harvest, and had a Bed allowed them there after some Time, but then being forced to remove, they betook themselves to the Bellfrey, and lived there a while upon the People's Charity. The Sequestrator, Mr. *Maplesden*, should have allowed them a fifth Part of the Living, but would not, till Mrs. *Priestland* made her Case known to *Oliver* himself, and then the Lord *Claypool* paid her, but lost most of his Money, notwithstanding Mr. *Maplesden* held three Livings at that Time worth near 400*l.* per Annum. In the Time of his Sufferings, Mr. *Priestland* sold his Paternal Estate, melted down his Plate, and when the Times were more settled, taught a School to maintain his Family, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he was replaced in his Rectory, but so dilapidated and ruin'd, that it was worth little to him the eight Years he lived after, and his Widow after his Death fell into great Trouble about Dilapidations. Next of

*Stamford*,



*Stamford*, in Saxon *Steanforð*, one of the most considerable Towns of this Shire, situated upon the River *Welland*, which is made navigable up to it for small Vessels and Barges. It is a Mayor, Market, and Borough Town of great Antiquity, walled about, and endowed with divers Privileges. As to the Antiquity of it, our Historians afford us very large Testimonies. When King *Edward the Elder* fortified the Southern Banks of the River to hinder the Danish Inroads from the North, he built on the South Bank over-against it, a very strong Castle, called *Stamford Baron*, as *Marianus* has it; but nothing of it is now to be seen. *Henry of Huntingdon*, *Lib. v. p. 203*, describing the Wars between King *Edmund Ironside*, and the Danes, calls it an ancient City: And *Ingulphus* tells us, That the Terms were sometimes held at *Stamford*: And *Hoveden*, in his Book of *Crowland*, *p. 249*, calls it *Stamfordshire*, being a County-Town very commodious for that Use, the End of *Lincolnshire* adjoining to it, being 36 Miles from *Lincoln*, and the End of *Norhamptonshire* next it on that Side, as far from *Norhampton*. *Stow* tells us, *p. 131*, That there was a Mint for Coining of Money in *Stamford Baron*, in the Time of King *Athelstan*, *Anno 930*; but 'tis probable, that it was some Privilege granted to the Abbots of *Peterborough*, within whose Liberty it was.

In *Domesday-Book*, 14 *Gul. Conq.* it is found to pay Geld for twelve hundreds and an half to the Army, and towards the Navy, and *Danegeld*, and had in it six Wards. In King *Stephen's* Days there was a Castle here in the Midst of the Town, which he fortified in the Wars he had with *Henry of Anjou*, of which the Foundation-Plot is still visible, and a Tradition in the Town confirms it. Soon after, when *Henry of Anjou*, (by the Name of King *Henry II.*) came to the Crown, he gave the whole Village of *Stamford*, being his Demesne, excepting the Fees of the Barons and Knights of the said Village, to *Richard de Humez*, or *Humetz*, who was Constable to that Prince, to hold of him by Homage, and other Service; and afterwards the same was held by *William Earl of Warren*, by the Favour of *K. John*.

In the Reign of King *Richard I.* the Jews in this Town were barbarously butchered by

the Inhabitants. And in the same Reign some Traders coming to the Fair, *Anno 1154*, were robbed by certain Thieves, whom *Gerrard de Camville*, then Lord Chancellor, was thought to protect, but being accused of the Fact before all the Judges, he was acquitted. 'Twas in this Town also that the Barons assembled in the 17th Year of King *John*, to levy War against that Prince for infringing their Liberties. Here they mustered their Forces, and from hence they marched against the King then in *Oxfordshire*.

This Town was then the Possessions of the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*; of whom, *William* being Lord of the Town in King *John's* Reign, and standing upon the Castle-Walls in *Stamford*, saw two Bulls fighting for a Cow in a Meadow beneath him, and bellowing, all the Butchers Dogs in the Town, great and small, were alarmed at it, and ran down to them, and singling out one of the Bulls who was mad with Noise and Multitude, pursued him thro' the Town. This Sight so pleased the Earl, that he gave all the Meadows (called the *Castle-Meadows*) where the Bull Fight began, for a Common to the Butchers of the Town, after the first Grass was eaten, on Condition, That they should find a mad Bull six Weeks before *Christmas-Day*, for the Continuance of that Sport yearly; and hence the Proverb arose, *As mad as the Baiting Bull of Stamford*.

After the Death of the abovemention'd *William Earl of Warren*, the Manor, Borough and Castle of *Stamford*, were granted to *John Earl of Warren* by King *Edward I.* but at his Death they returned to the Crown. After five or six Re-Grants from the Crown to several of the greatest Nobility, and as many Returns to it, either by Forfeiture, or Want of Heirs Male, Queen *Elizabeth* granted them to *William Cecil*, first Lord *Burghley*, from whom they descended to *Anne*, Daughter and Coheir of *William Earl of Exeter*, who was married to *Henry Grey*, first Earl of *Stamford*; of which Honour we shall speak at the End of the Description of this Town.

Here 'tis probable was once an University, of which *Mr. Camden* gives us this Account; 'In King *Edward III's* Reign, an



an University for liberal Arts and Sciences was begun here, which the Inhabitants looked upon as their greatest Glory. The Occasion of establishing it was this; There happen'd to break out some hot Contests at Oxford between the Students of the North and South, which so disturbed the Studies of both Parties, that great Numbers of them withdrew from thence, and settled in this Town. The King being acquainted with these Disorders, ordered the Students, by his Proclamation, to return again to Oxford, which they accordingly did; and so an End was put to this new University, which was so lately begun; and from thenceforward it was provided by an Oath, That no Oxford Man for the future should profess at Stamford.

But Mr. Neal, who has been curious in inquiring into the Antiquity of this County, and has made some considerable Discoveries, gives a more advantageous History of this Stamford-University. He produces an ancient Fragment in MS. that says, That this Town was a University long before our Saviour's Time, and continued so till about the Year 300, when it was dissolved by the Pope for adhering to *Arrius*. For the first Founder of it, that Author quotes *Merlin*; but whatever Authority this History may be of, there are two Things that make it pretty plainly appear that this Place was an University before King Edward III.'s Days, and for a longer Time than Mr. *Cambden*'s Account can be thought to suppose; for here are, 1. The Remains of two Colleges called *Black-hall* and *Brazen-nose*, on the Gate of which last, there is a Brazen-nose, and a Ring thro' it, like that at Oxford; and 'tis evident that this College did not take its Pattern from Oxford, but Oxford from it, because *Brazen-Nose* College in Oxford was not built before the Reign of King Henry VII. whereas this is allowed at least to be as old as King Edward III. and that it is much older is probable, 2. From the Oxford Students removing thither upon the aforesaid Quarrel, tho' they tarried there but a few Months; for as they cannot be supposed to build these Colleges in that Time, so nothing could be a greater Inducement to carry them thither, than the

Knowledge that it was once an University, and that they should find some Colleges ready to receive them, and long before built to their Hands.

In the Year 1310 flourished *Nicholas de Stamford*, so called from this Place of his Nativity. He was a *Bernardine* Monk, and a great Writer. *Leland* gives him this Character; *Admirabar hominem ejus ætatis, &c.* (i. e) I admired that a Man of that Age (*viz.* which he lived in) could write so smartly, solidly, and significantly; for it was a strange superstitious, and ignorant Generation he lived in, and he was a very accurate Writer for those Times.

King Richard II. Reg. 1. held a great Council of War here to consult about an Expedition into France; but the Consultation came to nothing in that unactive Reign. In the Civil Wars between the Houses of Lancaster and York, the Northern Soldiers, who took Arms to assist the former, destroyed this Town with Fire and Sword, since which Time it could never recover its former Glory, tho' it has all along maintained a considerable Trade.

In King Henry VII.'s Reign, *William Brown*, Esq; who had been Mayor of Stamford twice, and was descended of the *Browns* of Rutlandshire, built a beautiful Steeple, and a great Part of the Church of *All-Saints* in this Town, and lies buried in a Chapel with his Wife, being the Burial-Place of his Family. He also erected the Hospital of this Town, for a Warden, a Confrater, twelve poor Men, and a Woman for a Nurse, endowing it with the Manor of *Swaffield*, which is seven Miles off, and several other Lands and Tenements, worth above 400 l. per Annum. He was a Merchant of the Staple, and got a great Estate here.

In King Henry VIII.'s Time, when the Towns in Lincolnshire gave Money to that King in his Progress, as he was returning Home, for his Pardoning the Rebels of this County, this Town gave him twenty Pounds. These are all the Memoirs of this Town, which we meet with in our History concerning this City, which we take to be sufficient to prove it great, as well as ancient. Some Remains of Antiquity have been found here; and the Roman Highway



which goes from this Town into the North, may be some Evidence that there was a Ferry here, but do not prove that this was the *Gaufenne* of *Antoninus*, which he places hereabout. The little Village, *Brigcasterton*, which is but a Mile from it, and carries Antiquity in the Name of it, being as it were *Oppidum Castrum*, where the River *Guash*, or *Wash*, crosses the Highway, and had a Bridge, or Brig, over it, may put in a better Claim to it, because *Gaufenne* and *Gwa* have a like Sound, and the Distance from *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*, in the Itinerary answers very well. The old *Gaufenne* was utterly demolished (as is believed) when the *Picts* and *Scots* ravaged this whole Country as far as *Stamford*, where *Hengist*, and his *Saxons*, with great Pains and Gallantry, stopt their Progress, and forced them to retreat in great Disorder, leaving many dead, and many more Prisoners behind them, as *Henry* of *Huntingdon* relates. It is probable, that *Stamford*, in former Ages, rose from the Ruins of this Town.

There are six Parish-Churches in this Town, viz. *St. Mary's*, *St. John's*, *All-Saints*, *St. Peter's*, *St. Clement's*, and *St. Martin's*, in which last the great *Cecil*, Lord *Burghley* lies buried in a splendid Tomb. Mr. *Cambden* assigns *St. George* in *Stamford* for that Lord's Burial-Place, but he is mistaken in the Name. *St. Martin's* is indeed in *Stamford-Baron*, which is in *Northamptonshire*, but is under the Jurisdiction of the Corporation, and so is reckoned in this Shire. *Burghley-House*, one of the most magnificent Seats in the Kingdom, belonging to the Earl of *Exeter*, stands near it.

The Government of this Town is not, as Mr. *Cambden* tells us, managed by an Alderman, and 24 *Combargenses*, but by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common-Council: When this Constitution began is uncertain, being much elder than any Charter they can shew; for there is a List of sixty upon the Court-Roll sworn before the Incorporation, viz. from 1398 to 1460, which is the first Year of King *Edward IV.* who gave them the first Charter that they have in their Keeping; but we rather judge that it was to confirm an old Custom, than establish a new one. King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* granted other Charters to

this Town, but they were only temporary, and are expired. 'Tis very observable here, that they have a Custom, which *Littleton*, the famous Lawyer, calls *Burrough-English*, viz. That the younger Sons inherit what Lands and Tenements the Fathers, dying intestate, have possessed in this Manor.

*Stamford* is at this present a large, populous, and rich Town; It has two plentiful Markets weekly on *Monday*, and *Friday*; and Fairs on *St. Simon* and *St. Jude*, *October 28*; on the first *Monday* in *Lent* for Horses, and *Mid-Lent Sunday*, and the Sunday after *Corpus Christi Day*. It sends Burgesses to Parliament, who are at this Time, in 1719, the honourable *Charles Cecil*, Esq; and *Charles Eertie*, Esq; This Town gives the Title of an Earldom to the Family of *Grey of Groby*; of which,

*Henry Lord Grey of Groby*, having married *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *William Earl of Exeter*, by whom he obtained the Lordship of the Castle, Borough, and Manor of this Town, was created by King *Charles I.* Reg. 3. Earl of *Stamford*. He had several Sons by his Lady; of whom *Thomas*, his eldest Son, died before him; but being married to the Lady *Dorothy*, a Daughter and Coheir of *Edward Bouchier*, Earl of *Bath*, left

*Thomas*, his only Son and Heir, the present Earl of *Stamford*, who, by his Mother, is descended from *Thomas Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, the *Bohuns* Earls of *Essex*, *Hereford*, and *Northampton*, and several other noble Families. He was Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of *Lancaster* in the Reign of King *William III.* and of the Privy Council to her Majesty Queen *Anne*. He married *Mary*, one of the Coheirs of *Joseph Maynard*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *John Maynard*, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in King *William III.*'s Reign; but hath no Issue surviving. His Seats are at *Bradgate* and *Groby* in the County of *Leicesters*.

Benefactors of Note who belonged to this Town are, *William Ratcliffe*, Esq; who was four Times Alderman of this Town, and died *Anno 1530*; he gave all his Messuages, Lands, and Tenements in the Town, to the Maintenance of a Free-School there, which Lands do now, or late did, yield 30 l.



*per Annum*, or thereabouts, to the Schoolmaster and Usher. The Lord Treasurer Cecil gave an Augmentation to this Stipend; but it seems that some intervening Accident has hindred that charitable Gift from taking the intended Effect.

*Elizabeth Hussy* of *Hunnington*, Widow, the Mother of *Mr. Francis Trigg's* Wife, who founded the Library at *Grantham*, gave to the Poor of this Town 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum*, as appears by the Catalogue of the Benefactors.

*Robert Johnson*, the Son of *Maurice Johnson*, Mayor of this Town, was born in it. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and beneficed at *Luffenham* in *Rutlandshire*; where tho' he did most of his charitable Actions, yet 'tis an Honour to this Place to be the Birth-place of a Man of such a publick Spirit. He found, when he enter'd into that County, that there was a great Want of Schools for the pious Education of Children; and to remedy it, he set himself earnestly at Work, and by his artful Perswasions, so insinuated himself into the Hearts of the wealthy, yea the greatest Misers; that whereas he found none, he left as many Free-Schools in *Rutland* as there are Market-Towns, particularly at *Okeham* and *Uppingham*, where he erected good Buildings, and settled good Endowments on them. But least his charitable Disposition should be less esteemed, because in these Things he dispensed others Charity, and not his own, (tho' Time and Labour is a great Expence) he was as beneficent as the most charitable that he met with, for he was a considerable Benefactor to *Emanuel* and *Sidney* Colleges in *Cambridge*; to which last, he gave four Exhibitions, to be bestowed in Part of Maintenance upon as many Scholars which came from his Free-Schools; founded two Hospitals in the same County, and gave a Stipend to the weekly Preachers at *St. Paul's-Cross, London*; and tho' never dignified higher than Archdeacon of *Leicester*, left a thousand Pounds a-year to his Posterity. He died about the Year of our Lord 1616. Near this Town lies

*Uffington*, a Village of Note for being the Seat of *Charles Bertie, Esq;* one of the Burgesses for *Stamford*, and Son of the honourable *Charles Bertie*, a younger Son of Mon-

tagne Earl of *Lindsey*. He is Patron of the Church. Here was in the last Century a Family of *Vincent's*, good and loyal Gentlemen, but they having exchanged their Estate here with *Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter*, removed to *Stoke-Daberton* in *Surrey*, where they still remain, or lately did. *Mr. Evans*, late Rector of this Parish, is the Author of one of the *London-Cases*, in Answer to the Scruples and Objections made by Dissenters to our established Church. In the late rebellious Times, *Mr. South* was sequestred from this Living by the Earl of *Manchester*, upon these Articles alledged against him, viz. 1. That he came into this Living by Assignment from *Dr. Hudson*, for a Sum of Money, and Exchange of *King's-Cliffe*, a Living of 300 *l.* *per Annum*. 2. That he was present at Church, while his Curate read his Majesty's (King *Charles I.*) Declaration after the Battel of *Edge-Hill*, in which the Parliament were proclaimed Rebels. 3, His being once seized by the Parliament Soldiers, and carry'd away Prisoner. (A strange Crime to make a Man's Misery his Fault.)

Having thus surveyed the several Market-Towns of this Division called *Kesteven*, and the Villages adjoining, we shall compleat our Account of it by taking a View of such Villages and Places, as lie in those Wapentakes which have no Market-Towns in them, viz. *Lango, Boothby, Loveden, Ashwardburn, and Wivebridge*; of which we find,

#### I. In the Wapentake of *Lango*,

*Blankney*, once the Barony of the *D'Eincourts*, who flourished in a continued Succession from the coming in of the Normans to the Times of King *Henry VI.* when their Heir Male failed in one *William*, whose two Sisters and Heirs, named *Alice* and *Margaret*, were married, the last to *Ralph Lord Cromwell*, and the former to *William Lord Lovel*. There is in our Histories a remarkable Settlement made by one of this Family for the perpetuating their Name, Arms, and Estate, which may not be passed over, viz.

*Edmund D'Eincourt*, having attended King *Edward I.* in his Expeditions into *Wales*, and *Gascoigne* and King *Edward II.* in his



Wars against Scotland, was for these his eminent Services highly in Favour with both those Kings, and had acquired a large Estate and Arms, which, in his declining Age, fearing they would, with his Name, be utterly extinguish'd, because his Son had only one Daughter, he was very desirous to preserve them all to Posterity, and for that End took this Method: He sued for and obtained a special License of King Edward II. to empower him to enfeoff whatsoever Person he pleased in all his Lordships, and Lands, Knights-Fees, Advowsons of Churches and Abbeyes, to have and to hold them to such Persons, and their Heirs for ever, of the King and his Heirs, to be re-granted to the said Edmund for Life, with Remainder to William and John D'Ein-court successively, and the Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten; with Remainder to the right Heirs of the said Edmund. This was in those Days thought the surest Way of Entailing an Estate unchangeably upon a Name and Family; yet so far as we can understand, the Surname hath no where any Existence at this Time, but in the Books of the learned. This Edmund obtained a Charter from the same King for a weekly Market on Tuesday at this his Manor of Blankney, and a Fair every Year upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Assumption of our Lady, August 15, but neither of them are used.

Walcot, a small Village within a Mile of Falkingham, upon the Edge of the Fens, where is a Chalybiat Spring, formerly much frequented by the Gentry in these Parts for its medicinal Nature, being stronger than that at Bourn, and purging both by Urine and Stool; but Mr. Stacey informs us, that these Waters are not taken much Notice of lately.

Nocton, a small Village at a little Distance from Lincoln, where formerly was a religious House built by Robert de Areci, or Darcy, who had his chief Seat here in Succession from his Father Norman de Areci, to whom the Conqueror gave it, with thirty-two Lordships more. Here was a Market granted to this Place, 3 Hen. III. but Time has antiquated these Things, and now there is nothing remarkable in it, but the mag-

nificent Seat of Sir William Ellis, Baronet, lately built by him.

## II. In the Wapentake of Boothby.

Somerton Castle, built by Anthony Bee, Bishop of Durham, and by him given to King Edward I. but that Prince kept it but a little Time in his Hands, for he gave it to Henry de Bellomonte, who came about that Time into England. Of him is descended the Family of the Viscounts de Bellomonte, or Beaumont, which in the last Age was almost extinct, the Sister and Heiress of the last Viscount being married to John Lord Lovel of Tichmarsh, as we have shewed in Leicestershire. The Beaumonts of Staffordshire are thought to be of this Family.

Skellingthorp, a Village two Miles on the West of Lincoln. This Manor, in the Reign of King Edward I. belonged to a Family of the Darcys, but of late was in the Family of Stone; of which, Henry Stone was the last Lord, and having no Heirs, bequeathed this Lordship, worth about 520 l. per Annum, to Christ's-Church Hospital, London. He died June 26, 1693, and left his whole personal Estate, worth four thousand Pounds, to the same pious Use.

Welbourn, a Village famous for nothing but a noted and godly Preacher, Mr. Francis Trigg, who was in 1605 Rector of this Parish, and born in the County, tho' we know not at what Town. He wrote several Comments upon Matth. xxiv. Rom. xii. the Book of Revelation, and several Treatises, as *The Touchstone of the Catholick Faith*; *The true Catholick, formed according to the Scriptures*, &c. He was the Founder of the Library at Grantham; on the Walls of which there are these Verses written in Memory of him;

*Optima Franciscus donavit Biblia Triggus,  
Welborne quondam concionator amans, &c.*

He died May 12, 1606, and lies buried in the Chancel of Welbourn Church.

Basingham, a Village, the Manor of which was the Estate of Morcar Earl of Northumberland before the Conqueror's Time, who gave



gave it to one of his Followers, *James Metford*, a Scholar of *Morton College* in *Oxford*, and ejected 1648, by the Parliamentary Visitors, was after the Restoration presented by the President and Society of the same College to the Rectory of this Parish. He was made Prebendary of the Church of *York* in 1687, and has published, *A General Discourse against Simony*. Printed at *London* in 1682, which he was put upon the Writing of by *Dr. Honeywood*, Dean of *Lincoln*, who having with Sorrow informed him of some notorious Instances of it, commanded him to say something against it to stop its Growth.

*Bartholomew Mitchel*, who was the immediate legal Predecessor to *Mr. Metford*, was turned out of it in 1644, by the Earl of *Manchester*, for absenting himself when the Parliament-Forces were there, and returning to gather up his Dues, when the King's Forces came, which being the whole of his Charge, his Crime was only this; He fled for his Life, and returned for his Livelihood; or he fled when it was dangerous to stay, and returned when he safely might walk.

### III. The Wapentake of Loveden.

We find nothing remarkable in it; except that at

*Cleypool*, *Mr. John Oaseley*, who was Minister of the South Rectory, was ejected by the Long Parliament, without any Cause or Reason mentioned.

### IV. The Wapentake of Ashwardburn.

Where we find,

*Skrekingham*, a small Village, but remarkable for the Death of *Alfric*, the second Earl of *Leicester*, killed by *Hubba* the Danish General. 'Tis probable that *Ingulphus* speaks of this Place when he writes: In *Kesteven* three Danish petty Kings were slain, and were interred in a certain Village heretofore called *Laundon*, but now *Trekingham*, by Reason of the Burial of three Kings; which Name is now changed to *Skrekingham*. Not far from this Village, tho' in another Wapentake, viz. *Aveland*, there is a Place called,

*Frekingham*, concerning which we have an Account from *Mr. Stacey*, That it is the Opinion of the Inhabitants, that the three Saxon Kings were interred there, and perhaps as likely as at *Skrekingham*; for since there is no Place in the County called *Trekingham*, the Syllable *Tre* may be as well changed into *Fre* as *Skre*; and so till they can bring better Evidence, let them contend about it which shall have the Honour; however, this Place wants not something remarkable besides, as this Gentleman tells us, which is, That one *Lambert* and one *Spane*, Men of a very great Stature in their Life-time, lie interred here, and their Tombs are visible at this Day. Near it is,

*Kime*, from which a noble Family, called, *de Kime*, take their Name, because they made this their chief Seat and Residence. Of this Family was *Philip de Kime*, Steward to *Gilbert de Gaunt*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who was the pious Founder of the Priory of this Place. His Son *Simon* was Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, 8 Ric. I. and *William*, who was last Heir Male of this Family, was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 17 Ed. II. to 9 Ed. III. This Lord left no Issue, and so *Lucy* his Sister was his Heir, and by Marriage translated this Manor, and the other Lands of this Family, to *Gilbert de Umfraville*, Earl of *Angus*.

These Earls, three of them, sat successively in the House of Lords, by the Name of the Earls of *Angus* in *Scotland*; but they obtained this Privilege with some Difficulty, for the Sages of the Common Law would not suffer the first of these to be an Earl of *England*, because *Angus* was not in the Bounds of that Kingdom; but he producing in open Court the King's Writ, by which he was summoned to Parliament, under the Title of Earl of *Angus*, he was allowed to take his Seat as an English Earl, and so did his Posterity for two Generations, when Issue Male failing, this Manor, with the other Estate of this Family, passed by the Female Heir *Joan* to *Walter de Talbois*, one of whose Family, named *Gilbert de Talbois*, was created a Baron by King *Henry VIII.* He left two Sons, but both dying without Issue, their Inheritance went by the Females to the Families of *Dimock*, *Ingleby*, and others.

*Azerly*



*Azorby*, a Village remarkable only for being the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *Harvey*, Earl of *Bristol*, near which is an old Temple, but in Ruins.

#### V. The Wapentake of Wivebridge.

*Hather*, famous for nothing but the Name of the *Bussy's*, or *Busley's*, who had their Seat here, and derived themselves from *Roger de Busley*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and was enriched by that King with divers Lands in this Shire, as well as others.

*Ancaſter*, called by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary *Croco-calana*; it is one direct Street only, along the *Military Way* at this Time, one Part of which belonged anciently to the *Vesci's*, and the other to the *Cromwells*. In the Entrance into this Village there is a Trench, which appears evidently to have been formerly a Castle, as also on the other Side towards the West, are to be seen certain Summer-Camps of the *Romans*. It seems to have the Name of *Croco-Calana* given it by the *Romans*, from its Situation under an Hill, which the *Britains* (as we read in *Gyraldus Cambrensis* and *Ninnius*) called *Cruc*, as *Crucmaur*, a great Hill, and *Cruc Occhidient*, a Mountain in the West; but whence the latter Part of the Name, *Calana*, comes, *Mr. Camden* declares himself ignorant.

The Antiquity of this Town appears by the *Roman* Coins, by the Vaults and Arches that are often discovered, by the many square and coloured Pavements turned up in the Fields, by its Situation upon the *Roman* Highway, and by the fourteen Miles Distance between this Place and *Lincoln*; (the Road lying thro' a green Plain called *Ancaſter-Heath*) for just so many *Antoninus* makes it to be between *Croco-Calana* and *Lindum*. This little Town is graced with a peculiar Honour above others of greater Note, in giving the Title of Duke to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lindsey*.

*Robert Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, and Earl of *Lindsey*, being created by his present Majesty King *George*, July 29, 1715, Marquis of *Lindsey*, and Duke of *Ancaſter* and *Kesteven*. He is Hereditary Lord

Great Chamberlain of *England*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Lincoln*, one of the Privy Council, and the Keeper of *Epping Forest*. He hath been twice married, and by both Wives hath Issue Male, viz. By *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Wynn* of *Gweder* in *Carnarvonshire*, *Peregrine*, Lord *Willoughby*, (who hath married *Jane* the Daughter of Sir *John Brownlow*, Lord *Tirconnel*) of *Belton* in this County; and by *Albina*, the Daughter of Major-General *Farrington*, *Vere* and *Montague*. His Seats are at *Grimsthorp* in this County, *Havering* in *Essex*, and *Chelsea* in *Middlesex*.

*Boothby-Pagnell*, a Village lying on the West Side of the River *Wytham*, not far from the Head of it. It takes its Name from one *Boothby*, who anciently had his Seat here; but the Male Issue failing, the Manor descended to a Daughter, who married an Husband of the Family of *Paganel*, or *Paynel*, and so the Place was called after both their Names, *Boothby-Paganel*, or *Paynel*. This Place will ever be famous for this, that

*Dr. Robert Sanderson*, afterwards Bishop of *Lincoln*, was above twenty Years Rector of it. He was born at *Rotherham* in *Yorkshire*, and there we shall speak more fully of him, touching here only upon what concerns him, as Rector of this Place, where while he lived, he was, by the Favour of *Dr. Laud*, made Chaplain to King *Charles I.* who took great Satisfaction in conversing with him; and appointed him with some others to make Alterations in the Common-Prayer-Book, to please the prevailing Party, if possible, in 1641; and the following Year nominated *Regius Professor* of *Oxford*, and one of the Assembly of Divines, but never sat among them. In 1647, he was a principal Man in drawing up the University of *Oxford's* Reasons against the Covenant and negative Oath, and the same Year attended his Majesty in the *Iſle of Wight*, and elsewhere, preached before him; and gave him great Satisfaction in divers Conferences. These Things angered the Parliament, who thereupon sent their Visitors to *Oxford*, who voted him out of his Professorship, Canonry of *Christ's Church*, &c. Being outed from the University, he retired to this Place, which was under Sequestration from



from 1644, but could find no Quiet here, for the Soldiers tore his Common-Prayer-Book to Pieces, and seizing him, carried him Prisoner to *Lincoln*, where they forced him to exchange his Living here with the Minister of *Allington*, which he submitted to, that he might enjoy it, tho' less, quietly; but this he could not obtain, for here he was plundered, once wounded in three Places, and reduced to great Poverty, which, however, he out-lived, and at the King's Restoration was reinstated in his Canonry and Professorship, and a little after made Bishop of *Lincoln*, which he enjoyed but a very little Time, dying *January 29, 1662*.

*Hunnington*, a small Village, but of Note for a Roman Camp, which has been called *Julius Caesar's Camp* Time out of Mind. It is double trenched, and lies about a Mile from the Village, but within the Compass of the Lordship. This Conjecture is confirmed by some Roman Coins of several Sorts, which were found in 1691 not far from it. They were inclosed in an earthen Pot, or Urn, and so many as would fill a Peck. There is also in the same Place a remarkable Charity settled upon ten poor People of *Hunnington* and *Cathorp*, of 20*l.* per Annum, to be paid quarterly 40*s.* to each of them; six of them to be of this Place, and four of *Cathorp*, which is a Village about two Miles distant from it. For this Account we give our Thanks to one Mr. *Peackel*.

*Willisford*, the native Place of Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies and Requests to Kings *Charles I.* and *II.* and King *James II.* He translated, *A Relation of Cardinal Mazarini's and Oliver Cromwell's Design to take Ostend defeated, out of Italian*; and the Romance called, *Cassandra*, out of *French*. He resigned his Offices to King *James II.* by Reason of his Age; and that Prince conferred them on his Son *Charles-Lodowick*, the Father of Sir *Clement*, who now enjoys them; and knighted him.

### III. Lindsey.

This is the third Division of this large County, called *Lindissi*, by *Bede*, from *Lin-*

*dum*, or *Lincoln*, the chief City of this Shire. 'Tis bigger than *Holland*, or *Kesteven*, jutting out into the Ocean with a large Front, which hath the Sea continually playing upon its East and North Shores: On the West, the Rivers *Trent* and *Dun* separate it from *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*; and on the South, 'tis parted from *Kesteven* by the *Witham* and *Fossedyke*, (which is seven Miles in Length) cut by King *Henry I.* between the *Witham* and *Trent*, for the Conveniency of Carriage to and from *Lincoln*, and from *Holland* by *Horncastle* Wapentake. This Division hath given the honourable Title of Earl to

*Robert Bertie*, Son of *Penegrine Bertie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, (where see more of that honourable Person) who was created by King *Charles I.* Reg. 2. Earl of *Lindsey*, as he had been before made by King *James I.* Reg. 1. Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*. He married *Elizabeth* the only Daughter of *Edward Lord Montague* of *Bolton*, by whom he had Issue,

*Montague*, his Son and Heir, who succeeded him. He married *Martha*, Daughter of Sir *William Cockain*, Knight, and Alderman of *London*, by whom he had

*Robert*, his Successor, created Duke of *Arcaster*, (where see.)

This Division contains seventeen Hundreds or Wapentakes, viz. *Manly*, *Tarborough*, *Brodley*, *Ludborough*, *Walshcroft*, *Aflacoe*, *Corringham*, *Well*, *Lawris*, *Wraggoe*, *Gartrey*, *Louthesk*, *Calceworth*, *Candlesto*, *Hill*, *Bolingbroke*, *Horncastle*; and in them eighteen Market-Towns, viz. *Barton*, *Glandford-Bridge*, *Barton*, *Grimsby*, *Thong-Castle*, *Binbrooke*, *Market-Rasin*, *Gainsborough*, *Lincoln*, *Stanton*, *Wragby*, *Tattersal*, *Louth*, *Alford*, *Burgh*, *Bolingbroke*, *Spilsby*, and *Horncastle*; of all which we shall give the best Description we can, with the Villages adjoining.

*Burton*, or *Burton-Stather*, whose Market is on Monday weekly, and Fair on *March 25*; This Town is very conveniently seated for Trade upon the Eastern Bank of the *Trent* in *Manly* Hundred, but we have nothing remarkable of it. The Village

*Melwood*, where not long since flourished the honourable Family of the *St. Pauls*, Knights, corruptly called by the Vulgar, *Sampoll*. Mr. *Camden* tells us, that he a long



long Time thought that they came from the ancient *Castilian* Family of the Earls of *St. Paul* in *France*; but the Coat of Arms of *Luxemburgh*, that they bear, is a Sign that they came out of *France*, since the *Castilian* Family of *St. Pauls* was by Marriage ingrafted into that of *Luxemburgh*, which was about 300 Years ago. Next this Parish is *Butterwick*, the Manor of the *Sheffields*, whose ancient Seat having been at *Hemmeswell* in the Isle of *Axholm*, *Robert Sheffield* removed it to *Butterwick*, about the Reign of King *Henry VII.* He was one of the Commanders in that King's Army against *John* Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents, over whom the King obtained a Victory, in which this Gentleman shared, and was knighted. His Heir was *Robert*, the Father of *Edmund*, who 1 *Ed. VI.* was created Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*. He was the first Baron in the Family, but accompanying the Marquis of *Northampton*, to suppress the Rebellion of the Commons of *Norfolk*, was slain by a Butcher. He left a Son *John*, Heir of his Honour and Estate, who was the Father of *Edmund*, created by King *Charles I. Reg. 1.* Earl of *Mulgrave*. He was succeeded in his Honour by his Grandson *Edmund*, whose Son *John*, having appeared in the most eminent Places of Honour and Trust in several Reigns, and discharged them with the utmost Loyalty and Fidelity, was created 6 *Gul. III.* Marquis of *Normanby*; and afterwards 1 *Ann.* was further advanced to the Honour and Title of Duke of the County of *Buckingham*, and of *Normanby*, a Village in *Walscroft* Wapentake in this County. He is still living, and hath one Son *Robert*, styled Marquis of *Normanby*, born December 11, 1711, the Hopes of the Family.

*Flixborough*, the native Place of Sir *Edmund Anderson*, made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 24 *Eliz.* He was a younger Brother of a good Family, and being bred in the *Inner Temple*, became so eminent a Lawyer, that he was thought to deserve that high Station. He was a Man of a stern Countenance, as became his great Office; and being a great Promoter of the established Church Discipline, was very severe against all *Brownists*, whenever he happen'd on them in his Circuit. He died

3 *Jac. I.* 1605, leaving a great Estate to several Sons, of whom Sir *Francis Anderson* of *Enworth* in *Bedfordshire* was the eldest.

*Hiberstow*, so called from *Hubba*, a *Danish* Commander, who was slain in or near this Place; for this County having a long Coast, was often harrassed by the *Danes*, who under *Hubba*, and other *Danish* Commanders, landed here in the 9th Century, and being defeated by the *Mercians*, *Hubba* was slain, and this Place denominated from him. In the most Northern Angle of this County, stands a Place called,

*Old Wintringham*, where was anciently a Beach for Ships. All this Corner of the County, on the West Side of the Street, was full of *Romans* in the old Time, as we may conjecture from their Coins, and many Tiles, and Bricks, that are commonly found here, especially at the Cliff, called, *Winterton Cliff*, where have been some old Roman Buildings. About two Miles West of this Place is

*Alkborough*, which seems to have been a Roman Town, not only from its Name, but also from a small square Camp, or Entrenchment there; on the West Side of which is a Barrow, called, *Countesse-Barrow*, or *Countesse-Pit*, to this Day, being hollow in the middle. On the West Side of this Wapentake, from which it is separated by the River *Trent*, lies the Isle of

*Axholme*, or *Axelholme*, in *Saxon* *Eaxelholme*, in Length from South to North ten Miles, but not above half as broad. The Rivers *Idel*, *Dun*, and *Trent*, so inclose it on all Sides, that they make it a perfect River-Island. The lower Part of it near the Rivers is marshy, and produceth an odoriferous Shrub called *Gall*. It also yields Pets in the Moors, and dead Roots of Fir-Wood, which in burning, send out a rank-sweet Smell. There also have been found great and long Fir-Trees in digging for Pet, both within the Isle and without. The Middle has a small Ascent, and is both rich and fruitful, yielding Flax in great Abundance, and also Alabaster, which being not very solid, is more proper for Lime and Plaister-Work, than for building, or other Uses, which require Duration and Strength. The chief Town in it is



*Axey*, or as it was formerly called *Axel*; from whence, by adding the Saxon Word *Holme*, which signifies a River-Island, the Name, without Question, is compounded. It hardly deserves the Name of a Town, because it has so few Inhabitants. Nevertheless there is to be seen the Platform of a Castle, which was demolished in the Barons Wars, and belonged to the *Mowbreds*, who had great Part of the Island in their Possession, descended to them from *Nigel de Albini*, who possessed it in the Conqueror's Reign, whether by Forfeiture or otherwise, we can't tell. This *Nigel* built a little Priory of Canons Regular at

*Hirst* in this Isle, and made it a Cell to *Nostel* Abbey in *Yorkshire*. His Son *Roger* possessing the Lands of *Molbray*, was obliged by the special Command of King *Henry I.* to assume the Surname of *Molbray*. This *Roger de Moubrey*, in the Year 1173, forsaking his Allegiance to King *Henry II.* adhered to his Son, who having been crowned by his Father's Order, attempted to take upon him the whole Dominion of the Realm; and repaired the Castle of

*Kinarfare*, in this Isle of *Axholme*, which being near *Kinard* Ferry, a great Number of *Lincolnshire* Men, under the Command of *Henry* Bishop of *Lincoln*, (Bastard-Son to the King) passing over in Boats, besieged it, and compelled the Constable and all the Soldiers to surrender it, and laid it level with the Ground. *Roger* hasten'd to the Relief of it, but was taken Prisoner.

*Laughton*, a Village upon the Bank of the *Trent*, where also Fir-Trees are often found in digging for Pet. Here was anciently the Seat and Habitation of an eminent Family of the *Dalanfons*, more modernly called, *Dallifons*. These are all the Places of Note near this Market-Town, and in this Hundred, that are come to our Knowledge; and so we shall pass to

*Glandford-Bridge*, a Market-Town in *Tarborough* Hundred; the Market is on Thursday weekly, and Fair on

The River *Ankam* runs by this Town, and hath a strong Bridge over it, which is the Reason of the Name *Glandford-Bridge*, or *Glandford at the Bridge*; but the Country People have so long and commonly called it *Brigg*, alone, that the true Name is almost

forgotten. The Town is small, and the Market proportionable. Northward of this Town, upon the River *Ank*, or *Ankam*, stands

*Worlaby*, a small Village, yet deserving our Notice, because in the Reign of King *Charles I.* it gave the Title of Baron to the Lord *John Bellasis*, who for his firm Adherence to his Majesty upon divers Occasions, had given great Proofs of his Loyalty. This Title, without Gain, he wore, when King *Charles II.* was restored, and then had several Places of Trust conferred upon him, as Badges of his Favour, as the Government of *Tangier* and *Hull*, and Captain of the Band of Pensioners; but making Scruple of the Oath enjoined by Act of Parliament, Anno 1672, to be taken by all such as did then, or should thenceforth bear any Office under the King, he resigned all his Places. At the utmost Northern Point of this County and Hundred stands

*Barton*, a small Market-Town; the Market on Monday, and Fair on

This Place is remarkable for nothing, but a very common Ferry for passing over the *Humber* to *Hull* in the County of *York*. The Villages of this Wapentake are

*Thornton*, which stands upon the *Humber*. Here was anciently a College for Divine Worship, founded by *William Crassus*, Earl of *Albemarle*.

*Brocklesby*, the Seat of Sir *William Pelham*, Master of the Ordinance in King *Charles I.*'s Days. His eldest Son *William Pelham*, by *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Henry Newil* Earl of *Westmorland*, was educated at *Oxford* in *New College*, travelled into divers Countries to improve his Learning, and returning, settled at *Oxford*, till the War distracted his Studies, as he used to say; but when that was over, he retired to this Town, and spent his Days in pious Meditations, chiefly upon the Gospel of *St. John*, which were printed at *London*, 1625. He was made a Knight by King *James I.* at *New-Market*, Nov. 20, 1616, and died about 1629. His Son *Henry Pelham* being chosen Burgess for *Grantham*, sided with the Presbyterians, who chose him their Speaker, to oppose Mr. *Lenthall*, the Independents Speaker; but he flying to the Army, quickly displaced



displaced *Pelham*, yet he was suffered to be Recorder of *Lincoln*.

*Ribly*, the native Place of *James Bristow*, of *Corpus Christi* College in *Oxford*, who being elected Probationer-Fellow of *All-Souls*, was selected out of the University, as the fittest Person to turn the Dutcheſs of *New-castle's* Philosophical Works into *Latin*, at the Desire of the Dutcheſs. He began the Work, but finding great Difficulties therein, thro' the Confuſedneſs of the Subject, he gave it over, as a Thing not performable by any. He died young, *December 6, 1667*, aged about 21 Years, much lamented by ſuch as knew his great Parts.

*Grimsby* in *Brodley* Hundred is our next Market-Town; the Market is on *Wednesday* weekly, and Fair on *St. Bartholomew's-Day*. It is a Corporation and Port-Town, enjoying ſeveral Immunities, as keeping Courts, and ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, who in this Seſſion, 1719, are *Sir Rob. Chaplin*, Bar. and *Joſeph Banks*, Eſq; It is governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, a Recorder, and twelve Aldermen. The Mayor keeps a Court weekly on *Tueſday*, and the Bailiffs on *Friday*. Our *Sabines*, (as *Mr. Cambden* ſpeaks) Lovers of their own Conceits, will have this Town ſo called from one *Grime* a Merchant, who is ſaid to have brought up a Child of the *Daniſh* Blood-Royal (named *Haveloc*) that was expoſ'd, for which he was much talked of; as alſo that *Haveloc*, his Pupil, who was at firſt a Scullion in the King's-Kitchen, afterwards for his eminent Valour had the Honour to marry the King's Daughter. He is ſaid further to have performed many great Exploits, which not being certain, are fitter for rattling Goſſips to divert themſelves with in a Winter Evening, than for an Hiſtorian to relate, and ſo ſhall be ſuperſeded. This Manor, with *Torkſey* in *Well Wapentake*, was given by King *John* to *Philip de Albini*, *Regis Anglorum Magiſter*, & *Eruditor ſi-de-liſſimus*; (i. e. The King of England's Maſter, and moſt faithful Inſtructor; ſaith *Matth. Pa* is, meaning it of King *Henry III*.) for his better Support in the King's Service. Here were anciently three Religious Houſes; viz. Two Monaſteries, and one Nunnery; ſeveral Lands and Parſonages belonging to which, King *Henry VIII*. after

the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries, gave to his new College, now called *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, together with the Manor of *Wingall*, and Parſonage of *Swinſhede*, lately belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Wiſt-minſter*.

But the greateſt Honour and Ornament of this Place was, that that eminent Pre-late *Dr. John Whitgift*, Archbiſhop of *Can-terbury*, was born here. He was bred in *Cambridge*, where he was Maſter of *Trinity-College*, and *Regius Profeſſor* of Divinity, and being promoted firſt to the See of *Worceſter*, and then to *Canterbury*, was a zealous Aſſertor of the Order and Diſcipline of the Church againſt *Cartwright*, and his Followers, who had great Friends at Court to back them; but he managed the Contro-verſy with ſo much politick Patience and Piety, that he overcame and won his Ad-verſaries at the ſame Time, tho' by his Labours he could not convince his obſtinate Enemies, who ſought the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution and Hierarchy. He died *February 29, A. D. 1603*. *Stow* in his *Chronicles* relates, That one

*John Waſh*, an *Engliſhman*, born at this Town, being accuſed by a Gentleman of *Navarre*, of Treason to the King of this Realm, did upon *St. Andrew's Day*, in the eighth Year of the Reign of King *Richard II. A. D. 1385*, enter the Liſts to combat with the ſaid *Navarois*, named *Mortileto de Vilenos*, and clear himſelf of his Charge (as the Way then was) by Victory, which he accordingly obtained, and his Adverſary was hanged for his falſe Accuſation. Near *Grimsby* are

*Coats*, a ſmall Village, where *Mr. Charles Butler*, a firm Royaliſt to King *Charles I*. lived, and was for his Loyalty ſequeſter'd, which to reſcue his Eſtate from, he was obliged to pay for the Uſe of the Commonwealth, as it was then called, 970*l*. The Rector of *Norſh Coats* was alſo ſequeſtered at or near the ſame Time, tho' we do not find his Name. In this Wapentake is alſo

*Caſtor*, as it is called at this Day; but the Saxons name it, *Buang-carteſſ*, i. e. *Thong-Caſtle*, taking the Name from an Hide cut in Pieces, or Thongs, as *Byrſa*, the moſt noted *Carthaginian* Caſtle did; for it is af-firmed



firmed in our Annals, That Hengist the Saxon having conquered the Picts and Scots, and got very large Possessions in other Places, begged of Vortigern as much Ground in this, as he could encompass with an Ox-Hide cut out into very small Thongs, where he built this Castle; whence one who has abridged the English History in Verse, thus alters Virgil's Description of Byrsa;

*Accepitq; solum facti de nomine Thongum  
Taurino potuit quantum circumdare tergo.*

In English thus:

*The Ground did take its Name Thong, from the  
Deed,  
Because 'twas compassed with an Ox-Hide.*

The Market here is on Saturday weekly, and the Fairs on

Dr. John Barnard, Rector of Waddington near Lincoln, a rich Parsonage, was born in this Town. He was a Cambridge Man, educated a Pensioner in Queen's College there; but when Oxford was visited by the Parliament-Commissioners, and divers Fellows were ejected, he removed thither to get Preferment; and accordingly having commenced Bachelor of Arts in the Pembrokeian Creation in 1648, he was made Fellow of Lincoln College. He married the Daughter of Dr. Peter Heylin, who then lived at Abendon; and having purchased the Advowson of Waddington aforesaid, held it with the Sine-Cure of Gedney in this County. In the End of 1659, or very Beginning of 1660, he wrote a Pamphlet called, *Censura Cleri: Or. Against scandalous Ministers, to prevent such from being restored to their Livings, as had been ejected by the Parliament in 1654, &c.* But he was afterward ashamed of it, and cared not to be thought the Author of it, (his Name not being put to it) when he saw how the Event proved.

After King Charles II.'s Restoration he conformed, and not only kept his Livings, but was made Prebend of Agarby in the Cathedral of Lincoln; and was, about the Time he took his Doctor's Degree, in 1669, in some Repute for his Learning and Orthodox Principles: He wrote a Book which he entitled, *Theologo Historicus: Or,*

*The true Life of the most Reverend Divine and excellent Historian Dr. Peter Heylin, Sub-Dean of Westminster; pretending therein to correct the Errors, and supply the Defects of Mr. Vernon, Rector of Burton on the Water in Gloucestershire, who had before published the Doctor's Life; and added to it, An Answer to Mr. Baxter's false Accusations of Dr. Heylin.* Printed at London, 1683. He also published a short Catechism for his Parish. He died at Newark, August 17, 1683, and was buried in his Chancel at Waddington,

Barnalby, a small Village, but a Rectory, of which Mr. Anthony Harwood was Minister in the Beginning of the Rebellion, and was ejected by the Earl of Manchester, 1. For Absence from his Cure, being for Safety fled into the King's Quarters. 2. For asserting his Majesty's Cause, and dissuading his Parishioners from Rebellion, in siding with the Parliament. 3. For observing and defending the Ceremonies of the Church. These are all the Villages of Note near Grimsby; wherefore we proceed to

Binbrooke, a small Market-Town in Walshcroft Hundred or Wapentake; the Market, which is but mean, is on Wednesday weekly, and Fair on

We find nothing more said of this Town, and so shall pass to a Place of more Note, viz.

Market-Rasby, another Market-Town in this Wapentake, which has a pretty thronged Market weekly on Tuesday, and Fair on

This Town stands near the Spring-head of the Ankam, a little muddy River, abounding for that Reason with Eels, which runs into the Humber at Fereby. The Villages of Note near it, are

Osgodby, anciently called Angotby, and Offegobby, a Village, whose Manor belonged heretofore to the Family of S. Medards of Semarc, from whom the Airmoines had it by Inheritance thro' the Female Branch. Of this Family, which has continued in great Eminency, and was in a flourishing Condition in the last Age, if it be not still, was

William Ayrmine, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Vice-Chancellor to King Edward II. in 1319, when the following Misfortune befell him, viz. The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ely, Lord Treasurer, Mr. William Ayrmine, and others, with near 8000 Men

8 X 2

passing



Passing over the River *swale* in some Disorder to fight the *Scots*, who then invaded the neighbouring Country, were set upon by the *Scotch Army*, who were cunning in War, and had orderly disposed their Troops, in a short Time broke and scattered the Parties of the *English Army*, slaying many, and forcing others in their Flight to take to the River, where they were drowned, so that above 4000 of them were lost, and Mr. *William Ayrmine*, with other Leaders, were taken Prisoners; but he recovered his Liberty again, and was made by the same King, *Edward II. Reg. 18* Chancellor of *England*, and Bishop of *Norwich*. He gave two hundred Pounds to certain Priests to say Mass for his Soul, and died *Anno 1337* at *London*, when he had been Bishop eleven Years. He left the Manor of *Silk-Willoughby* in this County to his Family, which, with a fair Estate, is, or late was, possessed by his Posterity. The Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, tell us, That Mr. *Dugdale* assures us, that here is a manifest Mistake, the Family of *S. Medard* belonging to another *Osgodby* in this County, but at thirty Miles distant from it. On the West of this Place, near the River *Ank-*  
*am*, is

*Kirby*, a small Village, yet famous for being the Birth Place of *Thomas Goodrich*, Bishop of *Ely*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and Lord Chancellor of *England* in King *Edward VI.*'s. His Family removed from hence into *Yorkshire*, where they now flourish, or lately did. He was bred in *King's College, Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor of Laws; in which Science he was so skilful, that he was employed in several Embassies to foreign Princes. His Character is summed up in this Distich made upon him.

*Et bonus, & dives, bene junctus & optimus*  
*ordo;*

*Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.*

In *English* thus:

*Both good, and rich, well join'd, best rank'd in-*  
*deed,*

*For Grace goes first, and next doth Wealth succeed.*

He was a Favourer of the Protestant Religion even in King *Henry's* Reign, and professed it in King *Edward's*, after whose Death he resigned his See to *Stephen Gardiner*, but escaped Queen *Mary's* Hands, by his sudden Departure out of the World soon after her Accession, viz. on *May 10, 1554*, while as yet no Violence was used to the Protestants. Above this Place is

*Kelsey*, the Manor of which was some time the Estate of the *Hansards*, a very eminent Family in this Shire; and from them, by Marriage, it passed to the *Ascoughs*, Knights. Of this Family there are two Persons of Note descended, if not both born here.

*Ann Ascough*, or, as her Name is usually written and pronounced, *Askew*, Daughter of Sir *William Askew*, Kt. Lord of the Town: She was married to Mr. *Kime*, and bare him two Children; but being thrust out of his Family for professing the Protestant Religion, lived at *London*, where she was apprehended for her Opinions, and at length martyred, *July 16, 1546*; of which we shall give a larger Account in our Church-History, among the Martyrs, where she will be the foremost.

*William Ascough*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and Confessor to King *Henry VI.* He was inhumanly butchered at *Edington* in this County by *Jack Cade's* Crew, many of whom were his Tenants. Bishop *Godwin* wonders, why these Rebels were so incensed against so good a Man; but *Dr. Fuller* answers, Because he was learned, pious and rich, three capital Crimes in a Clergyman. They plundered his Carriages, took ten thousand Marks in Money from him (a vast Treasure in those Days) and to secure their Riot and Felony, dragged him from the High Altar to an high Hill hard by, and there barbarously murdered him, *June 29, 1450*, when he had been Bishop of *Salisbury* almost twelve Years. Near this Place is

*Thorgandby*, a Village, where *William Chaldwell*, Esq; a Justice of Peace for this County, had his Habitation. He was a Person thoroughly loyal, and assisted his Majesty *Charles I.* as a good Subject, and faithful Magistrate, in two Things; 1. He provided his Majesty four Horses toward Mounting his Cavalry, &c. 2. Being skil-

ful



ful in the Survey of these Parts, he gave his Majesty's Commanders such Directions as were necessary for their Marching with Safety thro' this County. The Kings Enemies got some Information of this his good Service to his Majesty, whereupon they plundered his House and Estate, and sent him Prisoner to *Lincoln Gaol*, where he was put in the Hole or Dungeon, among Thieves and Felons, tho' an aged and infirm Man, to the great Hazard of his Life. His Kinsman *Lawrence Chaldwell, Esq;* was sequestred, and forced to pay 553 *l.* Composition-Money to save his Estate.

*Linwood*, a Village on the Southern Border of this Wapentake, is famous only for the Nativity of *William Lyndewode*, the great Canonist. He had his Education at *Cambridge* in *Gunvil. Hall*, and proceeded Doctor of Civil Laws (probably rather by Incorporation than constant Education) at *Oxford*, in which Profession he became so eminent, that he was made Chancellor to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Keeper of the Privy-Seal to King *Henry VI* and was sent upon several Embassies into *Spain* and *Portugal*. He wrote a learned Comment upon the *English Provincial Constitutions* from *Stephen Langton* to Archbishop *Chicheley*; and his Pains was at last rewarded with the Bishoprick of *St. David's*, where he died in 1446. These are all the Villages that yield any Thing of Note near this Town; wherefore we go on to

*Gainsborough*, a Market-Town in *Corringham Wapentake*; the Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fairs on *Easter Monday*, and *October 9*. This Town is but small, yet is famous for being the Harbour of the *Danish* Ships, which came up the *Trent* thus far into the Country; but chiefly for the Death of *Sweno Trugskege*, a *Danish* Tyrant, who when he had pillaged the Country all round about, as *Matthew of Westminster* writes, was here stabbed by an unknown Hand, and so at last suffered the Punishment due to his Wickedness. Some Ages after this, it was the Possession of *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who obtained of King *Edward I.* the Privilege of a Fair for it; and of King *Edward II.* a Charter for the Return of Writs within this Town and Lordship. The Barons of *Borough*, or

*Burgh*, who have their Residence usually here, are descended from this Earl by the *Scotch* Earls of *Athol*, and the *Percy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*.

On the South Part of this Town (as *Le-land* informs us) is an old Chapel of Stone, in which it is reported by the Inhabitants, that many *Danes* were buried; and that there is also the Remains of another Chapel of Wood on the Side of the *Trent*, now quite demolished. Its greatest Honour at present is, that it gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Noels*.

*Edward Noel*, Baron *Noel* of *Ridlington*, and Viscount *Cambden* by his Mother, being created by the special Favour of King *Charles II.* Earl of *Gainsborough*. His Father was *Baptist Lord Noel*, who left four Sons, this *Edward* that succeeded him, *Henry*, *Baptist*, and *John*. This *Edward* Earl of *Gainsborough*, was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his only Son,

*Wriothesley Baptist*, who married *Catharine*, the eldest Daughter of the Lord *Brook*, but left no Issue Male, whereupon the Honour passed to his second Brother, (*Henry*, his next Brother being dead, and leaving only one Daughter married to the Earl of *Burlington*.)

*Baptist Noel*, who thereby became Earl of *Gainsborough*. He died of the Small-Pox, but left Issue by his Wife the Daughter of *Sir Thomas Fanshawe*,

*Baptist*, the present Earl of *Gainsborough*, who succeeded his Father in 1690. He has married *Dorothy* the second Daughter of *John Manors*, Duke of *Rutland*, and hath by her three Sons, viz. *Baptist*, Lord Viscount *Cambden*, born *May 23, 1708*, *John*, and *James*.

This Town also is of some Note for Persons of less Dignity, but great Worth, viz.

*Thomas Lord Burgh*, or *Borough*, Son of *William*, and Grandson of *Thomas*, who was created Lord *Burgh* by King *Henry VIII.* was born in his Father's fair House in this Town. He was first sent Ambassador into *Scotland* to excuse *Bothwell's* lurking in *England*, to advise the speedy Suppression of the *Spanish* Faction, and advance an Association of the Protestants for the King's Defence, by Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1593, which he effected. When *Sir William Russel*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was recalled Anno 1597,

this



this Lord was sent thither in his Place. He made a Month's Truce with *Tyrone*, which being expired, he besieged the Fort of *Blackwater*, the only Receptacle of the Rebels, and took it. *Tyrone* was much troubled at the Loss, and having rallied his Forces, besieged *Blackwater* again to take it, which the Lord *Burgh* preparing to relieve, was seized with an untimely Death, before he had held his Place a Year.

*William* of *Gainsborough* had also his Nativity here: He was bred a *Franciscan* in *Oxford*, and became the 25th Lecturer of his Order. He was sent over by King *Edward I.* with *Hugh* of *Manchester* to *Philip* King of *France*, to demand some Reparation of the Damages late done his Dominions in *Aquitain*. He was a mighty Champion for the Pope's Infallibility, avowing, That his Holiness ought never to be asked, Why dost thou so? tho' he causeth the Damnation of Thousands. This he defended against all Opposers; and for this good Service, Pope *Boniface VIII.* preferred him to the See of *Worcester*, where he sat six Years, and died 1308.

In the Time of the Wars between King and Parliament, Colonel *Hern*, Son of Sir *Edward Hern*, was slain in this Town with Colonel *Beton*, a *Northamptonshire* Gentleman. At a little Distance from this Town, on the South-East, lies

*Knath*, a small Village, but not long since, if not at present, the Seat of Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, and formerly of the Barons of *Darcy*, who had great Honours and Possessions by the Daughter and Heir of *Meinil*. This Family of the *Darcys* came from a more ancient one, *Norman de Adreay*, or *Darcy* of *Noten*, who was in high Esteem under King *Henry III.* His Posterity endowed the little Monastery of *Alvingham* in this County; but this Honour was in a manner extinct, when *Norman*, of the right and most ancient Line, left only two Sisters, *Julian* and *Agnes*, the one married to *Roger de Pedwardine*, and the other to *Peter de Limburgh*.

*Richard Sutton*, Esq; the famous Founder of the *Charter-house*, makes this Town famous, it being his Birth-Place. He was bred a Soldier, and by some Means became a Pay-master to a Regiment, by which he

got so much Money as to lay a Foundation for his future Gettings. He afterwards became a Merchant, and gained great Wealth by Trading, which he bestowed entirely upon the *Charter-house*, or *Sutton's Hospital*, the Masterpiece of Protestant Charity, begun in his Life, and compleated at his Death, solely at his own Charges; a Charity not to be equalled in Christendom at the Charge of one Man. He died *Anno* 1611. We come now to the chief Town of this County, as well as of this Province of *Lindsey*, which is

*Lincoln*, the Metropolis of this Shire, called by the *Britains*, *Lindcoit*, (falsely in some Places written *Luitcoit*) by *Ptolomy* and *Antoninus*, *Lindum*; by *Bede*, *Lindecollinum*; and the City *Lindecollina*; but whether the Name be derived from an Hill, or Colony, it is hard to determine, for it will answer both. The *Saxons* call it, *Lynbo collyne* *Lynbo cyllanceaster*; the *Normans*, *Nichol*; and we, *Lincoln*; and the *Latins*, *Lincolnia*; whence the Poet *Alexander Necham*, in his Treatise *De divina Sapientia*, thus sings,

*Lindisæ columen Lincolnia, sive columna,  
Manifica felix gente, repleta bonis.*

In English thus:

*Her Pillar thee, great Lincoln, Lindsey owns,  
Famed for thy Store of Goods, and bounteous  
Sons.*

Others will have its Name taken from the River *Wytham*, which, they say, was anciently called *Lindis*; but this, Mr. *Cambden* says, is a mere Conjecture without any Authority; and therefore he ventures at another, which he fetches from the *British* Word *Lkin*, which signifies a Lake; for the Citizens, he says, inform'd him, that that River was anciently much wider at *Swalpole* than it was in his Time. But was it therefore a Lake? We had better content our selves with the *British* Original, that it is so called from the Woods about it, than wander so much from the Purpose.

The City it-self is very large, and much resorted to, being built on the Side of a noted



noted Hill, where the *Wytham* winds about towards the East, and being divided into three Channels, watereth the lower Part of it. The ancient *Lindum* of the *Britains* stood on the very Top of the Hill, which is of a very difficult Ascent, and lay much farther extended Northward than *Newport* Gate, as is evident by the plain Signs of a Rampire, and certain Ditches still visible. *Vortimer*, that Warlike King of the *Britains*, who very often routed the *Saxons*, died in this City, and was interred here, tho' he left his Commands to the contrary, because he was fully perswaded that his Ghost would defend the *Britains* from the *Saxons*, if he were buried on the Sea-shore; but the *Saxons* after they had demolished the Old *Lindum*, first inhabited the South-side of the Hill, at the Foot whereof they built (as 'tis thought) the Gate which is yet standing, compiled of vast Stones, and fortified it with the Ruins of the former Town, and then they went down near the River *Wytham*, and built in a Place called *Wickamforde*, and walled it every where on that Side, where it was not guarded by the River.

*Paulinus*, the *Saxon* Bishop, (as *Bede* affirmeth) preached the Gospel of Christ in the Province of *Lindsey* about the same Time, and converted the Governor of *Lincoln*, then named *Blecca*, who built a curious Church of Stone there, the Roof whereof is either fallen down for Want of Repairing, or has been beat down by the Force of some Enemy, for the Walls are yet to be seen standing. The *Danes*, notwithstanding the *Saxons* had so fortified this City, took it twice by Assault; once when certain pillaging Troops took it, and King *Ethelred* with a puissant Army retook it, and freed all this Province from their Ravages. Another Time, when *Canutus* took it, but *Edmund Ironside* valiantly drove him out of it, and, beyond all Expectation, recovered *England* that was then near lost; but *Edmund* not living long after, *England* fell into *Canutus's* Hands, and under him and his Successors then began again to flourish; so that in the Confessor's Days there was in it (as *Domesday-Book* tells us) one thousand and seventy Inns for Entertainment, and twelve Lagemen having their Sac and Soc.

When the *Normans* conquered *England*, *Malmesbury* tells us, 'twas one of the most populous Cities in *England*, and a Market for all Sorts of Goods coming in by Land and Water; for soon after his Settlement, when the great Survey was taken, there were (as that Book speaks) nine Hundred Burgesses, and so many Dwelling-Houses as amounted to one hundred sixty and six, were demolished to make Room for Building the Castle, and seventy four more without the Limits of the Castle were destroyed, not by the Oppression of the Sheriff, or his Ministers, but by some Misfortune of Poverty or Fire. The Reason of Building a Castle here was this; *William* ruling his Subjects as yet by Fear, thought it necessary to build a very large and strong Castle on the Ridge of the Hill, not only to guard it from outward Enemies, but to keep the Citizens in Awe. About this Time it was decreed in a Synod, That the Bishops Sees (many of which were settled in small Towns or Villages) should be removed to the chief Cities in their Diocese, whereupon *Remigius*, who was not long before made Bishop of *Lincoln*, translated his See from *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire* to this City of *Lincoln*.

The Church, which *Paulinus*, or *Blecca*, by his Advice and Directions had built, was very much decayed at *Remigius's* Coming; whereupon that Bishop either not thinking it worth the while to repair it, or desirous to have a more magnificent Cathedral, bought in the highest Part of the City several Houses with the Ground thereunto belonging, near the Castle that overtops the whole Town, (as *Henry* of *Huntingdon* relates) with its mighty Towers, and built in a strong Place a strong and fine Church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and endowed it with forty-four Prebends, at which the Archbishop of *York*, *Roger*, was very angry, because he claimed a Property in the Ground; however, that Difference was accommodated, and the Building not only finished, but the Inside adorned and beautified by his Successor; but it did not continue so long, for about thirty Years after it was erected, a Fire happened casually in the City, which horribly defaced it. *Alexander*, the bountiful Bishop of *Lincoln*, found



found it in this Condition, when he entred upon his See, and as tho' he was glad to find an Object to exercise his Liberality upon, he immediately fell to Repairing, which he in a great Measure accomplished; but his Successors contributing to advance the Work, (which indeed was too much for any one Bishop) brought it to its present State and Grandeur; so that now the whole Pile is not only very costly, but beautiful and excellent for its Workmanship, especially the Western Porch; in it are many Tombs, but the most observable are Queen *Eleanor's*, Wife to King *Edward I.* Sir *Nicholas Cantelupe's*, one or two belonging to the Family of *Berghersh*, the Lady *Katharine Swinford's*, and her Daughter *Jean's*, who was second Wife to *Ralph Ne-*

*wil*, Earl of *Westmoreland*. In these ancient Times, *Leland* tells us, that there was a Report, that there were fifty-one Parish-Churches, besides the Cathedral, eleven of which were in *Wickanforde*, which was gained out of a marshy Ground to build that Part on for the Conveniency of the River; but enough of this: What concerns this Place, as a Bishop's See, we shall refer to our Ecclesiastical History, and go on now to the Civil. But before we proceed to that, we think it convenient to take Notice here of the great Bounty and Charity of the Dean and Chapter of this Church, to the Vicars of those Places where they have the Impropriations, whereby they have considerably augmented the Vicarages of this County, besides what they have done in others, *viz.*

	per Annum.		
The Vicarage of <i>Glentham</i> in <i>Alsacote</i> Wapentake	16	13	4
of <i>Gosperkirk</i> in <i>Kirton</i> Wapentake	40	00	0
of <i>Greetwell</i> in <i>Lawris</i> Wapentake	20	00	0
of <i>Lincoln</i> , <i>St Nicholas</i> in <i>Newport</i> Wapentake	10	00	0
of <i>Normanby</i> in <i>Walshcroft</i> Wapentake	5	6	8
of <i>Severby</i> in <i>Tarborough</i> Wapentake	20	00	0
of <i>Skillington</i> in <i>Beltisloe</i> Wapentake	5	00	0
of <i>Strubby</i> in <i>Calceworth</i> Wapentake	10	00	0
of <i>Tathwell</i> in <i>Louthesk</i> Wapentake	2	13	4
of <i>Wellinghore</i> in <i>Boothby</i> Wapentake	20	00	0
In all	320	13	4

Whereas the reserved Rent then paid to the Dean and Chapter, from the appropriated Parsonages, came to no more than 283 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

So that the Augmentations exceed the annual Rents 37 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*

Besides what has been done out of the common Property of the Dean and Chapter, there have the like Augmentations been made by several Prebendaries of this Church, *viz.*

*Dr. Harcourt*, Prebendary of *Corringham*, gave an Augmentation to the Vicar of *Stow*, when he renewed the Lease, of 40 *l.* per Annum. And to the Vicar of *Corringham* 10 *l.*

*Dr. Mapletost*, also Sub-Dean of *Lincoln*, and Prebendary of *Clifton*, gave an Addition to the Vicarage of *Clifton* of 22 *l.* per Ann.

In the Quarrel between King *Stephen* and the Empress *Maud*, this latter possessed herself of this City, and King *Stephen* in Person besieged her in it, Anno 1141, Reg. 6. but she found Means to escape; and soon after her great Friend, *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, her Bastard Brother, brought a powerful Army to the Relief of *Lincoln*, gave King *Stephen* Battel, and took him Prisoner near this City. *Matthew Paris* gives us here a strange Description of King *Stephen's* Valour, saying; 'King *Stephen* being deserted by his Army, and left almost alone in the Field of Battel, yet no Man dared approach him, while grinding his Teeth, and foaming like a mad Boar, he drove back with his Battel-Ax whole Troops, who came to assail him, and killed the bravest of them, to the eternal Renown of



of his Courage; and if but an Hundred such Men had been there with him, a whole Army could not have surprized his Person; but his Battel-Ax and Sword breaking, he was stricken down with a Stone, and seized upon by *William de Kahames*, and being carried to the Empress then at *Gloucester*, was sent to be kept in *Bristol Castle*; but he continued not long there; for the Earl of *Gloucester* himself being taken Prisoner the next Year by *William of Ypres*, King *Stephen's* Friend; King *Stephen* procured his Liberty in Exchange for the Earl, and upon a Capitulation was restored to his Kingdom (which not long before he would have resigned to the Empress) upon Condition that *Robert Earl of Gloucester* should have his Liberty; and the Wars were renewed, but with such Success on *Stephen's* Part, that the Empress was forced to fly into *Normandy*; and four Years after (as *Simeon of Durham* testifies) King *Stephen* enter'd *Lincoln* in Triumph in his Royal Robes, and with his Crown on his Head, which was a new and surprizing Pomp.

After the Pacification concluded between King *Stephen* and Prince *Henry*, who by it was to be his Successor, the Castle of *Lincoln*, by the Articles of that Agreement, was delivered to *Jordan de Buffey*, who was sworn to resign it to Prince *Henry*, as soon as King *Stephen* was dead.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* we find, that *Gerard de Camville* had this Castle with the Government of the City and County granted him, but was dispossessed of it in the fifth Year of that King's Reign.

In the third of King *John's* Reign, *David King of Scots* met the King of *England* in this City, and on *November 22*, the King of *Scots* did Homage to King *John* in the Presence of a great Multitude of People upon an Hill without the City: At the doing of this Homage were present three Archbishops, viz. *Canterbury*, *York*, and *Ragusa*; thirteen Bishops, and a vast Number of Temporal Lords, Knights, and Esquires, *English* and *Scots*. *Godwin* and *Cambden* write, That the Body of Bishop *Hugh* happening to be brought hither at the Time of this Interview to be interred, the two Kings helped

to carry it on their Shoulders to its Sepulture. But this Story is not so likely as what *Godwin* after says, That the Bishops then present carried the Corps from the Church-door into the Quire.

In the Year 1216, *Gilbert de Gaunt*, whom the Dauphin of *France*, who was then contending with King *John* for his Crown, had made Earl of *Lincoln*, took this City, but could not take the Castle, which held out for the King against the Barons, who had ruin'd their Cause by inviting in a *French* Power against their natural Sovereign; *Gilbert* besieged the Castle above two Years, 'till King *John's* Death; after which the Pope took his Son's Part; and his Legate solemnly cursed *Gilbert*, and his Followers; and granted Indulgences to all such as would take Arms to drive the Besiegers from before the Castle: Whereupon King *Henry III.'s* Generals soon raised a mighty Army, and encamped at *Stow* eight Miles off. In the mean Time, *Fouke de Brent*, a powerful Baron in the King's Interest, threw himself with a Reinforcement into the Castle, sallied out upon the Besiegers, and attacked them in the Rear. The *French* and their Abettors, with *Gilbert* at their Head, made a resolute Resistance, 'till the King's Forces came upon them on the other Side, when, notwithstanding the *French* had shut the Gates, and endeavoured to keep them out, they broke them open, and fell upon them with such Fury, that the *French* and their Confederates were almost all of them slain, or taken Prisoners. The Count of *Perch* retired into the Cathedral Churchyard, and there defended himself, till both his Horse and himself were slain. This Battel was fought in *June*, 1218, and was the Ruin of the Dauphin's Cause in *England*. 'Twas called in Derision, *Lewis's Fair*. In the Fright of this Battel, several Ladies got into a Boat, and sailed down the *Wytham*, thinking to escape the Danger, but for Want of skilful Persons to guide them, were all drowned.

In the 39th Year of this King *Henry III.'s* Reign, Anno 1255, the Jews, who were very numerous in this City, had the Impudence, as well as Barbarity, to crucify a Christian Child, whose Name was *Hugh*. They stole him from his Parents, kept



him privately ten Days; and in the mean Time summoned the Jews from other Parts of the Nation to come and partake of the bloody Sacrifice, which they designed to make in Contempt to Christianity. The Child was martyred July 27, and the Murder thus found out: His Mother understanding, that the Boy had been seen playing with the Children of a certain Jew, got a Warrant to search the Jew's House, which the Officers diligently performing, found the Body in a Well on the Back-side of his House. The Jew was carried before Sir John de Lexington, and, on Promise of Pardon, confessed the whole Matter; with this Addition, That they used yearly to crucify a Christian Child, if they could come at one. The King hearing of this Cruelty, would not confirm the Pardon promised the Jew, but commanded, he should be hanged in this City; which being done accordingly, the Jew at his Execution made a further Discovery of 102 Persons, who were concerned in the Murder, who being carried up to London, were 18 of them hanged, and the rest punished with long Imprisonment. The Child, who was thus martyred, was reputed a Saint, and great Cures were said to be performed at his Shrine in *Lincoln*, which was upon that Account crowded with Multitudes of Pilgrims of the ordinary Sort.

Thirteen Years after this, certain Gentlemen, who had taken Part with the Barons against the King, were disinherited of their Estates by a Parliament held at *Winchester*, Anno 1265, which was confirmed by another held at *Westminster*, October 13, the same Year, and their Estates were immediately disposed of by the King to his trusty Friends, unless redeemed by a Fine. Several of these, who lived upon the Spoil at *Lincoln*, robbed the Houses of the Jews, put many of them to the Sword, entered their Synagogue, and burnt the Book of their Law. The Chief of them was at first Robert Earl Ferrers, but he coming in, and obtaining his Estate again, Sir Adam de Gourdon was then the chief Leader of them. King Henry hearing of these Outrages, sent his Son Edward with a Body of Men to repress them, who coming to a Fight with them, was personally engaged by Sir Adam

de Gourdon. The Prince by Force took him Prisoner, but having Experience of his great Valour, pardoned him.

In the Year 1301, King Edward I. held a Parliament at *Lincoln*, to consult about an Answer to the Pope's Letters, prohibiting him to make War upon the Scots, who had surrender'd their Kingdom to him. Here the King and Nobles resolved, That the King's Quarrel with the Scots being founded upon his just Right to the Scotch Crown, no foreign Power had any Thing to do with it. And the Barons declared, That they would not suffer their King to disinherit their Crown of any of its just Rights. Which they having signified to the Pope in distinct Letters, he grew cool in the Matter; and the War was still carried on against Scotland. Four Years after this, the King kept his Court at *Lincoln* a whole Winter, where he held a Parliament, confirmed *Magna Charta*, and had a Subsidy granted him. This City in these Times was in a very flourishing Condition, especially after King Edward III. had made it a Staple for Wool, Leather, Lead, &c.

In King Henry VI.'s Reign, Bernard Fitz-Allen, a Person of a good Family, and a Carmelite of *Lincoln*, built a fair Library in this City at his own and Friends Charge, which he furnished with Books, some of his own making, but most purchased, or it had been but a small one, and of little Value. He died March 17, 1424. King Henry VII. kept his Court in this City at Easter, 1486, and his Son King Henry VIII. had 40 l. of this City, when the County and Towns of *Lincolnshire* gave him a Benevolence for pardoning the Rebels their Countrymen. In King Charles I.'s Reign, there lived here a famous Fellow, one James Torke, a Blacksmith, who was not only an excellent Workman in his Profession, but was extraordinarily famous for his Knowledge in Heraldry, insomuch that he put out a Book in that Science, called, *The Union of Honour*; containing the Arms of all the Nobility and Gentry of this County. And Dr. Fuller tells us, 'tis industriously performed; and tho' there be some Mistakes in it (as what Book is without) 'tis of singular Use; 'twas put out in 1640.



In the late Civil Wars between King Charles I. and his Parliament, we do not find that this City was at all concerned for either Side, being neither a Garrison, nor besieged by either Party, or that any Thing remarkable happened to it, or in it, during those troublesome Times; so that what it has been for some Ages, (how splendid soever it was in the most ancient Times, when the Proverb was verified, *Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be, The finest City of the three*) it still is, and merits no better Description than this; It is a large Place, and pretty populous; the Buildings are old, and consequently the Beauty is lost, which renders it the more contemptible, not only because *London* so far outshines it with its new Buildings, but many other Cities and Towns, where the wealthy Gentlemen and Traders have erected themselves, or built for Tenants new Houses of more convenient Fashion, as well as better Materials. Antiquity makes no Shew, nor is it of much Value with the Generality of the Beholders; but if it were, *Old Sarum*, or *Queensborough*, perhaps would excell all the Cities in *England*, and *Lincoln* will unwillingly give Place to them.

The Cathedral (which is commonly called, *The Minster*) is the Glory of *Lincoln*; it stands in the highest Part of the Town, and tho' *Gothick* Work, which is the most barbarous Order, is yet a very magnificent Building, and so very lofty, especially on the South-side, that Travellers have a Sight of it twenty Miles before they come at it. This being so noble a Structure, and so much exposed to Sight, the Monks supposed that the Devil, who could not but take particular Notice of such a stately Structure for divine Worship in his Ranges, did look upon it with a sour and malicious Countenance, from whence they deduced a Proverb to express the ill Aspect of envious and malicious Men at such good Things as they don't like;

*He looks as the Devil over Lincoln.*

Some fetch the Original of this Proverb from *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford*, on the Top of which there is a Stone Picture, which we may suppose was intended by the Ar-

chitect for an ordinary Antick only; but vulgar Opinion has made a Devil of it; and because the Proverb may be easily, they'll have it truly applied to it; but the Proverb being thought more ancient than *Lincoln-College*, it must be originally applied to the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*. The great Bell in this Church being accounted the greatest in *England*, (and the bigger, we always believe, the louder) it is made the Foundation of another Proverb to express a great Noise;

*As loud as Tom (that is the biggest) Bell of Lincoln.*

Which when the Fashion was to baptize Bells, was named *Thomas*, or for Shortness, *Tom*. Dr. Fuller calls it, *The Stentor of England*; and says, Fifty lesser Bells may be made out of it.

This City is a County in it self, and its Viscountiel Jurisdiction extends twenty Miles round it, which is a great Privilege, and can't be equal'd by any other City of *England*. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, four Chamberlains, and a Common-Council. It has a great Market on Friday weekly; and two Fairs as well frequented, viz. the one on *Midsummer-day*, and the other on *St. Hugh's day, November 17*. It is represented in Parliament by two Burgesses, which in this present Year, 1719, are Sir *John Tirwhit*, Bar. and *Richard Grantham*, Esq;

To the Mayor and Community of this Corporation belong the Parsonages of *Hemswell*, in the Wapentake of *Aflacote*; *Belton*, in the Wapentake of *Manly*; and *Surfleet*, in the Wapentake of *Kirton*, which they bought of King Henry VIII. Reg. 38. for the Sum of 135 l. 14 s. 3 d. Halfpenny, for them and their Successors for ever; yet upon Condition, That the said Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, shall establish a Vicar in every the said Parishes, and endow all the said Vicars out of the Tithes 11 l. yearly.

This City hath given the Title of Earl to several Families; of whom, this is the best Account;

*Egga* had the Honour of being Officiary Earl of *Lincoln*, A. D. 716, being then a Witness to the Charter of King *Ethelbold* to the Monks of *Crowland*.



*Morcar* succeeded him in the Office, but two or three Hundred Years after; and these are all the *Saxon* Earls of *Lincoln* we find. But the Conqueror, or his Sons, made

*William de Romara*, a *Norman*, Earl of *Lincoln*; but it seems to be only for his Life, for tho' he left a Son, he did not inherit his Honour, as he did his Estate; and so the Honour was vacant till King *Stephen* conferred it on

*Gilbert de Gaunt* upon the same Terms; for he dying, his Heirs did not succeed him; but

*Simon de S. Lize*, the younger Son of Earl *Simon*, who when he wanted Lands, received some from King *Henry II.* with his only Daughter, whom he married, and had this Honour with her. After *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, who was called into *England* by the Barons that rebelled against King *John*, created another

*Gilbert de Gaunt*, of the same Family with the aforementioned *Gilbert*, Earl of *Lincoln*; but as soon as *Lewis* was forced out of the Kingdom, he found that no Man would acknowledge him in that Quality, whereupon he relinquished that Title of his own Accord, and King *Henry III.* soon after conferred this Honour upon

*Ranulph de Blandevil*, the sixth Earl of *Chester*, who had settled him upon his Father's Throne, and driven *Lewis* out of the Land, giving him also all the Possessions of *Gilbert de Gaunt* the former Earl, who had sided with *Lewis*. This Earl, a little before his Death, gave by Charter to *Harvise* his Sister, Wife of *Robert de Quincy*, the Earldom of *Lincoln*, so far forth (as the Words of the Charter ran) as it appertained to him, that she might be Countess thereof; and so her Husband,

*Robert de Quincy*, was Earl of *Lincoln* in her Right. She afterward in like Manner bestowed it upon

*John de Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, and the Heirs he should beget upon the Body of *Margaret* her Daughter. This *John* had by her a Son named *Edmund*, but he dying before his Mother, left this Honour to be enjoyed by his Son

*Henry*, who was the last Earl of *Lincoln* of this Family; for when he lost his Sons by

untimely Deaths, he contracted his only Daughter *Alice*, then but nine Years old, to *Thomas* the eldest Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, on Condition, That if he should die without Issue of his Body, or if they should die without Heirs of their Bodies, his Castles, Lordships, &c. should come in the Remainder to *Thomas* the eldest Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, and his Heirs for ever. But this *Alice* having no Children by her Husband *Thomas*, who was beheaded at *Pontefract* Castle, lost her Reputation by her light Behaviour, because she, without the King's Consent, was married to *Sir Eubulo le Strange*, with whom she had been formerly too intimate, at which the King was so offended, that he seized her Estate; yet *Sir Eubulo le Strange*, and *Sir Hugh Frence*, her third Husband, are in some Records called, in her Right, Earls of *Lincoln*. She lived to a great Age, and dying without Issue,

*Henry*, Earl of *Lancaster*, Grandchild of *Edmund* by his second Son, had this her large Patrimony, by Virtue of the above-mentioned Conveyance; and from this Time it became the Inheritance of the House of *Lancaster*; nevertheless the Kings of *England* have from Time to Time conferred on several Persons the Earldom of *Lincoln*, viz. King *Edward IV.* created

*John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*: And after him King *Henry VIII.* made

*Henry Brandon* Earl of *Lincoln*. They were both of them the Sons of Dukes of *Suffolk*; and both dying without Issue, this Honour lay dormant, till

*Edward*, Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, Lord Admiral of *England*, was advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 14th Year of her Reign, to the Title of Earl of *Lincoln*. He was one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and of those who were appointed for the Trial of the Duke of *Norfolk*.

*Henry*, his eldest Son, succeeded him in his Estate and Honour. He was one of the Peers in the Commission for the Trial of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. He had two Sons by *Catharine*, the Daughter of the Earl of *Huntingdon*, viz. *Thomas* and *Edward*.

*Thomas* succeeded him in his Honour, and left it to his Son



*Theophilus*, who had only one Son, who died in his Life-time, but being married to *Ann*, the Daughter of *John* Earl of *Clare*, left a Son

*Edward*, who succeeded his Grandfather *Theophilus* in this Earldom; but he dying without Issue, the Honour devolved upon the Posterity of the abovementioned *Edward*, the Son of Earl *Henry*, and Brother of Earl *Thomas*. This *Edward* was knighted, as was also his Son *Francis*, who by *Priscilla* his Wife had a Son

*Francis*, who upon the Death of Earl *Edward* succeeded him, and became Earl of *Lincoln* in 1692. He married *Susanna*, Daughter of *Anthony Penniston*, Esq; by whom he had Issue, *Henry*, *George*, and *Susanna*, and dying in 1693, was succeeded by

*Henry*, his eldest Son, who is married to the Lady *Frances Pelham*, eldest Sister to the present Duke of *Newcastle*, but we do not hear that he has any Issue by her yet.

His Seats are at *Weybridge* in *Surrey*, and at *Tattershal-Castle*, and *Sempringham*, both in this County of *Lincoln*. Other inferior Persons of Note, are

*William Fulbeck*, a younger Son of *Thomas Fulbeck*, Mayor of *Lincoln*, was born in the Parish of *St. Benedict* in the same City. He was bred in *Gloucester Hall*, *Oxford*, and then having taken his Degree of Master of Arts, went to *Gray's-Inn* to study our Common Law, yet is said to have had the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He has written several Books, entitled, *Christian Ethicks*. Lond. 1587. *An Historical Collection of the Factions of the Romans for 120 Years before the Reign of Augustus Cæsar*. Lond. 1600. *A Parallel between the Civil, Canon, and Common Law of England, in sundry Dialogues*. Lond. 1602. *The Pandects of the Laws of Nations, shewing wherein they agree*.

*William Temple*, Master of the Free-School in *Lincoln*. He was educated in *King's-College*, *Cambridge*, and was Secretary successively to Sir *Philip Sidney*, *William Davison*, one of the Secretaries of State, and *Robert Earl of Essex*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. The Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Dr. Usher*, knowing his Worth, perswaded him to accept of the Provostship of *Trinity College* in *Dublin*, in

which Station he lived 17 Years, was knighted, and died 1626. He was a Person of great Learning and Piety, and hath left some Monuments of the former in four *Latin* Treatises. He left many Children, some of them Inheritors of his Worth, and lies buried in his College-Chapel, near the Provost's Seat. The Villages adjoining to this City, and in the Hundred of *Lawris*, are

*South-Carlton*, a small Village, famous for the Seat of the Family of *Monsons*, of whom was *William Monson*, a Knight's Son, first a Commoner in *Baliol-College*, *Oxford*; but applying himself to Sea-faring Matters, attained to great Perfection, for he was a Captain in several Expeditions against the *Spaniards*, and at length became a Vice-Admiral, and then Admiral. He was knighted by the Earl of *Essex* at the Siege of *Cadiz*, and took a Carrack of 1600 Ton at *Cazimbria* near *Portugal*. He has written an Account of the Wars of *Spain*, from 1585 to 1602, when *Queen Elizabeth* died. He was in great Renown in the Beginning of *King James I.*'s Reign, and died not long after.

Sir *John Monson*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Baronet, was also of the same Family. He was no University-Man, but having studied in one of the Inns-of-Court, was as eminent a Lawyer as any in *London* in his Time. In the Troubles between King and Parliament, he attended upon his Majesty, and assisted in all Councils and Treaties, being reputed as wise a Man as any about him. He suffered much for his Loyalty; and being sequestred, paid 2642 l. to purchase a quiet Retirement. He there wrote, 1. *An Essay upon Afflictions*. 2. *An Antidote against the Errors of Opinions, &c.* 3. *Supream Power and Common Right*. He died in 1684, aged 84 Years, and lies buried in this Church.

*Berlings*, a small Village, where anciently was a Priory, of which the famous *Dr. Makerel*, who headed the *Lincolnshire* Rebels, under the Name of Captain *Cobler*, was Prior. The Cause of this Insurrection was the Dissolution of Religious Houses; or as some say, because they would not pay a certain Tax. He was drawn and hanged at *Tyburn*, March 29, 1537, for denying the King's



King's Supremacy. Having finished our Description of *Lincoln*, and the Villages adjoining, which afford any Thing remarkable, we pass to the next Market-Town.

*Scanton*, a small Town in *Gartree Wapentake*. The Market is on Monday weekly; and Fair yearly on the Translation of *St. Edward*, October 13. Of this Town we find nothing more worthy our Notice; and so we proceed to

*Tattersale*, another Market-Town in the same Wapentake; the Market is on Friday weekly, and Fair on yearly. This Town, which is pretty commodiously seated in a marshy Country, is built for the most Part of Brick, as is also the Castle, and is famous for its ancient Barons, of which our Histories give this Account:

At the Norman Conquest, *Eudo* and *Princo*, two sworn Brothers, Sons of *Mars*, tho' otherwise not at all a-Kin, attended Duke *William*, the Norman, into England, and merited so well of him in his Victory, that when he came to be King, they obtained for Recompence of their good Service, the Lordship of *Tateshal*, with the Hamlets of *Thorp* and *Kirkby* adjoining, the one in this Wapentake, and the other on the other Side the *Witham*, which runs by this Town in *Lango Wapentake* in *Kesteven Division*. Upon the Partition of this Estate, *Eudo* seated himself at this Place, and left *Hugh*, furnished from him *Fitz-Eudo*, his Heir. He was a very devout Man, and as a Proof of it, according to the Fashion of those Times, founded the Abbey of *Kirkstead* for *Cistercian Monks*. Anno 1139, 4 *Steph*. His Son and Heir was *Robert*, who in his Charter whereby he grants the Monks of *Kirkstead* to remove their Abbey to a more convenient Place, and allows them Common of Pasture thro' all his Lands at *Tateshal*, *Thorp*, and *Kirkby*, of his Fee, for all Manner of Cattle, styles himself, *Robertus filius Hugonis, filius Eudonis de Tateshal*. He left *Philip*, his Son and Heir; and he *Robert*, who gave King *John*, Reg. 3. a fair and well-manned Goshawk, to have a Market every Week upon *Thursday* at his Manor of *Tateshal*. His Son and Heir was *Robert*; he obtained a License of King *Henry III*. Reg. 15, to build a Castle at his own Manor of *Tateshal*.

His Heir was *Robert IV*. to whom succeeded in the same Estate *Roberts* the 5th and 6th, which last dying in his Minority, and without Heirs, his three Aunts were found the next Heirs to his Estate; and in the Partition, this Manor fell to *Joan* the Wife of *Sir Simon de Driby*, Kt.

*Mr. Obadiah How* was the Son of *William How*, Minister of this Parish. He was Minister first of *Stickney*, then of *Boston* in this County. *Mr. John Godwin* says of him, tho' an Opposer of his Doctrines, That he was a Person of considerable Parts and Learning, but thought so most by himself. He wrote several Treatises, viz. *The Universalist examined and convicted*, &c. in Answer to a Book intitled, *The Universality of God's free Grace in Christ*. *The Pagan Preacher silenced*; in Answer to *John Goodwin's* Book called, *The Pagans Debt and Dowry*. Two Sermons entitled, *The Royal Sermon preached on Isaiah xvi. 13, at Boston at the Archdeacon's Visitation*. And *Elohim; or, God and the Magistrate*, on Ps. lxxxii, 6. He was much respected for his Learning in *Lincolnshire*, and dying in 1682, was buried in his Church at *Boston*. Near this Town is

*Kirksted*, a Village standing on a marshy Ground near the *Witham*. *Hugh Fitz Eudo* built a Monastery here, as is abovesaid, which his Son *Robert* allowed the Monks to remove to another Place, because they liked not the unwholesome Situation; but either they were afterwards better reconciled to it, or did not meet with Benefactors to enable them, for we do not find that they removed it, for it was found there at the Dissolution; but our further Account of it must be referred to our Ecclesiastical History.

*Hugh Kirksted* was born in this Town. *Dr. Fuller* tells us, He was a *Benedictine Cistercian-Bernardine Monk*: A treble refined Christian; for as a *Benedictine Monk* is purer than a common Christian; so a *Cistercian* is purer than a *Benedictine*; and a *Bernardine* than a *Cistercian*; so that this holy Man *Hugh* must be supposed the Top of the Monastick Order. He consulted one *Serlo*, an aged Man of his own Order, and they clubbed together, (he found Pains, and the other found Brains) and composed a Chronicle of the *Cistercians* from their first coming



ming into England, Anno 1131, (when *Walter de Espeke* founded the first Abbey at *Rivaulx* in *Yorkshire*) to their Time. Our *Hugh* wrote, and *Serlo* indicted, being almost one hundred Years old, so that his Memory was a perfect Chronicle of all the remarkable Passages from the Beginning of their Order. Our *Hugh* flourished A. D. 1210. Not far from hence is

*Scrivelby*, anciently a Manor of the *Marmions*, and from them transferred by a female Heir to Sir *John Ludlow*, Kt. by whose Descendants it came to the *Dimocks*. This Manor holds of the King by Grand Serjeanty, viz. That when any King of England is to be crowned, the Lord of this Manor for the Time Being, or some other in his Name, if he should be unable, shall come well-armed for War, upon a good War-Horse, in the Presence of our Lord the King, on the Day of his Coronation, and shall cause it to be proclaimed, That if any one shall say, that our Lord the King has not a Right to his Crown and Kingdom, he will be ready and prepared to defend with his Body the Right of the King and Kingdom, and the Dignity of his Crown against him, and all others whatsoever. At a little Distance from this Place stands

*Marham*, a small Village, which it seems enjoyed some Benefit by a Common adjoining; but their Privilege being called in Question by some Person, who claimed a Property in the Common; they fell into such Divisions among themselves, that they lost it for Want of Union, whereupon it became a common Proverb; *They hold together as the Men of Marham, when they lost their Common*. Upon a small Brook which runs into the River *Bane*, stands

*Scamblesby*, a small Parish, where the Cure of Souls was so little regarded, that there was little or no Subsistence for a Vicar, which being understood by the pious and learned Mr. *Herbert Thorndike*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, who had an Estate there; he by his last Will, bearing Date July 3, 1672, gave all his Lands and Tenements in the said Parish, in Trust, that after the Payment of one thousand Pounds, the Trustees shall found a perpetual Vicarage in the Church of *Scamblesby* by Act of Parliament, or otherwise, as by Law it may best be done,

and settle the Fee-simple of the Lands upon the Vicar and his Successors for ever; and the Patronage upon the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*; but if a Vicarage can't be so founded, then that they permit such a Person as shall from Time to Time be nominated by the said Dean and Chapter to serve the Cure at *Scamblesby*, to receive the Rents, Issues and Profits of the said Lands. These are all the Villages of Note near this Town, so we come to

*Wragby*, a small Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Wraggoe*; the Market is on Thursday weekly; and the Fair on

yearly. This Town stands upon the River *Witham*, and was anciently Part of the Barony called *Trusbut*, which Title was by the Barons *de Ros*, of whom *Everard de Ros* married *Rose*, one of the Coheirs of *William Trusbut*, the last Male of that Family, conveyed to the *Manners*, now Dukes of *Rutland*

At this Parish of *Wragby*, the Wife of one *Charles Gays*, Anno 1676, brought forth a Male Child with two Heads, which lived some Hours. The Mother of the Child is now, or lately was living, and kept an Inn in the Town; and the Matter can be attested by many, for above an hundred People saw it. In this Town Sir *Edmund Turner*, that great Example of Charity, above-mentioned, hath built and endowed a substantial Alms-house, consisting of twelve Apartments, each of them having two Rooms for the convenient Reception of twelve poor and distressed Persons, six to be Ministers Widows, and six to be any other poor old Men or Women. And for the continual Maintenance of the said Ministers Widows, he hath settled upon Trustees for ever 30 l. per Annum, for a yearly Dividend of 5 l. to each Widow, and 23 l. per Annum to the other six poor Persons, viz. 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. to each of them yearly. And to provide for their Souls as well as their Bodies, he hath erected a decent Chapel adjoining to his Hospital, wherein he has ordered Divine Service to be performed twice a Day, Morning and Evening, throughout the Year, for the Benefit of the said Poor, and other Inhabitants, allowing a Stipend of 10 l. per Annum, to the Minister or School-master of the Town for so doing; and 2 l.

per



*per Annum* to repair the same. The Chapel was consecrated July 18, 1697, by Dr. Gardiner, then Bishop of Lincoln. Near this Town stands

*Bardney*, upon the Banks of the same River *Wytham*. The Saxons call it *Beapœna*, or *Pearteneu*. Here anciently stood a famous Monastery, but nothing now remains of it but some Pieces of Walls in Dust and Ruins. King *Oswald* was buried in it, and had a Banner of Gold and Purple set over his Tomb, as *Bede* writes. Our ancient Historians do not think it enough to extol this most Christian Hero *Oswald*, but they add to his glorious Exploits ridiculous Miracles, which we shall pass over, and only take Notice of a Relique, which the Monks boasted of to draw superstitious Pilgrims to visit their House, viz. One of his Hands, which, they said, had kept many hundred Years uncorrupted, and our Popish Ancestors believed, as a very ancient Poet thus tells us;

*Nulla verme perit, nulla putredine tabet  
Dextra viri, nullo constringi frigore, nullo  
Dissolvi fervore potest, sed semper eodem  
Immutata statu, persistit, mortua vivit.*

In English thus:

*Secure from Worms and Rottensness appears  
The wondrous Hand, no Cold or Heat it fears;  
Not e'er dissolved with Cold, or parched with  
Heat,  
Lives after Death, and keeps it former State.*

This Monastery, as *Petrus Blesensis* writes, being some time burnt down by the Fury of the *Danes*, and for many Years together not inhabited, *Gilbert de Gaunt*, the noble and devout Earl of *Lincoln*, rebuilt it, and very bountifully annexed to it the Tithes of all his Manors, wheresoever in *England*, besides many other Possessions. This is the only Village near *Wragby*, that affords any Thing observable, wherefore we go on to

*Louth*, a considerable Market-Town in the Wapentake of *Louthesk*, having two Markets weekly on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and Fairs yearly on the Feast of *St. Philip* and *St. James*, May 1. on three Sundays after

*Easter*, and on *St. James's* day, July 25. It takes its Name from the little River *Lud*, which runs by it, and passing by *Cockrington*, parts a little farther into two Streams, and so empties it self into the Sea near *North Somercote* and *Granethorp*. There are several Villages near this Town, which afford us something material; as

*Cockrington*, which was anciently the Head of the Barony of *Scotney*, *Lambert de Scotney* being the last Lord of it; for he dying without Heirs Male, his Sisters *Berta* and *Aumaris* were his Heirs. *Berta* had the Manor-house of *Cockrington*, and her Son *William* gave it with his Sister *Lawretta* to *Henry de Lelburne*; yet *Aumaris* had some Part of the Lands, for her Son *Thomas*, called *Thomas de Scotney*, sold his Part in the Manor of *Cockrington* to *Ralph de Nevil*, and so it remain'd divided,

*Sir Carr Scroop* was descended from *Sir Adrian Scroop* of this Town, Kc. He became a Gentleman Commoner in *Wadham*-College, *Oxford*, in 1664, and was created a Baronet in 1666. He translated *Ovid's* Epistle from *Sappho* to *Phaon*; and in a Book entitled, *Miscellany Poems*, &c. by the most eminent Hands, he has several Things. He was a notable Satirist; and as divers Persons made Satirical Poems upon him, so he made as many, or more upon them and others. He dyed in the Parish of *St. Martin* in the Fields in *Westminster*, about November 1680. Near this Place, on the other Side of the *Lud*, is

*Alvingham*, famous only for a small Monastery of *Gilbertine* Monks and Nuns. *Walter de Bec* had a great Respect for these religious Persons, and gave them the Church of *Newton* in this County; and the Sister of *John de Bec* became a Nun of this House. We mention these Things here, because we find them not in the *Monasticon*, to which we in a great Measure confine our selves in our Church-History, where we shall speak more of this House

*Saltfleetby*, a small Village standing within a little Distance of the Sea, not far from *Saltfleet Haven*, memorable chiefly for its late Minister *Mr. John Watson*, who was incumbent of this Parish 74 Years; during which Time, (as he himself reported it) he buried the Inhabitants three Times over, have



have three or four Persons. He had by one Wife fourteen Sons, and three Daughters; the youngest, at his Death, being near fifty Years old. In all this Time, he was a constant and industrious Preacher, except during his Imprisonment for forty Weeks in *Lincoln Gaol*, when *Cromwell*, who had confined him there, put a Militia Drummer into his Living. Since the Reign of King *William*, he was suspended *ab Officio*, because he would not take the Oath of Allegiance to him; but considering his Age, the Profits of his Benefice were continued to him. He died in *August*, 1693, aged 102 Years.

*Somercotes, North and South*: These Places are famous for the Original of several eminent Men. We put them together, because our Historians do not distinguish them. *Robert Somercote* born in one of these Villages, and taking his Name from it, was a right learned Man, to whom *Matthew Paris* gives this high Commendation, *viz. Vir fuit discretus, & circumspectus, omnibus amabilis, merito, & gratosus*. He was made Cardinal of *St. Stephen's*, by Pope *Gregory IX*, Anno 1231. He was a sincere Lover of his Countrymen, and could not endure to have them abused. After Pope *Gregory's* Death, he was the foremost of three to be elected to the Papacy, and on fair Play he had obtained it; but being an honest Man, and an *Englishman*, the *Italians* would not endure he should have it; and because they knew not how to prevent it otherwise, they poisoned him in the Conclave, and so made Room for *Celestine* to succeed him, who sate but seventeen Days after *Somercote's* Death, which happen'd in 1241.

*Thomas Sparks*, Doctor of Divinity, was born at *South-Somercotes*, bred at *Oxford*, and Minister of *Bleachley* in *Buckinghamshire*. He was a solid Divine and learned Man, as by his Works doth appear. At first he was a Nonconformist, and such an one too as was thought one of the Pillars of the Party; but being chosen by them to be one of their Champions at the Conference at *Hampton-Court*, spake not one Word, because he saw the King give such full and apposite Answers to the Objections of *Dr. Reynolds* and others of his Side, that he was in Conscience convinced of the Lawfulness of the

Ceremonies; and from that Time not only conformed himself to the Constitution of the *English Church*, but laboured in his Writings to convert others, particularly by his Book of Unity and Uniformity. He died about the Year 1610.

*Christopher Newstead*, third Son of *Thomas Newstead*, of this Place, was born here. He was bred at *Oxford* in *St. Alban's Hall*, where he stay'd till he was above Bachelor's standing, but never took any Degree in Arts. He retired into the Country, studied Divinity, and had a Benefice bestow'd upon him, and then commenced Bachelor of Divinity in 1631. He wrote *An Apology for Women*; or, *The Women's Defence*, and dedicated it to the Countess of *Buckingham*, before he left the College; but what else he did, or where his Living was, we know not.

*Ekington and Walcot* was the Seat of the Families of *Cecil*, of which *Jane Cecil*, Wife of *Richard Cecil*, Esq; was one of the Co-heirs, and lived for the greatest Part of her Life here. God gave her so long a Life, (she abated but a little of an hundred Years) that she knew the Preferment of her Son *William Cecil*, many Years before her Death, to Lord High Treasurer of *England*. At her Charges she leaded and paved the Friday Market-Cross in *Stamford*, gave 50 *l.* to the Poor, and many other Benefactions, as appears by her last Will, tho' she lived some Time after. She lies buried in the same Vault with her Son in *St. Martin's* in *Stamford*.

At a little Distance from *Louth*, South-East upon a small Rivulet, stands

*Great Carleton*, a small Village, which being a Vicarage, the learned Mr. *Herbert Thorndyke*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, did by his last Will and Testament, made July 3, and proved July 15, 1672, give the impropriate Tithes of this Place in Trust to be settled upon the Vicarage according to Law, or by any other certain Ways and Means, that the Vicar and his Successors might enjoy the same, and the Patronage thereof be settled upon the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, and their Successors for ever.

The Parsonage of this Place, which had been the Possession of the College of *Thornton*



in this County, was, after the Dissolution, given by King Edward VI. with the Manors of *Stainton*, *Risby*, *Audelby*, *Burnam*, *Crosby* and *Charlton* in this County to Sir *William Herbert*, one of his Father's Executors, and of his own Privy Council. It is very probable, that Mr. *Thorndyke*, who bears a Mark of this noble Family in his Christian Name, might receive it from a female Branch, or by Gift, and being a pious as well as a learned Man, restored it to the Church, as its Due. We have now finished the Villages of Note about *Louth*, and shall now come to

*Alford*, a Market-Town in *Calceworth Wapentake*, bordering on the Sea. The Market is on Tuesday weekly; and Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of the Feast of the Holy Trinity, both obtained of King Edward I. Reg. 11. by *William Lord Welles*, who had the Manor; but it seems that this was only a temporary Grant, or that they became, upon some Occasion, out of Use; for we find that *Leo Lord Welles*, obtained another Grant or License of King Henry VI. Reg. 16. for a Market on Tuesday weekly at his Manor of *Alford* in *Lindsey*; and two Fairs yearly, one upon Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in *Whitsun Week*, and the other on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Simon and St. Jude*, which, we suppose, continue to this Time.

This Family of the *Welles* is indeed very ancient and very honourable, for the last of them married King Edward IV.'s Daughter, and was made Viscount *Welles* by King Henry VII. He died without Issue, and so his Estate came by the Female Heirs to the *Willoughbys*, *Dimocks*, *de la Laund*, and Lords *Hoo*, and *Hastings*, (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) but *Dugdale* assures us, That Sir *Richard Welles*, who by the Marriage of *Joan*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Robert Lord Willoughby*, had the Title both of Lord *Willoughby* and *Welles*, left a Son named *Robert*, and a Daughter *Joan*, which *Robert* was slain fighting against King Edward IV. at *Stamford*; and *Joan* his Sister, who had married *Richard Hastings*, Esq; Brother of the Lord *Hastings*, was admitted quietly, as Heir, to take Possession of this Manor of *Alford*, and the rest of his Estate. *John* the Son of *Leo Lord Welles* was a collateral

Branch of this Family (who were always firm *Lancastrians*) married in King Henry VII.'s Reign, *Cicely* Daughter to King Edward IV. and being made on that Account Viscount *Welles*, had Summons to Parliament from the 3d to the 12th Year of King Henry VII. so that there seems to have been a Mistake in Mr. *Cambden*, in his Account of this Family. The Villages about it are

*Swaby*, a small Village, famous only for being the Habitation of that loyal Gentleman *Maurice Williams*, Esq; who was forced to redeem his sequestered Estate by paying a Fine of 460 l. in which yet he fared no worse than his Neighbours; for at *Theddlethorp*, a near Village, Mr. *Nicholas Smith* was likewise obliged to pay 115 l. up. on the same Account. This is all we find remarkable among the Villages near this Town; and so we proceed to the next Market-Town in this Division, which is

*Burgh*, in the Wapentake of *Candlehoe*. The Market is on Thursday weekly; and Fair on yearly; but both so very inconsiderable, that they hardly deserve mentioning, for

*Waynfleet* is the most considerable Market-Town in this Wapentake. The Market there is on Saturday weekly; and the Fair on yearly. This Town is chiefly famous for being the native Place of that Great Prelate *William Waynfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Founder of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and a great Patron of Learning. He took his Name from this Place according to the Custom of those Times among the Clergy, for otherwise he was the eldest Son of *Richard Partin*, an ancient Esquire in this County, who then dwelt here. There are, or were lately a Family of *Pattins* at *Barstoe* in *Derbyshire*, descended from this very Person. Near this Town are

*Driby*, a small Village, anciently famous for a good Family of that Name, who were Lords of the Manor. From them descended the elder Lords *Cromwell*, a Family now determined.

*Partney*, a small Village of Note for nothing more than for being the native Place of Dr. *Henry Stubbe*, whose Father was Minister of this Place, but being Anabaptistically inclined, he was forced to leave his Living,



Living, and fled to *Tredagh* in *Ireland*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641, his Mother came with him and another Child into *England*, and settling at *London*, maintained them with her Needle, sending this Son of hers to *Westminster-School*, where being found a Boy of pregnant Parts to a Miracle, *Dr. Busby*, then Head-Master, encouraged him, and *Sir Henry Vane, Junior*, at his Recommendation, maintained him, and preferred him first to be a King's Scholar, and then a Student at *Christ-Church*, where he shewed himself a great Proficient in the *Greek Tongue*, talking it very fluently in the Schools, and upon other Occasions. After he had taken his Batchelor of Arts Degree, he went into *Scotland*, and served there in the Wars for the Parliament two Years, viz. from 1653 to 1655. Returning into *England*, he commenced Master of Arts, and in 1659 retir'd to *Stratford upon Avon* in *Warwickshire*, to practise the Faculty of Physick, which he continued to his dying Day. He was a Person of most admirable Parts, the most noted *Latinist* and *Grecian* of his Age, grateful to *Sir Henry Vane* beyond Reason, defending his Principles and Extravagancies to the Offence of all sober Men; an Enemy to the *Virtuosi*; a good Mathematician and Physician. His Writings are too many to be crowded into our Abridgment; if any desire the Catalogue, let him consult *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* Vol. II. 415. who has annexed them to his Life. He died about the Year 1680. Thus much of the Villages about *Waynfleet*; we shall proceed to the next Market-Town, viz.

*Bolingbroke*, in the Wapentake of the same Name, which shews the Antiquity of the Place, and the Eminency of it, even in ancient Times, when the Counties were divided into Hundreds, Wapentakes, &c. which were usually denominated from the chief Towns. The Market is here on Tuesday weekly; and Fair on

yearly. This Lordship was anciently the Demesne of *William de Romara*, Earl of *Leicester*, who built a Castle there. But it seems, that the whole Soke was not in the Possession of that Family, till the first *William de Romara* obtain'd all the Lands which *Roger de Tillol* had in it, viz. *Hareby*,

*Enderby* and *Hundelby*, by Exchange for certain Lands in *Normandy*; and his Grandson *William* procured of *Simon Briton* a Release of all his Claim in the whole Marsh of *Bolingbroke* between *Lindsey* and *Smalwarr*; and of *Jeffrey Fitz. Stephens*, the Superior of the Knights-Templars, a full Release of their Interest in all the Fees belonging to *Bolingbroke* and the Soke of it, which *William* his Grandfather had given them.

From this Family, this Manor and Soke was transferred to the *Lacy's*, for we find them in the Possession of *Henry de Lacy* at his Death, 4 Ed. II. He left no Issue Male, and so this Estate came to *Alice* his Daughter and sole Heir, who was married to *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, Son of *Edmund Earl of Lancaster*, Brother of King *Edward I.* She outliving her Husband *Thomas*, and being a Lady of no clear Reputation, married without the King's Consent *Eubule Estrange*, which so provoked King *Edward II.* that he seized upon this her Manor of *Bolingbroke*, and other Lands. It remained in the Crown till King *Edward III.* gave it to his Son *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who resided in the Castle here when his eldest Son *Henry*, thence called *Henry of Bolingbroke*, was born. He was afterward, upon the Deposition of King *Richard II.* made King of *England* by the Name and Title of King *Henry IV.* and in his Reign, this Town was counted one of the Royal Manors called, *Honours*.

This Place is render'd famous by giving the Title of an Earl to *Oliver St. John*, Lord *St. John of Bletsho*, who was created by King *James I.* December 28, 1624, Reg. 22. Earl of *Bolingbroke*. He married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *William Pawlet* of *Somersetshire*, Esq; and by her had four Sons, *Oliver*, *Pawlet*, who was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *K. Charles I.* *Francis*, and *Anthony*.

*Oliver* succeeded his Father. He bore Arms against King *Charles I.* in the Parliament's Quarrel, at the Battel of *Rinton* in *Warwickshire*, October 23, 1642, and was there slain, leaving only four Daughters, whereupon the Honour passed to the Heirs of his next Brother *Sir Pawlet St. John*; and so

*Oliver St. John*, the eldest Son of the said *Pawlet*, became Earl of *Bolingbroke*. He married



married *Frances*, Daughter to *William Duke of Newcastle*; but having no Issue by her, this Honour lay dormant till

*Henry St. John*, Esq; (only Son of *Henry St. John*, Viscount *St. John*, and Baron of *Battersea*, by his first Wife *Mary*, the second Daughter of *Robert Earl of Warwick*, and one of the Coheirs of *Charles Rich Earl of Warwick*;) being made by the late Queen *Anne*, first, Secretary at War, then one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and sworn of her Privy Council, was created a Baron and Viscount of Great Britain by the said Queen, by the Style and Title of Baron *St. John of Lydiard Tregoze* in *Wiltshire*, (because he was descended of that Family) and Viscount *Bolingbroke*, with Remainder, for Want of Issue Male, to *Henry St. John*, his Father, and the Heirs Males of his Body. He married *Frances*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Henry Winchcomb* of *Bucklebury* in *Berkshire*, but she dy'd without leaving Issue by him. He was impeach'd of High Treason by the House of Commons in the first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, and flying into *France*, an Act of Attainder then pass'd against him.

The greatest Honour that this Town can boast of, (and greater well can't be) is, that *Henry IV. King of England*, that courageous and magnanimous Prince, was born here. He was raised to the Throne by the Deposition of his Cousin-German King *Richard II.* He was a great Persecutor of the *Wickliffians*, not so much out of Hatred to them, as to ingratiate himself with the Clergy, whose Displeasure he feared, because of his bad Title. Upon his Death-bed he bewailed his Sufferings in keeping, but not his Sin in getting the Crown. He kindled the Fires that burnt poor Protestants, which were not put out long after his Death, which happened *A. D. 1413.* Near this Town are

*East Kirby*, a small Village near the Borders of the Wapentake, remarkable only for the Nativity of *John Webberley*, Son of *Thomas Webberley* of this Place. He was educated in *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, and being a desperate Zealot for the King's Cause in the Time of the Grand Rebellion, took upon him the maintaining of *Socinian Principles*, (perhaps to confound and perplex

the Presbyterian Cause) and translated into English several *Socinian Books*, some of which he published, but without his Name set to them; and others which were lying by him, were taken in his Study by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648, in which Year he suffered very much for his Loyalty, by Imprisonment first, and then by Expulsion out of his College.

*Hareby*, a small Village, of Note only for the Death of the most excellent Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward I.* whose Bowels are entombed in the Cathedral of *Lincoln* in a Monument of Brass, but her Body was carried to *Westminster*, and interred at the Feet of King *Henry III.* under a fair Marble Tomb. King *Edward* also erected some costly Monuments of his Love to her in all the Places where the Herse rested in her Passage from *Hareby* to *Westminster*, viz. Crosses at *Dunstable*, *Waltham*, *Charing*, &c.

*Winceby*, a small Village, near which was fought a Battel between the Forces of the King and Parliament, October 5, 1643. The Army of the first was commanded by Colonel *Henderson*, and the Lord *Widdrington*, and that of the latter by Colonel *Cromwell*. The Fight scarce lasted an Hour, but the Victory fell to the Parliament's Party. These are all the Villages that afford any Thing memorable near this Town, and therefore we shall pass to

*Spilsby*, another Market-Town in this Wapentake; the Market is on Monday weekly; and Fair on yearly. It is very probable, that the Market was not so considerable in Mr. *Cambden's* Time as it is now, because he takes no Notice of it. Near this Town are

*Eareshby*, a Village and Manor, which, in the Division of the Lands given to *Eudo* and *Pinsfo*, spoken of in *Tattersale*, fell to the latter. His Son *Hugh* having no Issue Male, *Agnes* his Daughter was his sole Heir, and marrying *Walter de Bec*, carried this Manor with other Lands into that Family. It continued for some Descents among the *Becs*, and was improved by them, for *John de Bec*, 4 Ed. I. obtained a License to make a Castle of his Manor house here. This *John* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 23 and 24 Ed. I. He left a Son and

Heir



Heir *Walter*, but he dying without Issue, this Lordship came to his Sister *Alice*, who was married to Sir *William Willoughby*, whose Heir was *Robert de Willoughby*.

This *Robert* obtain'd a Charter 33 Ed. I. for Free Warren in all his Demefne Lands in *Eresby* and *Willoughby*, a Village near *Alford* in this County. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, 7 Ed. II. His Son *John*, who was called *John de Willoughby* the elder, obtained a License to give the Advowsons of the Churches of *Over-Tinton*, *Kirkby*, and *Eresby*, with the Chapel of *Spilsby*, annexed to the Church of *Eresby*, for a Master, and twelve Priests, to celebrate Divine Service in Honour of the Blessed Virgin in the said Chapel, for the good Estate of himself, Wife, and Children, during this Life, and after their Deaths, for the Health of their Souls. But the most famous Man of this Family was Sir *Robert de Willoughby*, who having some Years attended King *Henry V.* in his Wars against *France*, and been present at the Surrender of *Harflem*, Battel of *Agin-court*, Siege of *Roan*, the taking of *Turys*, Battel of *Vernoil*, &c. was for his great Courage and Bravery, made by that King Earl of *Vandosme* and *Beaumont*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Monblay* and *Beaumesquil*. This Family of the *Willoughby's* failed in the Lord *William*, who left only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Catharine*, who having buried her first Husband *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, she married *Richard Bertie*, Esq; by whom she had a Son *Peregrine*, who took his Place in Parliameut, 22 Eliz. as Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, whose Son *Robert* was created November 22, 1 Car. I. Earl of *Lindsey*, who died of a Wound received at *Kinton* Battel, fighting for his King *Charles I.*

This *Peregrine*, the Father of *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*, received his Name upon this Occasion; His Father *Richard Bertie*, with his Wife *Catharine*, Baroness of *Willoughby*, and Dutches of *Suffolk*, being forced to fly into foreign Parts in Queen *Mary's* Persecution; he was born at *Wesel* in the Dutchy of *Cleve*, and there had this Name *Peregrine* given him, as the Register of that Place shews, *Ex quod in terra peregrina pro consolatione exilii sui piis parentibus a Domino donatus sit.* This Extract of the Register was given

Mr *Charles Bertie*, (Envoy Extraordinary to the Electors, and other Princes of *Germany*) at his Request in his Passage thro' that City by the Burgomaster, Aldermen and Councillors, under their common Seal, to be a lasting Evidence of his Birth and Christning in their City.

*Hailton*, a small Village, the Seat of Sir *Charles Hussy*, a notable Royalist in the Times of the Rebellion, who being sequestred with Sir *Willoughby Hickman* of *Gainsborough* in this County, they were forced to pay between them 2474 l. that they might enjoy their own. These are all the Villages of Note near this Town; so we proceed to

*Horncastle*, the last Market-Town of this Division, giving Name to the Hundred in which it stands. The Market is on Saturday weekly; and Fair on August 10. St. *Lawrence's* Day yearly. This Town, which is seated on the Bank of the River *Bane*, was anciently the Demefne, and the Castle the Seat of *Adeliza de Conde*, but was laid even with the Ground in King *Stephen's* Reign. After her, it was the Barony of *Gerrard de Rodes*. It evidently appears to have been a Camp, or Station of the Romans, as from the Castle, which is Roman Work, so also from the Roman Coins, several of which were found there in the Time of King *Charles I.* and some are met with still in turning up the Ground (tho' not so commonly) that lies near the Castle. The Compass of the Castle was about twenty Acres, which is yet plainly discernible by the Foundation of the whole, and some Part of the Wall still standing. It is a Seigniory, or Soke of thirteen Lordships, and was given by K. *Richard II.* to the Bishop of *Carlisle*, and his Successors, for his Habitation and Maintenance, when by the frequent Incurfions of the Scots, he was driven from his Castle of *Rose* in *Cumberland*, and spoiled of his Revenues. There are several Chapels in these Lordships erected for the Service of God, and the Convenience of the Inhabitants who dwell remote from the Mother-Church, which having but a small Maintenance for the Curate, the Bishops of *Carlisle*, since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* have considerably augmented them, giving to

Over.



Over Teinton 20 l. per Annum;

To West-Ashby 35 l. per Annum;

Wood-Enderby, three Chapelries in this Seigniorie 15 l. per Annum.

Having thus surveyed the whole Division of Lindsey in such Wapentakes as have any Market-Towns in them, it remains that we take a brief View of such Places of Note, as we find in the Wapentakes that have no Market-Towns in them, and they are but two; viz. *Aslacote*, and *Well*.

1. In the Wapentake of *Aslacote*, there are these Places observable;

*Spittle in the Street*, which Mr. Camden conjectures rightly to have been a Part of the Roman Road or Causeway, leading directly from London by Lincoln to the Humber; but, as he says, there are no Signs of it for ten Miles together from Lincoln, till we come at this Street; so from hence, or a little farther, he seems to be at Loss, as able to find no Marks of it; wherefore since Mr. Abraham de la Pryme has with great Pains and Diligence traced out the Way to the Humber from this Place, and communicated his Success to the Royal Society, we have thought it a Debt upon us to give our Reader an Abstract of it. It is (says this Gentleman) called all along by the common People by the Name of the High Street. It is cast up on both Sides with incredible Labour to a great Height, yet discontinued in many Places, and then begun again. He observed, that where it runs over nothing but bare Mould and plain Heath, it there consists of nothing but Earth thrown up; but where it runs thro' Woods, there it is not only raised with Earth, but paved with great Stones, set edgeways very close together, that the Roots of the Trees, which had been cut down to make the Way, might not grow thro', and blind the Road. This paved Causeway is very strong, firm, and visible in many Places of the Street, as well where there are now no Woods (as there were when 'twas made) as where there still are. He measured the Breadth of the Street, and found it seven Yards broad. It runs in its Course full North by the Fields of *Hibberstow*, in which at a little Distance from the Road, is the Foundation of many Roman Buildings to

be seen, as is evident from the Tiles and Bricks found thereabouts.

Tradition says, that there have been a City and Castle here; and to confirm it, we find two Springs, the one called *Julian's Well*, and the other *Castleton Well*; and some Quantities of Roman Coins have been dug up in this Village; from whence we may conjecture, that here was probably some Roman Town that stood by the Highway, which, in After-times, before it was ruin'd, was called *Castleton*, or *Casterton*, from its being built upon, or by some of their Camps in those Fields.

About a Mile farther to the Northward, on the West-side of the Street, and upon a large Plain, or Sheep-walk, the Foundations of another old Town are very visible, tho' now there is neither House, Stone, Rubbish, Tree, Hedge, Fence, or Close to be seen belonging to it; yet he counted the Vestigia of the Buildings, and found them to amount to about an hundred, that are yet visible; the Number of the Streets or Lanes are four or five. Not far from it Northward, is a Place called, *The Kirk-Garth*, where the Church belonging to the Town is supposed to have stood. The Country-People thereabouts say, That this Place was called, *Gainstrop*; and there is Mention made in the *Monasticon Anglic.* of Lands and Tenements herein given to *Newsted Priory*, which was not far off, viz. in an Isle of the River *Ank*, now falsely term'd *Ankam*.

About a Mile or two from hence the Street runs thro' *Scawby-Wood*, where 'tis all paved, and from thence close by *Broughton Town End*, near an Hill which may be taken for a Barrow, and that the Town had its Name from it, *Broughton* signifying, *The Barrow-Town*; but it seems too excessively great for one. However, there are found Roman Tiles and Bricks there, which, by its Situation near the Causeway, makes it seem to be of Roman Original. The *Relfords* were Lords of it for several Ages, till Sir Henry Relford, or Radford, being engaged in a Rebellion with the Earl of Rutland, Lord Clifford, and others, in the Year 1455, lost it by an Attainder of High-Treason. One of the *Radfords* lay formerly in Effigie of white Marble in Armour, with his Lady by him, in a small Quire



Quire in the North-side of the Chancel of the Church of *Broughton*, but was removed within the Memory of Man, and laid in an Arch within the Communion-Rails, the Room being taken up to be the Tomb of the Family of the *Andersons*, now Lords of the Manor.

This Family of *Anderson* is descended of Sir *Edmund Anderson*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, whose Aucestors lived at *Flixborough* in this County. Here is the Effigies to the Life, of Sir *Edmund Anderson*, Bar. curiously cut in white Marble, lying upon a great Altar-tomb adorned with many Arms and Inscriptions. From thence the Causey all along paved is continued about a Mile farther to the Entrance of *Thornholm-Moor*, where there is a Place by the Street called *Bratton-Graves*; and a little East by *Broughton Wood-side*, is a Spring that turns Moss into Stone. Not far off are seen the Ruins of the stately Priory of *Thornholm*. Opposite to this Priory, on the West-side of the Street, is a Place called, *Santon*, so called from the flying Sands there, which have over-run and ruin'd above an hundred Acres of Land. Among these Sands was a great Roman Pottery, where has been found several Roman Coins, and a great Piece of Brass was lately taken out of the Bottom of one of the Furnaces, like a Cross, which perhaps was Part of a Grate to set Pots on, while they were baking or drying.

Returning back to the Street, there are several Sand-hills near it, somewhat like Barrows; on the Top of one of which was erected a great flat Stone, now so far sunk into the Earth, that there is not now above a Foot of it to be seen. Entering then into *Appleby Lane*, the Street leads thro' the West-end of the Town, where two old Roman Games are yet practised (tho' very imperfectly) the one called, *Julian's Bower*; and the other *Troy Walls*. From hence the Street runs strait on towards *Roxby*, which it leaves half a Mile to the West of it. 'Tis a little Town, where a Roman Pavement was lately discovered by one *Thomas Smith*, as he was digging to repair a Fence: The Garth, or Close, where this Piece of Antiquity was found, is in the Town on the South West of the Church. Some Gentle-

men that went to see it not long since, bored a Yard and half square, in doing which, they cast up many Pieces of Roman Tiles, the Bone of the hinder Leg of an Ox, or Cow, broken in two, and many Pieces of Plaister, painted red and yellow, which seemed to be the Cornish at the Foot of some Altar, or else perhaps of some Part of the Building; and they observed, that several great Stones, when the Building over it fell, had lodged themselves upon it, and lay there till they removed them: The Stones that composed it were nothing but four square Bits of Brick, Slate, and Cauke, &c in curious Figures and Order, of three Colours only, red, blue, and white; the Floor they were set in was Lime and Sand. The Figures were Urns, Flowers, and interchangeable Knots, according to the Workman's Fancy.

The Street leaves *Wintrington* on the West. This Town is a pretty neat Place, (where the worthy Families of the *Places* and *Neuils* once inhabited) and about three or four Miles farther, the Street leaves *Wintringham* about half a Mile to the West, and then falls into the *Humber*, and there ends. By this Account of the Roman Road, it appears, that our Geographers and Antiquaries have been hitherto much mistaken in laying out this Road, making it to cross the *Anke*, or *Ankam*, at *Glandford-Bridge*, and so passing by *Wramby*, *Elsham*, and *Barton*, to the *Humber*. At a small Distance from this Street North Eastward, is

*Bishops Norton*, the Seat of the loyal Gentleman *Edward Whichcot*, Esq; who for maintaining the King and Church's Cause against the Parliamentary Sectaries, had his Estate sequestred, and was forced to pay 1700 l. to obtain a free Enjoyment of it. On the contrary Side of the same Street, viz. on the South-West, lies

*Glentford*, the native Place of that pious and charitable Gentlewoman Mrs. *Frances Wray*, Daughter of Sir *Christopher Wray*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. She was first married to Sir *George St. Paul* of this County, and then to *Robert Rich*, first Earl of *Warwick* of that Surname. She was a Person of a shining Conversation and eminent Bounty, of which, tho' we have not a particular Account, yet we can't but name



One Instance instead of all, which is, That she was a great Benefactor to *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*, which her Father had before her much improved, by not only compleating the Buildings, but adding three Fellowships, and six Scholarships. She died in the Beginning of King *Charles II.*'s Reign.

*Fillingham*, memorable only for their Minister *Dr. Ralph Hollingworth*, Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, and Rector of this Parish. He was sequestred from all his Preferments, and lived in a poor Condition with his Family, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he obtained his Living and Prebend again; but dying in 1661, left his Widow and Children so poor, that they were forced to apply themselves to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons for Relief, and received it.

2. In the Wapentake of Well, these Places are observable.

*Ingoldsby*, a Village of Note, for being the Living of that learned, grave and godly Divine *Dr. John Worthington*, some time Master of *Jesus-College, Cambridge*. He was descended of the ancient Family of the *Heywoods* by his Mother. He has made himself useful to Posterity in the great Pains he took many Years together in collecting, revising, and publishing the elaborate Works of the famous *Mr. Joseph Mead*, one of the great Glories of our Church and Nation, which he has performed so exceedingly well, that he has highly obliged succeeding Ages, and raised himself a Monument as lasting, as Religion and Learning shall be esteemed in the World.

*Torksey*, in the Saxon Language *Tupce-riġ*, now a little mean Town, but heretofore of very great Note, for there were in it before the coming of the *Normans*, (as we learn from *Domesday-Book*) two hundred Burgesses, who enjoyed many Privileges, on Condition, That they should carry the King's Ambassadors, as often as they came that Way, down the River *Trent* in their own Barges, and conduct them as far as *York*. The ancient Charter of this Town is still preserved, and the Town thereby enjoys the Privilege of a Toll from Stran-

gers, who bring Cattle or Goods that Way, as also a Fair on Monday in *Whitsun Week*, much resorted to by young Folks, and other Country-People in those Parts. *Mr. Sheringham* will have the Name of this Place favour his Conjecture, that the *Turks* were the same with the *Tyrſagete*, and other *Goths*, from whence our Ancestors are descended; but bare Similitude of Names is no Proof, and *Mr. Sommers* quite destroys it by saying, That the Saxon Name comes from *ṭpoge*, a Cockboat, and *ȝge*, an Island.

*Marton*, a little Country-Town, at the End of which one *Mr. Foxcroft* observed that a Roman Way goes into this County. It comes from *Danum*, (i. e.) *Doncaster* to *Agelocum*, now *Littleborough*, and from thence it goes to *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*. 'Tis a great Road for Pack-Horses, which travel from the West of *Yorkshire* to *Lincoln*, *Lyn*, and *Norwich*. The Ferry upon the River *Trent* is one Part in *Nottinghamshire*, and the other in *Lincolnshire*. A quarter of a Mile from *Marton*, there are yet remaining two or three considerable Pieces of Roman Pavement or Causey, which may be easily observed by Travellers of an ordinary Curiosity. Near the *Fossdyke*, which bounds this Wapentake on the South-West, stands

*Stow*; *Mr. Cambden* tells us, That the City of *Sidnacester*, once the Seat of the Bishops of this County, called the Bishops of *Lindiffar*, formerly stood in this Part of the County, (i. e. somewhere near *Gainsborough*) but he doth not pretend to tell us the Place, because he says, That the Town is so sadly decayed, that neither the Ruins, nor Name of it are in Being: However, so learned a Man as *Mr. Cambden* having told us, That it is somewhere hereabouts, the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* ventures to settle it at this Place, and produces many Reasons to warrant his Conjecture, viz. 1. That *Eadnoth*, who built the Church of our Lady at *Stow*, was Bishop of *Dorchester*, *Sidnacester*, and *Leicester*. Now where can we imagine that a Bishop of *Sidnacester* should build a Church, so probably as at *Sidnacester*, and since there is so great a Resemblance between the two Churches of *Dorchester*? And *Stow*, as appears by the Enquiries of an ingenious Gentleman, whence can we imagine that



a t Bishop could sooner take his Pattern, or Platform, than from his own Cathedral at *Dorchester*. Besides, 2. The present Privileges of *Stow* are greater than of any Place hereabout, except *Lincoln*, and did formerly exceed even that; for that it was famous before *Lincoln* was a Bishop's See, is beyond Dispute; and 'tis a common Notion in those Parts among both learned and unlearned, That *Stow* was anciently the Mother-Church to *Lincoln*. 3. The See of *Legecester*, or *Leicester*, is concluded to have been where *St. Margaret's* now stands; and as that is a Prebend peculiar, and Arch-deaconry, so is *Stow* too. 4. Here is a Place likewise called, *Gallowdale*, supposed to be the Place of Execution for Malefactors, which, among other Marks of Antiquity, (tho' it have no Relation to the Affairs of the Church) is a Testimony of the Eminence of it in ancient Times.

The Church here is a very large Building in the Form of a Cross, and very ancient, being founded, as is before said, by *Eadnoth*, Bishop of *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*,

before the See was removed to *Lincoln*. It was rebuilt by *Remigius*, first Bishop of *Lincoln*, but we may probably believe that the same Form was kept. The Steeple of the Church, (tho' now large) yet has been much larger than it is; and *Alfrick Puttock*, Archbishop of *York*, Anno 1023, when he gave two great Bells to *Beverley* Steeple, which he had built, and two more of the same Size to *Southwell*, bestowed two upon this *Stow*. In *Stow-Park*, a little Mile from the Church, there was an Abbey re-edified by the same Bishop, but the Monks were soon removed from it by *Robert Bloet*, the second Bishop of *Lincoln*, to the Abbey of *Einsham*, near *Oxford*. It was afterward made a Bishop's Seat, but there is little of the ancient Ruins now to be seen. In the Parish of *Stow*, is

*Stretton*, a small Village, so called, as some suppose, from the old Roman Cauley running this Way, as much as to say *Street-Town*, and in a Field belonging to that Place, are found a great many Ophites, or Stones rolled up like Serpents.

## The Natural History.

THIS County, tho' large, yet bordering on one whole Side, (and that much the longest by Reason of its Convexity) upon the Sea, must be supposed not to be equally wholesome: As to the Air, 'tis not much to be doubted, but the Middle, and Western Parts up to the *Trent*-side, are an healthful Country enough, but by the Sea-side, as the best Places are not of so good an Air, so we must believe, that the whole Division of *Holland*, of which some Part is under Water, and other Parts, tho' gained, are boggy, soft, and in some Places hardly passable, are very unwholesome, moist, and aguish, as the Inhabitants, especially Strangers, find by woful Experience; and the neighbouring Parts of *Kesteven* must partake of the noxious Vapours that ascend

from the *Holland* Fens, as well as some of their own about *Deeping*, *Crowland*, and *Stamford*. The best Air in the County may be called comparatively good, in Respect to the low fenny Parts, but not in Respect to the mere Inland Counties, and perhaps to the Maritime that are not so low and fenny.

It is watered with many large Rivers, as the *Nine* and *Welland* upon the Southern Border, the *Gnash*, which crosses the Southern Parts of *Kesteven*, and empties it self into the Washes, or *Metaris æstuarium*, near the Mouth of the *Welland*, which by its winding Course waters the West-side of the lower *Holland*; the *Wytham*, which rises near the Southern Borders, and by its crooked Stream passes thro' all *Kesteven*, almost up to *Lincoln*, and from thence runs again



Southward to *Boston*, near which it falls into the Sea, affording Plenty of Water to the greatest Part of the Shire in its long Course, in which it receives into itself the *Bane*, and divers other nameless Brooks and Streams; the *Trent*, which washes almost all the Western Borders; the *Dun*, which compasses the Isle of *Axholm*; and the *Ankam*, which takes its Course in the Middle of the Division of *Lindsey*, and falls into the *Humber*.

These Rivers, together with the adjoining Sea, afford Plenty of all Sorts of Fish and Fowl to the Inhabitants, most of them common to other Counties of the same Situation; but some few peculiar, or particularly excellent in this, as *Wytham-Pike* for Largeness and Delicacy: This Fish is said to chew the Cud, which makes the Flesh fine and wholesome. As to the Fowl, this Shire, as Dr. *Fuller* says, may be termed the Aviary of *England*, for the Wild-Fowl thereof being remarkable for their 1. Plenty, which is so great, that sometimes in the Month of *August*, 3000 Mallards, and other Birds of that Kind, have been caught at one Draught, (as 'tis here said;) 2. Variety, there being scarce Names enough for the several Kinds; 3. Delicousness, Wild-Fowl being more dainty than some, because of their continual Motion; but particularly this Shire affords two Sorts of Birds most admirable Meat, viz. Knutes and Dotterels. The Knute is a delicious Bird brought hither out of *Denmark*, at the Charge and for the Use of King *Knut*, or *Kanutus*, when he was received King of *England*. As it has a Royal Name, so 'tis esteemed Royal Dainties, and no County hath them almost but this. Dotterels are a Mirth-making Bird, so ridiculously mimical, that they are caught (or rather catch themselves) by their over-active Imitation: They are taken by Candle-Light by the Fowler's Gestures: If he stretcheth forth his Arms and Legs, going towards the Bird, they stretch out their Wings and Legs, approaching towards the Fowler, and so doing what they see the Fowler does, let the Net be drawn over them. To these we may add not only such as are of great Value in other Counties, as Teal, Quail, Woodcocks, Pheasants, Partridge, &c. but such as are of so delicate

and agreeable Flesh, that the nicest Palates always covet them, as Puits and Godwits.

There want not also Mineral Waters in this County, for between *Stamford* and *Lincoln* in *Kesteven* Division, there are many Spaws, or Mineral Chalybate Springs, as at *Bourne*, *Walcot* by *Folkingham*, *Pickworth*, *Newton*, *Aunsby*, *Afferby*, and 'tis said in the Grounds East of *Dunsby-Hall*, three Miles North of *Sleaford*, but those which are most esteemed of and constantly used, are *Bourne* and *Walcot*.

The Soil of this County is fruitful, according to its different Situation and Nature, viz. The Inland Country produces Corn in great Variety and Plenty, the Fens Cole-feed, and the richest Pastures, which may be supposed the Cause, why *Lincolnshire* Cows, Oxen, and Sheep are of a much larger Size than those of any other County of *England*, unless *Somersetshire*, which took them from hence about 60 Years ago, and 'tis said, has much improved their Bigness by their richer Pastures. In these Fens, and particularly those near *Deeping*, are dug up Trunks of Trees, which have long lain covered with a light Mould, some two Foot deep. One Mr. *Neal* (a curious Observer of such unusual Things) found in a Ditch of his own at the Edge of the Fens, several Trunks of Trees; and in another Place, as many Acorns turned out of one Hole as would fill an Hat, very firm and hard, but coloured black, tho' now there is no Tree standing near that Place by a Mile, except here and there a Willow lately planted.

With the Cattle beforemention'd may be joined the Dogs, which in this County are said to excell those of other Counties, as the fleet Hunting-Hounds, which were so famous some Years ago, that *Janus Uliſſus*, a Dutchman, who came into *England* upon some publick Affairs, went down into this County to spend one Winter in Hunting; where conversing with some Gentlemen, he hunted twice a Week with so much Satisfaction, tho' the Season was otherwise not very pleasant, that he thought the Time passed away sooner than he was aware: And indeed the Hares of this Country give the Gentlemen a great deal of Sport, especially those that lie about *Ancaſter-Heath*, which tho' lesser, yet far exceed in Swift-ness.



ness, and doubling those of the Valleys and Plains in the same County. 2. Greyhounds, so called not from their Colour, but from their Work and Use, being at first employ'd in Hunting Grays, (i. e.) Badgers and Brocks chiefly. 3. Mastiffs, for Baiting the Bull and Bear, that Sport being much loved in this County, especially about Stamford, where the Butchers are bound to find a mad Bull for Baiting every Year before Christmas, as is mention'd in the Description of that Town.

The Fruits of this Shire are common with others, but herein they excell; The Pippin, which is much commended in Kent, thrives better, and grows bigger in this County, especially in Holland, than there; and there is one Sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire, growing at Kirton and thereabouts, and from thence called Kirton-Pippin, which is a most wholesome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own Stock, are much bettered, and then called Renates.

## The HERBS and PLANTS in Lincolnshire, not so common in other Counties, are

**A** *Triplex Maritima*, *Halinus Dicta*, &c. Sea-Orach, or Arach, found near Sairbeck, a Village about a Mile distant from Boston, plentifully.

*Alfine Polygonoides tenuifolia*, &c. Chickweed-Knot Grass, with very narrow Leaves and Flowers set along the Stalks, as it were in Spikes.

*Carum Vulgare*; Common Caraways, in the Marshes and fenny Grounds plentifully.

*Cannapis spuria flore amplo*; Fair flowered Nettle-Hemp, growing about Spalding, in the fenny Grounds, plentifully.

*Crabbs-Claws*, in the Fens also in great Abundance.

*Coclearia major rotundifolia*; Garden-Scurvy, in the Marshes of Holland, and many other Places near the Sea-side.

*Oenanthe Staphilini folio*, &c. Propwort or Wild-Vine, with Leaves something like the wild Parsnip, found in the Marsh, Ditches and low Streams of Water in the Parish of Whaplode near Spalding.

*Lapathum flore aureo*; Golden-Dock, about Crowland, and other Places in the Fens up and down the lower Holland.

*Pneumonanthe Gentiana Palustris*, seu *Calathina Palustris*; Marsh Gentian, or Calathian Violet, in a Park at Tattersale, and on the heathy Grounds thereabouts, as also on an Heath a little beyond Wrawby in the Way to Hull.

*Rhamnus salicis folio angusto*; *five*, Oleaster *Germanicus*; Sallow-thorn, on the Sea Banks on Lindsey Coasts, plentifully.

## BARONETS of this County, in the Order of Creation, viz.

**S**IR Thomas Mounson of Carleton, Kt. created May 22, 1611. Bar. 27.  
Sir George St. Paul of Snareford, Kt. created ditto. Ext. Bar. 41.

Sir Charles Yarvasor of Killingthorp, Kt. created June 22, 1631, but with a Clause of Precedence of all after Bar. 28.



ni Sir Philip Tirmit of Stainfield, Kt. created May 22, 1611. Bar. 50.

to Sir Roger Dallison of Loughton, Kt. created ditto. Ext. Bar. 51.

Sir Edward Carr of Slesford, Kt. created ditto. Bar. 52.

Sir Edward Hussey of Hennington, Kt. created ditto. Ext. Bar. 53.

Sir Nicholas Sanderson of Saxby, Kt. created November 25, 1612. Bar. 78. (Now Viscount Castleton in Ireland.)

Sir William Wray of Glentworth, Kt. created ditto. Bar. 82.

William Airmine of Osgodby, Esq; created November 28, 1619. Bar. 115.

Thomas Darnel of Heyling, Esq, created September 6, 1621. Ext. Bar. 155.

John Bolls of Scampton, Esq; created July 4, 1628. Bar. 259.

Henry Ferrers of Skellingthorp, Esq; created December 19, ditto. Bar. 279.

Richard Earl of Craglethorp, Esq; created July 2, 1629. Bar. 291.

John Brownlow of Belton prope Grantham, Esq; created July 26, 1641. Ext. Bar. 323.

William Brownlow of Humby, Esq; created July 27, ditto. Bar. 324.

Thomas Trollop of Gaswick, Esq; created February 5, ditto. Bar. 371.

to Robert Markham of Sedgbrooke, Esq; created August 15, 1642. Bar. 406.

Sir William Thorold of Marston, Kt. created August 24, ditto. Bar. 409.

Willoughby Hickman of Gainsborough, Esq; created November 16, 1643. Bar. 436.

to Gervase Lucas of Fenton, Esq; created May 20, 1644. Ext. Bar. 445.

Robert Thorold of Hawley, Esq; created July 14, ditto. Bar. 446.

Thomas Orby of , Esq; created at Brussels in 1658. Bar. 464.

Anthony Oldfield of Spalding, Esq; created August 6, 1660. Bar. 545.

Thomas Ellis of Witham, Esq; created June 30, ditto. Bar. 512.

Henry Massingheard of Bratofts-Hall, Esq; created August 22, ditto. Bar. 553.

Edmund Anderson of Broughton, Esq; created December 12, ditto. Bar. 584.

John Buck of Hamby-Grange, Esq; created December 22, ditto. Bar. 589.

Charles Hussey of Caythorpe, Esq; created July 21, 1661. Bar. 668.

Edward Barkham of Waynfleet, Esq; created ditto. Bar. 669.

Richard Rothwell of Ewerby and Stapleford, Esq; created August 12, ditto. Bar. 674.

George Southcote of Eliborough, created January 24, ditto. Bar. 686.

Gilbert Gerrard of Fiskerton, Esq; created November 17, 1666. Bar. 783.

By his Patent, the same Title is entailed upon his Issue-Male by Mary his second Wife, the Daughter of Dr. John Cosin, late Lord Bishop of Durham.

Carr Scroope of Cokerington, Esq; created January 16, ditto. Bar. 785.

John Sherrard of Lopthorp, Esq; created May 25, 1674. Bar. 813.

Sir Thomas Shipwith of Metheringham, Kt. created July 27, 1678. Bar. 847.

Richard Cust of Stamford, Esq; created September 29, 1677. Bar. 836.

Edward Irby of Boston, Esq; created April 13, 1704. Bar. 946.

**GENTLEMEN** of Note in this County, whose Place of Nativity or Habitation is not known, or are not mentioned before.

**JOHN** Thory, Doctor of Physick, who styles himself *Balliolanus Anglus*, supposed to be descended of the Thorys of Boston, or Ingoldmells, in this Shire. He was a Person well skilled in several Tongues, and a

noted Poet in his Time. He wrote a Spanish Dictionary; and translated a Spanish Grammar into English; *London 1590*. Letters and Sonnets to Gabriel Harvey, *Annus 1593*. A Book entitled, *The Councillor*; (i. e.) A Treatise



*Treatise of the Councils and Councillors of Princes*; Lond. 1589, &c.

**Charles Turnbull**, an Oxonian, famous for his admirable Knowledge in Mathematicks. He wrote, *A perfect and easy Treatise of the Use of the Celestial Globe, as an Introduction to Astronomy, and for the Use of Navigators*; Lond. 1597. He built and made those several Sorts of Dials that stand upon a Pillar in the Midst of *Corpus Christi* Quadrangle, of which College he was a Master of Arts and Fellow.

**Thomas Wilson**, Doctor of Laws, Secretary of State and Privy-Councillor to Queen *Elizabeth*. He was famous in that great Station for three Things; 1. Quick Dispatch and Industry. 2. For constant Intelligence and Correspondence. And 3. For a large and strong Memory. He had been, while he was in *Cambridge*, Tutor to *Henry*, and *Charles Brandon*, Dukes of *Suffolk*, and afterward Servant to them. When they died, he wrote their Lives, and put it before certain Books of Verses made upon their Deaths by the Scholars of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Lond. 1552. *The Art of Rhetorick*. Lond. 1553. *The Rule of Reason*. Lond. 1567. And, *A Discourse upon Usury*. Lond. 1572. He died in 1581; and his Family settled at *Sheepwash* in this County, where his Name was lately flourishing, if it doth not still remain there.

**Fines Morison**, Brother of Sir *Richard Morison*, President of *Mounster* in *Ireland*, was Fellow of *Peter-house* in *Cambridge*, and obtaining Leave of that Society to travel, rambled about many Parts of the World for eight Years; and upon his Return, went into *Ireland*, and became Secretary to Sir *Charles Blount*, Lord Lieutenant of that Realm. Here he composed a large Account in *Latin* of his Travels thro' the twelve Dominions of *Germany*, *Bohemia*, *Switzerland*, the *Netherlands*, *Denmark*, *Poland*, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which he after translated into *English*, but they were not published till three Years after his Death, which happened A. D. 1614.

**Sir Thomas Mounson**, Knight and Baronet, Master of the Armory, and Master Falconer to his Majesty King *James I.* and such an one as no Prince of Christendom had the like. He was twice brought upon his Tri-

al, upon Suspicion of having an Hand in the Poisoning of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, but at Length came off clear. He was a Person of excellent Breeding, and a great Lover of Ingenuity, especially of Musick, in which as he had good Skill, so he was a Patron to the Professors of it.

**Robert Grebby**, one of the Chaplains of *New-College*, *Oxford*, was a true Scholar, and spent all his Time in Reading and Writing, especially in Divinity and Philosophy, in which last he was a great Sceptick. This Gentleman having been always dubious of the Immortality of the Soul, did, some Years before his Death, make a Contract with two of his Acquaintance (one of whom was named *Good*, and commonly called Tutor *Good*) that were of the same Mind, That he that died first of the three, should make known to either of the other two his then State and Being. Mr. Grebby (commonly called, Father Grebby) died first, and soon after, his Resemblance appeared in the Night-time in the Chamber of Mr. *Good*, and opening his Curtains, said to him with a trembling and faint Voice;

*Sors tua mortalis, non est mortale, quod opto.*

and then vanished. Mr. *Good* desired to have seen him again, but never could. At the same Time, the other Person, who was residing upon his Benefice in *Oxfordshire*, had a Dream, that the said Resemblance did appear to Mr. *Good*, and that the Doubt among them was resolved, which both of them at Times affirmed, the last in a bantering Way, and Mr. *Good* with some Shyness, unless to his Philosophical Acquaintance, most of which believed him. He died in 1654.

**Dr. John Pell**, Master of Arts of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, a great Scholar and Linguist, yet neither Scholar nor Fellow of that Society, because he minded his Study so much, that no Body minded him; yet leaving the College became famous, (strange that his Worth was not discerned in the College, where Learning is pretended to be loved, admired, and rewarded) for he was soon after made Professor of the Mathematicks at *Amsterdam*, where his learned College, *Jo. Ger. Vossius* heard him with Admiration;



Admiration, and by him he is styled, A Person of various Erudition, and a most acute Mathematician. In 1646, the Prince of Orange called him to be Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks in his *Schola Illustris* at Breda, whither William Lord Brereton was sent to be his Scholar. In 1652, he returned into England, and two Years after, Oliver, Lord Protector, sent him Envoy to the Switz Cantons; and because it was known, that in that publick Employment, which he held four Years, he acted nothing to the Injury of the Church of England, Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, at the Restoration ordained him; and Dr. Sheldon, then Bishop of London, gave him the Livings of Fobbing, and Laundon cum Basseldene in Essex; and when removed to Canterbury, made him his Chaplain, where he was expected to have been made a Dean, but not being active, he never got higher than a Rector; and in that Post, being a shiftless Man, he died poor, and was buried at the Charge of Dr. Busby and Dr. Sharp. He wrote divers curious Treatises in Mathematicks, and was the first Inventor of the Marginal Working in *Algebra*. He died in 1665.

Robert Earl of Lindsey, who as Queen Elizabeth his Godmother seemed to foretell, when at his Christening she called him her young General; so as soon as he came to any Knowledge of Things, was delighted with Swords and Guns, and not with the usual Toys of other Children. This his martial Genius was fully displayed in his After-Age, under Queen Elizabeth at the Siege of Calais, the Adventure at the Bril, Siege of Amiens, and Taking the great Spanish Carrick worth a Million of Crowns. In King James I.'s peaceable Reign, he generally resided in this Shire, composing all Controversies among his Neighbours with Sweetness and Justice. In King Charles I.'s Reign, he was chief Commander of the Fleet, made Earl of Lindsey, and Knight of the Garter; and finding that when the Differences between the King and Parliament began, all Tenders of Peace offered by his Majesty were disregarded, and that neither Law, nor Religion, Church or State could be secured from the highest Violations without War, he and his Son the

Lord Willoughby of Eresby, joined with the rest of the Nobility in a Protestation to stand by his Majesty in the Maintenance of the established Laws and Religion with their Lives and Fortunes; and accordingly raised the Countries of Lincoln and Nottingham, as other Noblemen did other Parts of England. The Earl of Lindsey was pitched upon as General of his Army, and the Battle of Edge Hill, October 23, 1642, began the Civil War, where this brave Earl, leading his Army to inspire them with his own Courage, was killed, tho' he seemed to leave his little Army so much of his Courage, that it became victorious.

Montague Earl of Lindsey, his Son and Successor, being embarked in the same loyal Cause, was taken Prisoner at the same Fight, and kept at London near a Year, when being released, he returned to the King at Oxford, where he was the more welcome, because he had by his Confinement brought over to his Majesty several Lords and Gentlemen, who immediately followed him thither. At Oxford he laboured to further an Accommodation between his Majesty and Parliament, and while that could not be effected, as dexterously managed the King's Cause at Newberry and Naseby, when the King's Cause was so deplorable, that he was forced to trust his Enemies, his Lordship with the Duke of Richmond yielded himself up to the Army, and tho' after a considerable Imprisonment, he was released, he was sequestred, decimated, &c. to the Loss of above 7000 l. When the King fell into his Enemies Hands, he used all possible Applications to save his Life, not only offering a Ransom, or himself an Hostage, and if nothing but Blood would satisfy them, to suffer Death in his stead; but when all he could do, did not prevail, he, with some other honourable Persons, procured Orders for, and gave Attendance upon his Majesty's Funeral. In the Banishment of King Charles II. he made a Provision privately for his Majesty and his Friends, and with General Monk consulted all along for his Restoration, which being effected, he was made one of his Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, a Commissioner for the Trial of the King's Murderers, Lord Chamberlain



at his Coronation, and a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He died at Kensington, Anno 1665.

This County hath further been eminent for the highest Stations; for not to rise higher, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Men of this Shire had the highest Offices.

Edward Lord Clinton and Say, was made Lord High Admiral of England for Life.

William Cecil was made Lord High Treasurer.

John Whitgift was Archbishop of Canterbury.

Peregrine Bertie was Lord General in France.

Sir Edmunder Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Thomas Wilson, Dr. of Laws, Secretary of State.

All Countreymen and Contemporaries, and though born in the same Shire, yet none of them a-kin to each other, but all raised themselves by God's Blessing, the Queen's Favour and their own Deserts; without any Help or Assistance from each other.

Nor may it be forgotten how many Mayors this County has afforded to the great and populous City of London, within the Compass of little more than the last two Centuries, viz. John Stockton, the Son of Richard Stockton of the Parish of Bratost,

in the Wapentake of Candlesho in Lindsey, a Mercer. Anno 1470.

Nicholas Aldwin, the Son of Richard Aldwin, of the Town of Spalding, in the Wapentake of Ellow in Lower Holland; Mercer. Anno 1499.

William Rennington, Son of Robert Rennington of the Town of Boston, in the Wapentake of Skirbeck in the Upper-Holland; Fishmonger. Anno 1500.

William Forman, the Son of William Forman of the Town of Gainsborough in the Wapentake of Cornigha, in Lindsey, Haberdasher. Anno 1538.

Henry Hobertkorn, the Son of Christopher Hobertkorn, of the Parish of Wardingworth in the Wapentake of Gartree in Lindsey, Merchant Taylor. Anno 1546.

Henry Amcoates, the Son of William Amcoates, of the Parish of Astrap, in the Wapentake of Lawris in Lindsey, Fishmonger. Anno 1548.

John Langley, Son of Robert Langley of the Parish of Althorp, in the Wapentake of Manly in Lindsey, Goldsmith. Anno 1576.

John Allot, the Son of Richard Allot of the Parish of Limbergh, in the Wapentake of Tarborough in Lindsey, Fishmonger. Anno 1590.

Nicholas Rainton, the Son of Robert Rainton of the Parish of Highinton, in the Wapentake of Langa in Kesteven, Haberdasher. Anno 1632.

## The Ecclesiastical History.

THE Diocese of Lincoln being originally very large, containing in it not only those Counties which are still subject to its Jurisdiction, viz. Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertfordshire; but those also which are now subject to the Bishops of Ely, Peterborough and Oxford, nay, says Bishop Godwin, of Winchester, Salisbury, Bath, Exeter,

Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester and Bristol; it is very probable, that as the Bishops changed their Residence, so this Diocese changed its Name, the Bishoprick being usually called by the Place where the Bishop chose to dwell; and so this Bishop was called sometimes Bishop of Dorchester, a Town within ten Miles of Oxford, sometimes Bishop of Sidnaster, and at length Bishop of Lincoln.



when the Bishop made that City his Seat. If the Bishops of this See ever resided at *Bucksworth* in *Bedfordshire*, as *Simon de Burnston* tells us, or at *Leicester*, as some of our Historians assert, it was so short a Time, that the Name of neither of those Places was commonly given this Bishop; we shall therefore not concern our selves with them now, having said as much as we conceived could be spoken of *Leicester* in that Shire, but proceed to discourse of the three foregoing Names of this See, *Dorchester*, *Sidnacester* and *Lincoln*.

As to *Dorchester*, 'tis thought by all our Historians, that the Bishop of this See sat first there, and we find a Catalogue of the Bishops that sat there from *Brinus* the first Bishop, to the Year of Christ 678, when

*Eadhead* was made Bishop of *Sidnacester*. Bishop *Godwin* is at a Loss where to find this City, and though Mr. *Cambden* has brought us within this County, and tells us, That 'tis some where near *Gainsborough*, yet not fixing the Place, we have taken the Help of the learned, and fixed it at *Stow*, for Reasons we hope satisfactory: And though we pass over *Dorchester* without any particular Consideration of the Bishops, because that Place is in another County, of which we shall hereafter write; we shall give a Catalogue of the Bishops of *Stow*, or *Sidnacester*, so long as it remained a See. This Bishop *Eadhead* sat not quite a Year, and then gave Place to

1. *Ethelwin*, to whom succeeded
2. *Edgarus*. After whom
3. *Kinebert* obtained the See: *Bede* calls him *Embert*, and confesses ingenuously, that he assisted him very much in writing his Ecclesiastical History. He died *Anno* 773.
4. *Alwigh* succeeded him, and was present at the Synod summoned by *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Anno* 747, and died four Years after in 751.
5. *Eadulfus*, his Predecessor's Archdeacon was put in his Place. He died *Anno* 764, and was succeeded by
6. *Unwona*, after whom came
7. *Ceolulfus*, who sat twenty-three Years, and dying in 787, was succeeded by
8. *Eadulphus*, after whose Death this See of *Sidnacester* was vacant many Years; but at length in the Year 872,

9. *Brightred* was made Bishop of that See. In this Time another See was erected at *Leicester*, but was soon translated to *Dorchester*; so that for some Time, the Diocese was divided between *Dorchester* and *Sidnacester*, but who sat at *Sidnacester* we find not, till upon a Vacancy of ten Years,

10. *Leofwin* Bishop of *Dorchester*, took upon him the Government of the See of *Sidnacester*, and so *Dorchester* and *Sidnacester* became united; and so continued, till

11. *Remigius* the Monk of *Fescamp*, who succeeded the last English Bishop of *Dorchester*, *Wulfinus*, or *Wulffinus*, removed the See of *Dorchester* to *Lincoln*; upon what Occasion will appear in his Life following.

This Diocese, though the Jurisdiction is much lessened by taking out of it, the Bishopricks of *Ely* by King *Henry I.* and of *Peterborough* and *Oxford* by King *Henry VIII.* yet is still the greatest for Jurisdiction of any in *England*; having under it 1255 Parishes, of which 577 are Improvements, which under the Bishop are governed by six Archdeacons, who are at present 1719.

Dr. *John Mandevile*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*.

Mr. *David Trimnel*, Archdeacon of *Leicester*.

Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*.

*John Gery*, Doctor of Law, Archdeacon of *Buckingham*.

Mr. *Thomas Franke* Archdeacon of *Bedford*.

Mr. *Lawrence Eachard*, Archdeacon of *Stow*.

The Revenue of this See was answerable to its Extent, the greatest in the Kingdom while the Bishoprick remained so, but is now much lessened with the Jurisdiction, yet is still valued in the King's Books in the First-Fruits Office at 894 l. 10 s. 1 d.

The Clergy's Tenths is answerable to the Jurisdiction, no less than 1751 l. 14 s. 6 d.

The Bishops of this See were anciently Vice-Chancellors to the See of *Canterbury*, and were many of them not only Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*, but great Officers of State, as Chancellors, Lord Treasurers, and Lord Keepers, some of them were made *Romish* Saints, and now we hope they are Protestant Saints, as by a Survey of their Lives will appear.

The



The BISHOPS of LINCOLN.

1. **R**emigius de Fescamp, the last Bishop of *Dorchester*, and the first of *Lincoln*, was the Son of a Priest, and a Monk of *Fescamp*. *William* the Conqueror for some good Services he did him, and particularly (as *Gyr. Cambrensis* tells us) for sending him ten Soldiers to assist him, promised to make him a Bishop, if he succeeded in the War he was undertaking; and was as good as his Word, for as soon as he heard of *Wulfinus's* Death, he appointed *Remigius* to be his Successor. When Pope *Alexander II.* heard it, he adjudged this sort of Promotion to be Simoniacal, and deprived him of his Bishoprick, but soon restored him at the Desire of *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. As soon as he was consecrated, he set about some great Building at *Dorchester*: It happened that about this Time it was decreed in a Synod held at *London*, That the Episcopal Sees which were settled in little Towns (as most in *England* then were) should be translated to the Chief Cities in the Dioceses; and therefore *Remigius* determined to leave *Dorchester*, and fix his See at *Lincoln*, one of the most populous Cities in *England*, the Mart for Land and Sea faring Men, says *Malmsbury*. Here he purchased Land in the highest Place of the City near the Castle, and built a Church; and having dedicated it to *St. Mary*, placed in it twenty-one Prebendaries, Men most eminent for Learning, and a good Life. Having finished this great Work, he prepared for the Consecration of it, and procured the King's Order to all the Bishops to attend, but he lived not to see it. He died *May 9. 1092.* He built two Monasteries at *Stow* and *Bardney*, and perswaded the King to build two more, the one at *Caen* in *Normandy*, the other in the Place where he conquer'd and killed King *Harold*, called *Battle-Abbey*. He was an assiduous Preacher, and so extreamly charitable, that besides the Relief he gave to all that he saw in want, he (as *Gyr. Cambrensis* relates) from the first of *May* to the first of *August*, fed a thousand poor People, and cloathed an hundred and sixty of them, which were blind and lame, who were not able to maintain themselves: He had thir-

teen poor People to dine with him every Day, and received the Sacrament every Sunday. He built an Hospital of Stone for Lepers near *Lincoln*, and supplied them with all Necessaries, by settling a certain Revenue of thirteen Marks a Year on it. He often visited them and comforted them, affording them the Nourishment of the Soul as well as Body.

2. *Robert Bloet*, a Norman, of singular Probity and Prudence, Lord Chancellor to King *William*, was promoted to this See upon the Death of *Remigius*. The King in a fit of Repentance for all his Sins, particularly for the Sin of selling Spiritual Preferments, freely gave this Bishoprick to the said *Robert*, as he did at the same Time the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury* to *Anselm*. But when he had recovered his Indisposition, he began to repent of his Repentance, and excited *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, to contend with him about the City and County of *Lincoln*, as belonging to his Diocese; and would not suffer the Difference to be made up, till *Robert* had paid him, some say, 500 l. some 1000, others (but falsely) 1500 Pounds. He dedicated or consecrated the Church his Predecessor built, and added several Ornaments to it, as Silk Palls, embroidered Hoods, Crosses of Silver, &c. and gave twenty-one Prebends more, and endowed them with the Purchase of several Farms. He removed the Monks of *Stow* to *Eynsham*, thereby to gain a Manor so pleasant and convenient for the Church of *Lincoln*, and the Prebendaries of it: He was consecrated *Anno 1092.* was Bishop near thirty Years, and died suddenly of an Apoplexy at *Woodstock*, as he was riding with the King and discoursing, *Jan. 10. 1122.* and was buried at *Eynsham*, in a Monastery of his own building, or at least of his own repairing. In his Time the Bishoprick of *Ely*, was taken out of this of *Lincoln*, and was made a See independent upon it. This Bishop much opposed the Diminution of his See, tho' done with the Pope's Consent, and would not cease loudly exclaiming against it, till the King had settled upon his See in



Exchange for it the Manors of *Spaldwick*, *Bickleworth* and *Bugden*, for which he brought a Charge upon his Successors, of presenting the King annually with a Gown, lined with the richest Sables, worth an hundred Marks. He was succeeded by

3. *Alexander*, a Norman, Roger, Bishop of *Salisbury*'s Brother's Son; he was first Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, then Lord Chief Justice of *England*, and at last Bishop of *Lincoln*, by the Interest of the said Roger, who at that Time did what he pleased with the King. He was consecrated at *Canterbury*, July 22. 1123. The very next Year the Cathedral which was just built, scarce finished, was burned down, which he rebuilt with an arched Roof, for Prevention of the like Accident. He increased the Number of Prebends, and gave them several Farms and Manors; he delighted much in building of Castles, as did his Uncle the Bishop of *Salisbury*; he built one at *Banbury*, another at *Sleaford*, a third at *Newark*. King *Stephen* had an earnest Desire to get these Castles into his Power, and imprisoning the Bishop seized on them: *Newark* refus'd at first to submit till they had the Bishop's Order; but understanding that the King had resolved not to eat till he had the Castle in his Power, it yielded: But the Bishop was not set at Liberty presently. The Bishop being thus taught the Vanity of his former Actions, apply'd himself more seriously to his Episcopal Function, and made his Church the finest in *England*. He built also two Monasteries, one at *Haverholm* for Canons regular, and Nuns, another at *Tame* for white Monks: The first valued at the Suppression at 256 l. 13 s. 7 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. the other at 88 l. 5 s. 5 d. per Annum. He went twice to *Rome* in the Years 1142, and 1144, and did so behave himself there, as to gain the Favour both of the King and Pope. He was made Pope's Legate, and held a Synod, in which were made many Canons of great Service to correct the Vices of the Age. He went a third Time to the Pope, who was then in *France*, where in *August* 1147, he fell ill of a Fever, and got home with some Difficulty, but died soon after, when he had filled the See twenty-four Years. He was a prudent Man, and so generous, that he was called by the Court of *Rome* (as *Huntingdon* says) magnificent.

4. *Robert de Chesney*, an English Man by Birth, but of Norman Parentage, succeeded him. He was Archdeacon of *Leicester*, and consecrated very young, Sept. 1147, which was the Cause of his ill Management at his Entrance upon this See at first, for he sold some of the Lands, and settled others upon his Nieces in Marriage; four Churches also belonging to his Manors, which his Predecessors had appropriated to the Clerks of his Chapel, and one Prebend, he gave to the Monks of the Order of *Sempringham*. He also exchanged the Patronage of the Monastery of *St. Albans* for a small Manor of 10 l. a Year, called *Stanrig*; but at length being sensible of his Imprudence, he added one Prebend to this Church to the Number of his Predecessors Donations, and provided an House near the *New Temple* at *London*, for himself and Successors; he erected also almost his whole Episcopal Palace at *Lincoln*. He also gained some Markets and Fairs, which were of great Advantage to his See. He founded the Monastery of *St. Catharine's* near *London*, for the Order of *St. Gilbert*, valued at the Dissolution at 270 l. 1 s. 3 d. per Annum; for which he run in Debt 300 l. for which he mortgaged his Church's Ornaments to one *Aaron*, a Jew, which was not paid by his Successors till a long Time after. He died *January* 8. 1167. After the Death of *Robert de Chesney* the See was vacant seventeen Years, and most People were of Opinion, that there would be no more Bishops of *Lincoln* after the Death of *Robert*, as a Monk of *Tame*, who had foretold many Things that came exactly to pass, had before prophesied: But this Prophecy was looked upon as vain and ridiculous, when *Galfrid*, the King's Bastard and Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, was chosen. He deferred his Consecration some Time, satisfying himself with the Revenues without the Care, and indeed he knew better how to fleece than to feed his Flock. Thus he continued seven Years, receiving the Revenues of the See under the Pretence of his Election, but at length at the Command of his Father renounced his Right, which he had by Election, and went to Court, where he spent eight Years in political Affairs, was made Chancellor, and continued fighting for the King against the French and his Brethren to his Death. But he returned



ed to his Church again; after which he was made Archbishop of York, at the End of 1183, when no Man doubted of the Truth of the Monk's Prophecy. He paid Aaron the Jew, and so redeemed the Church's Goods, which he much increased by his own Gifts; for he bestowed upon it two great Bells, put several noble and learned Persons into the Church-Preferments, and recovered several Lands to it which had been lost. When King Henry's lawful Issue made War upon him, he assisted his Father, valiantly besieging Roger de Mowbrey's Castles, and defending the Northern Borders from the Invasion of William King of Scots.

5. *Walter de Constantii*, a Cornish Man, descended of the Noble Nation of the Britains, who came from the Trojans, Archdeacon of Oxford, was elected, and was consecrated at Anjou by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He entered upon his Bishoprick with some Fears, having a Notion that neither he nor any Body else, though a thousand Times chosen, would ever enjoy that Bishoprick. He was hardly settled in this See when he was offered the Bishoprick of Roan in Normandy, which he accepted of for the Dignity-sake, though not so good an one by much as that he had, and was translated thither Anno 1184. The next Year he did an Injury to this See; in that he confirmed by his sealed Charter those Churches which his Predecessor Robert de Chesney, had given to the Monks of Semplingham. After the Translation of Walter the See was vacant two Years; and upon the Feast of St. Matthew, 1186,

6. St. Hugo, Prior of the Carthusian Monastery of Witham in Somersetshire, just built by Henry II. was consecrated Bishop of this See. He was born at Grenoble in Burgundy, and was famous for his good Life, and the Miracles which the credulous Age he lived in fancied he wrought, and was for that Reason canonized; he took upon him the Habit of a Canon Regular very young, through the Perswasion of his Father, who after the Death of his Wife took upon him the Habit of the same Order; but when he grew older he became a Carthusian, whose Rule was much stricter than that of the Canons Regular, and so closely observed it, as to become remarkable for his austere Life. Among others the Fame of his Piety

was told to King Henry, who being desirous to make him Prior of his new Monastery, which he had built for the same Order at Wytham abovesaid, sent Reginald, Bishop of Bath and Wells into Burgundy, to perswade so holy a Man to accept of the Government of it, which he obtained, but with great Difficulty. The King not long after was troubled in Conscience, that the See of Lincoln had laid vacant so long, purely through his fault, and resolved to compensate the Injury by putting in a Man so eminent for his Sanctity; and thereupon took Care, that Hugh, who never so much as dreamed of it, should be made Bishop of Lincoln; he governed the See as a Man of his Gravity and Greatness of Mind might be expected to do, yet so as though he was had in great Veneration by most, if not all Men, yet more loved than feared him. All his Excommunications were very much dreaded, in that some great Judgments were observed most commonly to follow them. He very much enlarged the Church of Lincoln, tho' his Predecessor Alexander, had made it one of the most spacious in England, by building what is now called the New Work; he added two Prebends by recovering some Lands, which had been long lost, and kept the Monastery of Eynsham, which had like to have been taken away by the King: He built the Chapter-House with Marble Pillars, and the Bishops more large and sumptuous Palaces; he sought through the whole Kingdom for Persons worthy of Preferment, and abhorred the Thoughts of Simony: He gave the King 1000 Marks to free his See from the old Custom of giving him certain rich Skins called Sables, upon every Feast of the Circumcision. In the Year 1200, when he had visited the principal House of their Order at Carthusia, and was returned into England, he fell sick of a Quartan Fever at the old Temple in London. King John came to see him, and before he departed, confirmed his Will at his Request, and promised him in the Lord, That he would confirm all the reasonable Wills of the Prelates. After this his Distemper daily increased, and he died at London of the same Quartan Fever, Nov. 17. 1200. His Body was carried to Lincoln about the Time King John met William King of Scots there. These two Kings were not ashamed to put their



Shoulders under the Bier, and carry so holy a Man's Body from the Gates of the City as far as the Church, where a great many Bishops met them, and taking it at the Church-door, carried it into the Quire, where after the Funeral Sermon was performed it was buried near the Altar of St. John Baptist: He was canonized at Rome in the Year 1220, and his Bones put into a Silver Shrine, Oct. 7. 1282. As to the Miracles ascribed to him by the Monks, if any be so curious as to know them, let him read *Matthew Paris*, in his History of the Year 1200; one Thing related of him is not to be passed over, viz. That coming to *Godstow*, a Nunnery near Oxford, he saw a Coffin covered with a Silk Pall, with Wax-Tapers burning round it, and inquiring who was buried there, was answered, That *Rosamond*, King Henry's beautiful Concubine, who had been a great Benefactor to their House, was there interred; which when he knew, he ordered her Body to be dug up presently, and be buried in the Church-yard, saying, That it is not fit that a Whore should have such an Honour. He was succeeded by

7. *William de Blois*, Prebendary and Præcentor of *Lincoln*, who was chosen Bishop Anno 1201, and consecrated on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, Anno 1203, and died on the Vigil of Ascension, 1206. The See was vacant three Years, and then

8. *Hugh Wallis*, Chancellor of England, and Archdeacon of *Wells*, succeeded *William de Blois*. The King forbade him to be consecrated by *Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and recommended him to the Archbishop of *Roan*, but he went directly, and was consecrated by *Canterbury*, which the King took very ill, and seized on his Temporalities for five Years, but they were afterwards restored to him. After the Reconciliation between the King and the Pope, he still adhered to the seditious Barons, and to *Lewis* the Dauphin of France, who at that Time was endeavouring to conquer England, for which he was excommunicated as a wicked Traitor to his King and Countrey, and could not procure his Absolution till he had paid the Pope 1000 Marks, and his Legate an Hundred. He joined with *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Bath* and

*Wells*, and built an handsome Hospital at *Wells* for Strangers, where he was Archdeacon, and gave a Salary at *Lincoln* to certain Priests to say Mass for him, which we call a Chantry: He left a Will behind him bearing Date 1211, wherein he gave 5000 Marks to charitable and pious Uses. He lived many Years after, and died on Feb. 7. 1234. and was buried in his own Church. He was succeeded by

9. *Robert Grosseteste*, or *Grosseteste*, who was consecrated June 11. he was a Man of great Learning and Parts, born in *Suffolk* of obscure Parentage, at a Place called *Stodbrooke*; he was some Time at *Oxford*, till he went into *France* to learn the French Language, which was then very much in Use in *England*; when he returned he was made Archdeacon of *Leicester*, and then Bishop of *Lincoln*. In his Time the Injuries and Incroachments of *Rome* were very intolerable; there was nothing so wicked and unjust, but might there be obtained for Money; and among other Things there were two Things of which the Clergy at that Time did grievously complain, viz. Appeals and Provisions. As to Appeals, if the Clergy, who seem'd injured, desired to be vindicated by your Ecclesiastical Judge, presently the Controversy was removed to the *Roman* Court by Appeal, where a vast Sum of Money must be sent though the Cause was never so good, since no Man could hope for a Remedy from thence, where Bribery and Expensiveness did every Thing. And as to Provisions, the *Italians* and other Foreigners had so engrossed all the best Bishopricks, and the best Livings in the Land, that none could get any, but they, or those who would give them most Money; hence it came to pass, that in those Times our Church was over-run with Foreigners, of whom some were Children, others illiterate; and all the others almost so ignorant of the *English* Tongue, that they could not instruct the People committed to their Charge, of which many of them were so careless, that they staid in their own Countries, and never so much as saw their Churches in their Lives: Concerning this Abuse an Inquisition was made in 1252, and it was found that the yearly Revenues of the Foreigners amounted to seventy thousand



thousand Marks; whereas the King (as *M. Paris*, who lived in those Times, assures us) receiv'd hardly twenty yearly. To redress these Grievances, *Robert of Lincoln*, who was much troubled for them, goes to *Rome*, lays open the whole Matter to the Pope, and was sent back with fair Words and Promises: But when after his Return he saw nothing amended, he wrote an Epistle, in which he severely reproves the Corruptions of modern Popes, and shews how far they fell short of their Ancestors in Piety and Holiness, &c. At this the Pope, who had never been so freely treated, was so exasperated, that he vented his Passion against him in most severe Terms, calling him a doting silly old Man, and threatening to make him a terrible Example to the whole World: But when he communicated the Matter to his Cardinals, they told him, That 'twas not convenient to use that Bishop hardly, for to speak the Truth, all Things are true, that what he has said, we must not condemn him, for he is a Catholick, and so much more holy than we, that the Christian World is thought not to have his Equal, as the *French*, as well as *English* Church know; we advise therefore that this Matter be passed over, least it raise some Disturbance, which may cause a Separation (which is known, will some Time or other come to pass) from us: Some say the Pope took this Advice; but others, that he was excommunicated and deprived, and that so he died. However that may be, it is plain, he constantly, but modestly, in his Sermons inveigh'd against the Pride, Avarice, and Tyranny of the Papal Power, and did not stick (in his last Sickneess) to call the Pope Heretick and Antichrist. He wrote 200 Books, as *Baleus* gives us the Account, and took a great deal of Pains in the Oversight of his Diocese. He died at *Bugden*, Oct. 9, 1253, and left all his Books to the Library of the White Friars at *Oxford* by Will, and lies buried in his own Church in a Marble Tomb. The Popish Historians write, That the Pope *Immoent* IV. who was so angry with this good Bishop, lying at *Naples*, was smitten on the Side by the Bishop in a Vision, when he had been dead a Year, so that his Side was bloody, and that the Pope died soon after of the Wound. By the Agreement of

all our Writers, he was a famous Man, inso-much that the common People reverenc'd him as a Saint, and the University of *Oxford* desired he might be canoniz'd, in their Letter to Pope *Clement* IV. declaring that he was called *Robert of England*, by reason of his many great Miracles, and the Oil that flow'd out of his Tomb. The Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's, London*, solicited Pope *Clement* V. also, to place him in the Number of Saints here on Earth, who doubtless was seated among them in Heaven. He built a little Nunnery at *Grimsby*, valued at the Suppression at 12 l. 3 s. 6 d. per Annum. He wrote many Books, of which there are now extant 101 Epistles, and several Sermons and Treatises, and there are many of his Works not printed in the Libraries of *Westminster*, *Lambeth* and *Cambridge*. The King was very desirous, that the Chapter of *Lincoln* would elect *Peter de Egueblank* Bishop of *Hereford*, into the See of *Lincoln*, which they refus'd, because he was a Foreigner, and did not understand *English*, a bad Liver and a careless Bishop of the See he was in, and therefore they resolved on

10. *Henry Lexington*, the Dean of their Church, and promoted him to their See. He was elected Dec. 30. 1253, consecrated May 17 following, died Aug. 8. 1258, and was buried in his own Church. *Matth. Paris* says, That some of the Masters of *Oxford* came in his Time to complain to the King at *St. Albans*, that the Bishop of *Lincoln* had endeavoured, contrary to the ancient and approved Statutes of the University, to take away the Liberties of the Scholars, but mentions no Particulars, nor what the King did in it. There is nothing memorable of him, but only that he turned the Road, that lay below the Town of *Tame*, through the middle of the Street, to the great Advantage of the Place.

11. *Benedict de Gravesend* succeeded him, who was also Dean of *Lincoln*. He was consecrated Nov. 3, 1258, and died Dec. 18. 1279. This Bishop, with the Bishop of *London*, *Winchester*, and *Chichester*, was excommunicated by *Ottobon* the Pope's Legate, for taking the Part of the seditious Barons against the King, An. 1265. They all went to *Rome*, there staid a long Time, endeavouring their Absolution on what Terms soever



soever they could obtain it. He was succeeded by

12. *Oliver Sutton*, Dean of *Lincoln*. He was a very good and pious Man, elected Bishop Feb. 6, and consecrated March 18, 1280. He, as he was piously calling upon God, died in the middle of his Prayers, Nov 13, 1299, and is buried in a Marble Tomb in his own Church, near *Fleming*, who afterwards succeeded him,

13. *John d' Alderby*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*, call'd by some *D' Aderly*, was the next Bishop. He died in the Park at *Stow*, Jan. 5. 1319, and is buried at *Lincoln*, in the lower Ally. His Tomb is remov'd, because the common People us'd to pay a superstitious Honour to it, and reverence him as a Saint. He was succeeded by

14. *Thomas Beak*, who was chosen by the Canons of *Lincoln*, Jan. 24, following. He was Brother to *Anthony* Bishop of *Durham*, and Chancellor of *Lincoln*, as was his Predecessor. The Archbishop refus'd their Choice upon we know not what Reason, but it was afterwards confirmed at *Rome*. He procured the Canonization of his Predecessor *St. Hugo*. We find that *An. 1278*, one *Thomas Le Beak*, Archdeacon of *Dorchester*, was made Treasurer of *England*, which seems to be this very Man; which makes me conclude, that he was very old when made Bishop, and therefore passed over by some Biographers. He was buried, as I have heard, in the North Part of the upper Ally. The next in Order was,

15. *Henry Burwash*, educated at *Oxford*, a Nephew of *Bartholomew Badilesmer* Baron of *Leeds*, who was a Man of Note in *Edward II's* Time, and of Interest, who procured this Bishoprick of the King for his Relation. He was enthron'd at the End of *Dec. 1320*. In a Year or two he so offended the King, that he depriv'd him of all his Temporalities, but restor'd them to him again in the Year 1324, and receiv'd him into his Favour; yet so much resented the Disgrace, that when the Queen rose up in Arms against her Husband King *Edward II.* to rectify Affairs, Nobody more readily came in to her Assistance than this Bishop against his lawful Prince. He was first Treasurer and then Chancellor of *England*, a covetous Man, and much given to oppress his poor Neighbours.

An Instance of which was, his inclosing the Land of poor People to make a Park at *Tinghurst*. For which, as he had their Curses when he was alive, so (as the Story goes) he could not rest in his Grave, till he had appear'd to a certain Nobleman in a Park-keeper's Habit, and obtain'd of the Canons of *Lincoln* the Disparking and Restitution of that Land to its proper Owners, alledging, that he must continue the Park-keeper till that was done; whereupon the Canons sent one of their Body instantly to perform it. He died at *Gaunt* about the End of *December 1340*, and was buried in his own Church, at the East End towards the North. At his Feet lie his Brother *Robert*, a Knight, and his Son *Bartholomew*, who founded a School at *Lincoln* for the Instruction of Youth, and endow'd it with a sufficient Maintenance for five Priests, and five poor Scholars for ever.

16. *Thomas le Beck* succeeded *Henry Burwash*, a noble and excellent Clerk, as *Walsingham* says of him. When he died, or how long he was Bishop, we are not certain. He lies buried in the lower Ally; and was succeeded by

17. *John Synwell*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*. He was educated at *Oxford*, and confirmed Bishop of *Lincoln*, July 3. 1351. In this very Year did the Controversy begin between him and the *Oxonians* about electing a Chancellor. Some place this Matter in the Time of *Bockingham*, which could not be till after his Death. He died at *Lidington* Aug. 5. 1362. He it was that built the Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, without the North Wall of his Church, in the Nave of which he lies buried. And

18. *John Bockingham*, Keeper of the Privy Seal, at the earnest Request, and by great Labour of the King, succeeded him, *An. 1363*. He was, as some say, an unlearned Man, and perhaps it might be so. But there was one of the Name at *Oxford* at this Time, who was well skill'd in the Divinity of the Schools, as *Balau* says, and I am inclin'd to think it was the same Man. *An. 1397*, the Pope taking some Offence, translated him to *Litchfield*, whose Revenues were much smaller; but he contemning the Offer, laid down his Bishoprick, and put on a Cowl at *Canterbury*, and died there a Monk. He is reckon'd



reckon'd among the chief Builders of *Rocheſter* Bridge. Upon this,

19. *Henry Beaufort*, Brother of King *Edward IV.* who is famed for being a rich Cardinal, took the See of *Lincoln*, after *Bockingham* had left it. He was Bishop here seven Years, (one of which, viz. in 1399, he was Chancellor of *Oxford*) and in the Year 1404, was translated to *Wincheſter*: And left this Bishoprick to

20. *Philip Repington*, Doctor of Divinity, Canon and Abbot of *Leiceſter*. He was Chancellor of *Oxford*, the Place of his Education in 1400, and was consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln* Mar. 29. 1405. He was a very learned Man, and an excellent Poet. He was ſome Time a ſtrenuous Defender of the Doctrine of *Wickliff*, and inveigh'd againſt the Papal Corruptions, both in his Sermons, Lectures, and Writings, (ſome of which are ſaid to be yet extant) till being overcome by fair Promiſes, or Threatnings, he recanted at *St. Paul's Croſs*, and then there was Nobody, in ſo great Eſteem as *Philip Repington*; for when he had been Bishop three Years, he was made Cardinal by *Gregory XII.* Sept. 18. 1408, and left his Bishoprick; May 12, 1430. He is buried near old *Grouthead*, under a Marble Stone.

21. *Richard Flemming*, Doctor of Divinity, Canon of *Lincoln*, receiv'd the Jurisdiction of the See of *Lincoln* from the Pope, May 12. 1420, and was translated from thence to *York*, 1424, by the ſame Power. But *Henry V.* being grown potent by the Conqueſt of *France*, in Contempt of the Papal Authority, obliged him to return to *Lincoln*. He afterwards cauſed the Bones of *Wickliff* to be taken up and burnt as an Heretick, according to the Order of the Council of *Sena*, An. 1425. In the Year 1430, he built *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, which *Tho. Bekinton*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, enlarged, and *Tho. Rotheram*, Archbishop of *York*, compleated, by adding thereto five Fellowſhips. When he died, is uncertain. He is buried in the North Wall, at the upper End of his Church, where is a lofty Tomb for him, and his Brother, the Dean of *Lincoln*. They were both famous Men, as their Writings ſhew, and both Doctors of *Oxford*.

22. *William Gray* made Bishop of *London*, May 26, 1426, was translated to *Lincoln* in 1431, where he lived above four Years. He founded a College at *Stanſted-Thele* in *Herefordſhire*, where he made a Maſter and four Canons, which he would have a Cell to *Eliſing-Spittle* in *London*. He was educated at *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, of which Univerſity he was afterwards Chancellor. He was ſucceeded by

23. *William Alnewick*, Doctor of Laws, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of *Norwich* (where he made the Cathedral weſt Gate, and the great Window) and was translated to *Lincoln*, An. 1436. He died Dec. 1449, and was buried in the Nave of the Church. He was a Man of ſo great Learning and Holineſs, that the pious King *Henry VI.* made him his Confellor. Next to him in this See was.

24. *Marmaduke Lumley*, of the noble and ancient Family of the Barons *Lumley*. He was consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle*, A. 1450, where having ſate twenty Years, he was translated to *Lincoln*, but had hardly enjoy'd it a Year before he died at *London*. He was ſome Time Treasuſurer of *England*, gave 200 l. towards the Building *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, where alſo he was Chancellor, and gave a great many good Books to the Library there.

25. *John Chadworth* ſucceeded him. He was a *Gloceſterſhire* Man, of *Norton College* in *Oxford*; where having ſtudied ſome Time, he remov'd to *King's College* in *Cambridge*: He was choſen Fellow the ſecond Election after his Settlement; then ſecond Provoſt upon the Degradation of *William Millington*, Nov. 5. 1446. He diſcharged himſelf with Honour in this Office, till his Removal to *Lincoln*, A. 1452. In the Year 1454, he and *Mainſheet*, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, had an Authority delegated to them to revife and correct the Statutes of *Eaton* and *King's Colleges*, built by *Hen. VI.* then King. He lies buried in a Marble Tomb near *Sutton* and *Flemming*, after he had been Bishop eighteen Years. He was ſucceeded by

26. *Thomas Scot*, call'd *Rotheram* from his Native Place. Bishop of *Rocheſter*. He was translated to *Lincoln* in the Year 1471, and from thence, in nine Years, to *York*. In the  
foun-



fourteenth Year of King *Edward IV.* he was made Chancellor of *England*, and so remained as long as he liv'd, and at the same Time was Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*.

27. *John Russel*, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of *Berks*, succeeded *Rotheram* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. His Piety, his Wisdom, his Experience, and Learning are highly extoll'd by Sir *Thomas More*. He was the first that was made Chancellor of *Oxford* for Life, for before him, he was chosen annually. He was made Chancellor of *England* for a while by *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, Protector of King *Edward V.* who was slain by him to get his Kingdom. This Bishop died at *Nettleham*, his own Manor, Jan. 30. 1490, and is buried in a decent Tomb in the Chapel that joins to the south Side of the Church.

28. *William Smith*, Fellow of *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, consecrated Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, A. 1492, was translated to this See, A. 1495, and died December 1513. He built an Hospital at *Litchfield*, consisting of one Master, two Priests, and ten poor People, and a School for Boys, for which he procured of King *Henry VII.* the Gift of *Donhall* Hospital in *Cheshire*, and the Farms thereunto belonging. He gave ten Pounds to *Farmworth*, the Place of his Nativity, for the Maintenance of a School-Master. He began *Brazen-Nose College* in *Oxford*, but could not go through with it in his Life-time. He was the first President of *Wales*, which Government he held from 14 *Hen. VII.* to the 4th of *Hen. VIII.* in which Year he died. He was some Time Chancellor of *Oxford*. After him was

29. *Thomas Wolsey*, the great and mighty Cardinal of the Time he lived in. He was born at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, of mean Parents (some say he was the Son of a Butcher) but being a Youth of great Parts and Quickness, he was sent to *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, was made Batchelor of Arts at fifteen Years of Age; soon after Fellow, Master of Arts, and Master of the Grammar School. In Oct. 1500, he became Rector of *Lymington* in *Somersetshire*, by the Presentation of *Tho. Grey*, the Marquess of *Dorset*, who soon after died. He then was made Chaplain to Sir *John Naphant*, Treasurer of *Calais*, who

procured him to be one of the King's Chaplains: About this Time he was known to *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, and Sir *Tho. Lovell*, who recommended him to the King, for his Eloquence and Skill in State-Affairs. The King upon a short Acquaintance with him, sent him in Quality of an Ambassador to the Emperor *Maximilian*, then in *Flanders*; which Embassy he perform'd with so much Dexterity, that the King took Notice of him, and made him Dean of *Lincoln*, and he was install'd by Proxy, Mar. 9. 1509, and afterwards in Person, Aug. 21. 1511. Upon the Accession of *Hen. VIII.* he soon got into his Favour, and obtain'd of him the Rectory of *Farington*, a Canonry of *Windsor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He was also Almoner, Prebendary of *Bugthorp* in the Church of *York*, Dean of *York*, Bishop of *Tournay*, and then Bishop of *Lincoln*, Mar. 26. 1514. and in November the same Year, he was translated to *York*. Of all the Clergy in his Time, *Wolsey* was undoubtedly the greatest: No Prelate had so many and so large Revenues, and yet not too Great for his extraordinary Designs. He was succeeded in this See by

30. *William Atwater*, a *Somersetshire* Man, a Demie and Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, a good Disputant in Philosophy and Divinity. In 1499, he was made Canon of *Windsor* and Fellow of *Eaton*. Soon after, Chancellor of *Lincoln*, and Dean of the Chapel to *Hen. VIII.* In September 1509, he was made Dean of *Salisbury*, and June 1514, he was installed Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*. By the Endeavours and Interest of Cardinal *Wolsey*, he was appointed his Successor in *Lincoln*, and was consecrated Nov. 12. 1514, where he ended his Life in 1520. He is buried in the middle Isle of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and has a large Tomb-Stone laid over his Grave, with the Portraiture of a Bishop engraven upon it, and by the Inscription, he died Feb. 4, A. Ch. 1520. *Ætat. 87. Consecr. 7.*

31. *John Longland* succeeded him. He was born at *Henly* in *Oxfordshire*, he was Demie and Fellow of *Magdalen-College*, and was famous for his Exemplary Life and Conversation. In 1505, he was made Principal of *Magdalen-hall*. In Dec. 1514, he was made



made Dean of *Salisbury*, and Canon of *Wind-  
sor*; at which Time he became famous for  
his Way of preaching, which so took with  
the King, that he made him his Confessor,  
his Almoner, and Bishop of *Lincoln*, upon  
the Death of *Atwater*, to which See he was  
consecrated, *May 5, 1521*. He was the first  
that is said to have moved the King to-  
wards a Divorce, and for it, was much  
blamed; the more, because he never con-  
tradicted it afterwards. He enjoy'd his Bi-  
shoprick many Years, and all the Time was  
Chancellor of *Oxford*, and shew'd himself a  
special Friend to that University, in main-  
taining its Privileges. He died *May 7, 1547*,  
and was buried near *Ruffel*. He left several  
Compositions and Sermons behind him in  
*Latin*, which were printed altogether, *Lond.*  
*1557*. He built an Alms-house at *Henly*;  
the Place of his Nativity; but how he en-  
dow'd it, we have no certain Account.

32. *Henry Holbeck*, alias *Rands*, of *Holbeck*  
in *Lincolnshire*, was Successor to *Longland*:  
He was brought up at *Cambridge*, where he  
went out Doctor of Divinity. He was  
consecrated Suffragan of *Bristol* to *Latimer*  
of *Worcester*, *May 24, 1537*; made Dean of  
*Worcester*, *An. 1541*, translated to *Roche-  
ster* in 1544, and from thence to *Lincoln* in  
1547. He was Bishop here five Years, and  
died *Aug. 1557*, and was buried in his own  
Church of *Lincoln*. In this Bishop's Time,  
King *Edward VI.* in Recompense of divers  
Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Heredita-  
ments, already assured to his Majesty by  
the said Bishop, did assign and make over  
to him and his Successors,

1. The Capital House and Mansion of  
*Thornton*, with the Park thereunto belonging,  
lately Parcel of the Estate appertaining to  
the Monastery of *Thornton*.

2. The Parsonage of *Morten* and *Billesfield*,  
with certain Rents and Farms in *Billesfield*,  
lately belonging to the Monastery of *Bourn*.

3. The Parsonage of *Northorp*, lately be-  
longing to the Monastery of *Newborough*.

4. The Parsonage of *Dunstan*, belonging  
lately to the Monastery of *Norton Park*.

5. The Parsonage of *Maidenwell* and  
*Quadring*, Parcel of the Possessions of the  
late Monastery of *Stairfield*.

6. The Parsonage of *Humberston*, lately  
belonging to the Monastery there.

7. The Parsonage and Grange of *Messing-  
ham*, Parcel of the Possessions of the Abbey  
of *Thornholm*.

8. The Parsonage of *Saxilby*, lately the  
Possessions of the Abbey of *Newson*.

9. The Parsonages of *Horblin*, *Hainby* and  
*Granwell*, Part of the Estate belonging to  
the Monastery of *Scimpringham*.

10. The Parsonages of *Allington*, *Coker-  
ington Maria*, and *South Cokerington*, lately  
belonging to the Monastery of *Alvingham*.

11. The Parsonage of *Barnaby*, Parcel of  
the Possessions of the Abbey of *Newstead*.

12. The Parsonages of *Alford* and *Marton*,  
lately belonging to *St. Catharine's* by *Lincoln*.

13. The Parsonages of *Burgh* and *Win-  
thorp*, belonging lately to the Abbey of  
*Bullington*.

14. The Parsonage of *South Gainsborough*,  
Parcel of *St. Johns*.

15. The Parsonage of *Woodhall*, lately be-  
longing to the Abbey of *Kirkstead*.

16. The Parsonage of *Wigtort*, Parcel of  
the Possessions of the Monastery of *Dore*.

17. The Parsonage of *Bardney*, lately  
belonging to the Monastery of *Bardney*.

18. The Parsonage of *Middle Easen*, late  
the Estate of the Abbey of *Tupholme*.

19. The Parsonage of *Cley* and *Totney*,  
with the Manor of this last, belonging late-  
ly to the Monastery of *Wellow*.

He was succeeded by

33. *John Taylor*, Doctor of Divinity, and  
Master of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*: He  
was consecrated *June 26, An. 1552*. In the  
Reign of *Queen Mary*, he was depriv'd, for  
refusing to be present at Mass; and had he  
not died, he had in all Probability suffer'd  
some worse Punishment; for he fell Sick in  
a very little Time, and died at *Lukermick*,  
leaving his See to

34. *John White*, Doctor of Divinity: He  
was born at *Farnham* in *Surrey*, brought up  
at *Winchester*, and made Fellow of *New College*  
in *Oxford* in 1527, and afterwards Master of  
the School of *Winchester*, and then Warden  
of the College there. Here he prepared a  
Tomb for himself in his Life-time, not  
imagining any further Promotion; but it  
happen'd that upon the Deprivation of *John  
Tayler*, *Queen Mary* made him Bishop of  
*Lincoln* in 1553, from whence he was tran-  
slated to *Winchester* in 1557. He was a Man



of an austere Life, eminent for his Piety and Learning, and a tolerable Poet. He was appointed to preach Queen Mary's Funeral Sermon, which he did on Ecc. 4. 2. but gave so much Offence to Queen Elizabeth, that for this Offence, and for his great Bigotry to the Popish Religion, she deprived him of his Bishoprick June 1559, from whence he retired to his Sister's House at South Warnborough in Hampshire, where he spent the rest of his Days in great Sanctity and Recluseness. He gave to Wickham's College his Mitre and Crozier, a Silver Tankard gilt, a Basin and Eure of Silver, a Turkey-Carpet, and other choice Goods: He was also a great Benefactor to New College in Oxford.

35. Thomas Watson was immediate Successor to John White in the Diocese of Lincoln. He was Doctor of Divinity, Dean of Durham, and President of St. John's College in Cambridge; and consecrated Bishop, August 15, 1557. He had scarce been possessed of this See, when he was remov'd by Authority of Parliament, for his violent Opposition to the Reformation in Hand. He was a zealous Man for the Catholick Cause, and an Enemy to the Reformers of Religion, insomuch that he could not forbear threatening Queen Elizabeth with Excommunication, at which that good Woman took a just Indignation, and depriv'd him of his Bishoprick. He was well skill'd in the difficult and knotty Divinity then in Use, but intolerably austere. He liv'd sometimes with the Bishop of Ely, sometimes with the Bishop of Rochester, and was allow'd a free Conversation with them; But being suspected of endeavouring to make some Innovations, he was clapt up into Wisbeck Castle, where in all probability he died about the Year 1584.

36. Nicholas Bullingham was the next Bishop of this See: He was born at Worcester, elected Fellow of All Souls College in 1536, and was made Archdeacon of Lincoln in 1549, Sept. 2. He absconded upon Queen Mary's Accession to the Crown, and studied Divinity instead of the Canon Law. When Queen Elizabeth was crown'd, he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge, was made a Judge in the Archbishop's Court at Canterbury, and at last Bishop of Lincoln,

Jan. 21, 1559. and on April 18 following, the Temporalities were restor'd to him. From hence he was translated to Worcester in 1570, where he was well beloved to the Day of his Death. He died on April 18, 1576, and was buried in a Chapel on the north Side of the Choir of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, where now his Tomb is.

37. Thomas Couper succeeded Nicholas Bullingham. He was born at Oxford in Carstreet, brought up at Magdalen School; being then a Chorister, was elected Probationer, and then Fellow of Magdalen College, and afterwards Master of the said School. He left his Fellowship about 1546, and gave himself wholly to the Studies of Humanity and Physick. In Queen Mary's Reign he took a Degree in Physick, and practis'd at Oxford, being always inclin'd to the Protestant Religion; but at her Death he reassum'd his Orders, and apply'd himself wholly to Theological Studies, became a constant Preacher, took his Degrees in that Faculty, Anno 1556, was made Dean of Christ Church, and was several Years Vice-Chancellor of the University. He was consecrated to Lincoln, Feb. 24, 1570, and translated to Winchester 1584. He was a very learned and industrious Man, as may appear by his compiling a Dictionary large and copious, which bears his Name, and was the Cause of his Preferment. The Course of his Life at Oxford was very commendable, and Saint-like, though he happen'd to be unfortunately link'd to an Oxford Woman, who proved lewd and abominably scandalous; of which Burden, the University considering his Worth, would have eased him by a publick Divorce, but he would not permit it so to be, for Reasons of Nature and Religion. He wrote several Sermons and Books besides his Dictionary, which gain'd Queen Elizabeth's great Esteem of him, that she resolv'd to promote him as high as she could in the Church. At length this Reverend and Good Man died at Winchester April 3, 1594. and was buried on the south Side of the Choir, near the Bishop's Seat in the Cathedral, and upon his Grave lies a flat Marble with an Inscription.

38. William Wickham succeeded Thomas Couper in many of his Advancements. He was born



Born at Enfield in Middlesex, brought up at Eaton School near Windsor, from whence he was elected to King's College, and became Fellow there, and Fellow of Eaton in the Year 1556. He was made Prebendary of Westminster, in the Room of Richard Morley, Anno 1570. Canon of Windsor in 1571. Dean of Lincoln in 1577, and afterwards Bishop thereof. He was translated to Winchester about the latter End of March, and died at the Palace in St. Mary Overies Parish in Southwark, June 12, 1595, of the Strangury, when he had not made Water in fourteen Days: He was succeeded by

39. William Chaderton. Doctor of Divinity: He was born at Nuthurst, near Manchester in Lancashire, of a good Family of that Name, brought up at Cambridge, was Fellow of Christ's College; Master of Queen's College; or, as others say, of Magdalen; Margaret and Regius Professor of Divinity of the same University, Prebendary of Westminster, and consecrated Bishop of Chester, Nov. 3, 1579, and from thence translated to Lincoln at the beginning of the Year 1594. He died in April 1601, and left his Bishoprick to

40. William Barlow; Doctor of Divinity, also of the University of Cambridge, Fellow of Trinity-hall. Upon the Death of Dr. Edward Grant, he was made Prebendary of Westminster, Dean of Chester, and at length promoted to the See of Rochester, whence on June 27, 1608, he was translated to Lincoln. He was an excellent and learned Preacher, of which he gave a Specimen in his Sermons in 1606, when he was appointed one of the four to preach before his Majesty at Hampton-Court for the Reduction of the two Melvils, and other Scotch Presbyterians, to a right Understanding of the Church of England. He wrote several Things with Judgment and Learning, as his answer to Parson's Judgment of a Catholick Gentleman concerning King James's Apology, &c. He govern'd this See about five Years, and died suddenly on Sept. 7, 1613, and was succeeded by

41. Richard Neil; Doctor of Divinity. He was born of honest Parents in the City of Westminster, was brought up at the College-School there, and went through all Degrees and Orders of the Church. He was

born at Enfield in Middlesex, brought up at Eaton School near Windsor, from whence he was elected to King's College, and became Fellow there, and Fellow of Eaton in the Year 1556. He was made Prebendary of Westminster, in the Room of Richard Morley, Anno 1570. Canon of Windsor in 1571. Dean of Lincoln in 1577, and afterwards Bishop thereof. He was translated to Winchester about the latter End of March, and died at the Palace in St. Mary Overies Parish in Southwark, June 12, 1595, of the Strangury, when he had not made Water in fourteen Days: He was succeeded by

a School-Master, a Curate, a Vicar, a Parson, Master of the Savoy, Chaplain to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghly and his Son, Robert Earl of Salisbury, who put him into the Way of further Preferments. In the Year 1605 he was made Dean of Westminster, in the Room of Lancelot Andrew, Clerk of the Closet to King James I. and King Charles I. In the Year 1608, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, 1610, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1613, Bishop of Lincoln, 1617, Bishop of Durham, 1628, Bishop of Winchester, and 1631, Archbishop of York. He died Oct. 31, 1640, three Days before the long Parliament began to sit, and was buried in St. Peter's Church, Westminster. He did many and great Services to the Church and Churchmen, opposing the Scots in all their Suits for Ecclesiastical Preferments, by which he drew upon himself the Hatred of the Scots and Scotizing English. He died as full of Years as he was of Honours, an affectionate and loyal Subject to his Prince, an indulgent Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chaplains, and a true Friend to all that relied upon him; though Prynne and his Party cannot forbear polluting his Name with the inveterate Strokes of their dirty Pens.

42. George Mountaigne, was Successor to the famous Neil in the See of Lincoln: He was some Time of Queen's College in Cambridge, from whence he became Lecturer of Gresham College, and Master of the Savoy. Upon Neil's Promotion to the See of Litchfield and Coventry, he was made Dean of Westminster in his Room, and after him was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, Dec. 14, 1617. He was translated to London, July 20, 1621, from thence to Durham in 1627, where he sat three Months, and was then removed to York; where he was elected June 10, and enthroniz'd, Oct. 24, 1628. He lived not long to enjoy this Honour and Preferment, but died in the 60th Year of his Age, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of Cawood in Yorkshire, the Place of his Birth, where is a comely Monument set up to his Memory.

43. John Williams was made Bishop of Lincoln, upon the Death of George Mountaigne. This noted Man was the Son of Edmund Williams of Aberconway in Carnarvonshire. He

was



was educated at *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, and afterwards was Proctor of the University at the Time when the Lord Chancellor *Ellesmere* brought the *Spanish* Embassadors to see the University. His Behaviour at this Juncture was the great Cause of his future Grandeur, for having entertain'd them to their great Satisfaction, both in Academical Exercises and splendid Treats, the Chancellor told him, That he had behav'd himself so well towards the Embassadors, that he was fit to serve the King, and that he would see him as much welcomed at Court, as they were at the University.

About this Time he was made Rector of *Waldgrave* in *Northamptonshire*, *Dinam* and *Grafton*, Residentiary and Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and also Chantor, Prebendary of *Peterborough*, and had a Donative in *Wales*. Afterwards he was made Master of the *Savoy*, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, and Sept. 10. 1619, Dean of *Salisbury*. In a little Time after, by the Favour of *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, he was made Privy Councillor to the King; and on July 10. 1620, he was installed Dean of *Westminster*: And in July 1621, he was nominated Bishop of *Lincoln*, and was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by the Favour and Endeavours of the said Duke of *Buckingham*. Oct. 29. following, he proceeded to *Westminster-hall*, as Lord Keeper, and Nov. 11. he was consecrated to this See by the Bishops of *London*, *Worcester*, *Ely*, *Oxford*, and *Lancaster*, and held *Westminster*, in commendam. The Lawyers despised him at first, but the Judges admired him at last for his nice Apprehension, his exact and circumstantial summing up of Debates, and his judicious and discreet Determinations of the Cases brought before him. He was continued Privy Councillor after the Accession of King *Charles II.* but was deprived of the Seals, 1625, by the Interest of the same Duke that advanc'd him, who look'd upon himself to be neglected and ill used by him: And in the beginning of *February* following, he was not admitted to the Coronation of that King as Dean of *Westminster*; but Dr. *Laud* Bishop of *St. David's*, and one of the Prebendaries (who had received several Affronts from him when Lord Keeper, and was become

his Enemy) was appointed to officiate in his Place. Farther, lest he should seek Revenge against *Buckingham* for his Treatment, he with *Somerset*, *Bristol*, and *Middlesex* were interdicted the Parliament House. Hereupon *Williams* grew highly discontented, struck in with the Puritan Faction, which then was very powerful, and fomented popular Discourses, which tended much to his Majesty's Dishonour, and did border upon Treason, for which, being summon'd to the Star Chamber in 1628, and the Evidence not coming up to the Accusation in full Terms, the Matter lay dormant till about 1632, when it was again revived: For in the mean Time, the chief Evidence on whom his Purgation depended, one of his own Servants, happen'd to be accused of Bastardy, and by the Labour and Subornation of the Bishop, the Man was brought off by the Justices of the Sessions at *Lincoln*, and the Child was father'd on one *Bohun*. At this he was accriminated in the Star Chamber for Corruption of Witnesses, and being convicted by full Proof, on July 11. 1637, he received this Censure, That he should pay 10000. *l.* Fine to the King, be imprison'd in the Tower during his Majesty's Pleasure, and be suspended ab Officiis & a beneficiis.

In the Year 1640, Nov. 16. he was released from the Tower, and became the Idol of both Houses, having ever since his Sentence run entirely into the Puritan Measures, heing firmly join'd with those bigotted Puritans *Bradshaw* and *Prynne*, whose whole Counsels and Strength were bent against *Laud*, *Strafford*, *Heylin* and other Royalists. And indeed the Murder of *Laud* is very much owing to the Enmity between him and this Bishop.

On June 12. following, he preached before the King: In the former Part of his Sermon, he asserted the strict Observation of the Sabbath against the Book of Sports, which pleased; in the latter he inveigh'd against the Discipline of *Geneva*, and said, That that Discipline and Cornaries Diet were fit for none but Beggars and Tradesmen, which displeased the Party he was engaged in very much, upon which Account he declined in their Favour from that Time.



In 1641, the King translated him to *York*, on purpose to please the Puritans then dominant: And here he join'd with his Brethren, the Bishops, in their Protest against the Lords, for which he was confined in the *Tower* eighteen Weeks. Upon his Release, he immediately repaired to the King at *Oxford*, and furnished himself with a Commission and Instructions for the fortifying his Castle of *Aberconway*, which he spared no Cost or Labour to make tenable for his Majesty's Service. But the King and Council not thinking it safe to trust him, put in another Commander, which so disgusted him, that he retired to his House at *Perryth*, fortified it, and declared for the Parliament: And having obtained some Men of one *Milton*, a Parliament Colonel, he set upon *Aberconway* Castle, took it, and kept it to his dying Day. This Action was about 1645, and March 25. 1649 he died at the Lady *Mosyn's* at *Gloddeda*, near *Aberconway*, and was buried at the Church of *Llandsgay* near *Bangor* in *Carnarvonshire*, where he had a Seat. His Nephew and Heir *Sir Griffith Williams* erected a very fair Monument over the Vault, where he was interred, and *Dr. John Hacket*, his Chaplain, made his Epitaph. He was of a strong Constitution, and inexpressible Industry and Capacity: His Extraction was gentile, his Presence stately, his Learning copious, his Judgment stayed, his Apprehension clear, his Expression lively, his Elocution flowing and majestick. He was generous, hospitable, a great Benefactor to learned Men and Learning, yet was always proud, stomachful, and insolent, and in the latter Scene of his Life, he shewed himself not much to be depended upon; the Royalists did not scruple to call him the perfidious Prelate, the Shame of the Clergy, the Apostate Archbishop of *York*, though capable of being the greatest and best Man of his Time. Next to him in this See was

44. *Thomas Winniff*, Doctor of Divinity, a grave, learned, and modest Divine. He was born at *Skerburn* in *Dorsetshire*, brought up at *Exeter College* in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow and Master of Arts in 1601. He then went into Orders, and became a good Preacher and Tutor, but left the University soon after, for the Living of *Lambourn* in

*Essex*, the Advowson of which he afterwards bought. He was about this Time Chaplain to Prince *Henry* and Prince *Charles*, but disoblged them and the King too, in a Sermon reflecting on the King of *Bohemia*, and Count *Spinola*, and for expressing his Dislike to the Marriage with the Infanta. For these Misdemeanors he was like to have lost his Preferments, had not King *James* had a Value for him upon Account of his Learning; for being solicited by a great Man for his Temporalities (when *Winniff* was sent to the *Tower*) the King told him, He did not design to part with the Man so.

In the Year 1624, Nov. 10. he was installed Dean of *Glocester*, and in 1631, had the Deanry of *St. Paul's* conferr'd upon him, and upon the Translation of *Williams* to *York*, he was nominated by the King to succeed him in *Lincoln*, on purpose to please the Puritans, and was soon after consecrated. But the Rebellion being successful, and the Bishops ejected, and their Lands soon after sold, this Bishop received nothing from his See but Trouble and Vexation. After this he retired to *Lambourn*, and spent his Life in private there: He died in 1654, and lies buried in *Lambourn Church*, where is his Monument. In short, to use Bishop *Gauden's* Words, none was more mild, modest, and humble, yet learned, eloquent, and honest than Bishop *Winniff*.

45. *Robert Sanderson* succeeded *Dr. Winniff* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. He was of a very good Family in *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*, born at *Rotherham* in 1587, brought up there, and in the Year 1601, was sent to *Lincoln College*, where he was Fellow and Master of Arts, *Michaelmas Term* 1607. In 1611, he was ordained Deacon and Priest by *Dr. King* Bishop of *London*, became Rector of *Webberton* near *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, and in 1619 Rector of *Bothby-Paynel*, Chaplain to *Dr. Mountain* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, and in 1631 *Dr. Laud* recommended him to King *Charles I.* for his excellent Skill in *Casistical Divinity*, who immediately made him his Chaplain in Ordinary. He was created Doctor of Divinity in 1636, on the Day the King and Court left *Oxford*, when they had been entertained there for some Time. In



1642, he was nominated *Regius Professor* by the King, and was appointed one of the Trustees for settling Church Affairs, but that Treaty came to nothing. In 1643 he was appointed also one of the Assembly of Divines, but we don't find he ever sat among them. He attended on the King in the Isle of *Wight*, preached before him very often, and had many private Conferences with him, to his great Comfort and Satisfaction; and about this Time the King translated his Book *de Juramento* into *English*. In the Year 1648, he was turned out of his Professorship by the Parliament Visitors, and from his Canonry of *Christ's Church*, and retired to *Bothby*, where he lived obscurely, was pestered, imprisoned, and wounded, yet did many resort to him for Resolution of Scruples and Cases of Conscience. In August 1660, he was restored to his Preferments again, and by the Commendation of Dr. *Sheldon* to King *Charles II.* he was soon after made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and received his Consecration in *Westminster Abbey* Oct. 28. the same Year: After which retiring to his House at *Bugden*, he laid out Money in the Reparation of it. He surrendered his pious Soul into the Hands of him that gave it, Jan. 29, 1662, and was buried in *Bugden Chancel*, in the 76th Year of his Age, where his Monument, with an Inscription written by himself, is to be seen, His Writings are very numerous, the most famous of which are his Prelections concerning the Obligation of Conscience, and Oaths, his Sermons, &c. his great Talent being in *Casuistical Divinity*. He was a Man of prodigious Memory, vast Judgment, and general Learning; of unparalleled Meekness, Humility and Constancy. Bishop *Usher* gives him this Testimony, That when he had propos'd a Case to the judicious *Sanderson*, he grasped all the Circumstances of it, returned the happy Answer that met his own Thoughts, satisfied all his Scruples, cleared all his Doubts. And Dr. *Hammond* also says of him; 'That stay'd and well-weigh'd Man Dr. *Sanderson*, conceives Things deliberately, dwells upon them discreetly, discerns Things that differ exactly, passes his Judgment rationally, and expresses it aptly, clearly, and honestly.' After this great Man came

46. *Benjamin Laney*, who was the fourth Son of *John Laney*, Merchant of *Ipswich*, who gave him a good Education, and sent him to *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*; from whence he removed to *Pembroke hall*, and there became Fellow and Master: Then he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, was made Vice-Chancellor, Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles I.* Prebendary of *Winchester*, Soon after he was turn'd out of his Mastership for his Loyalty to the King, and attended on his Majesty at the Treaty of *Uxbridge*, when he was look'd upon as an able Divine: And did attend also King *Charles II.* in his Exile, and suffer'd great and many Calamities, as most of the Royalists did.

Upon the Restoration, the King gave him his Mastership again, made him Dean of *Rocheſter*, and soon after Bishop of *Peterborough*, to which he was consecrated on Dec. 2. 1660. Upon the Death of Dr. *Sanderson*, he was translated to *Lincoln*, and upon the Death of Dr. *Wren*, to *Ely*, where he sat to the Time of his Death, which was in the latter End of 1674. He has left four Sermons behind him, and after his Death were publish'd his Observations on a Book of *Tho. Hobbs* of *Malmsbury*, entitled, *A Letter about Liberty and Necessity, written to the Duke of Newcastle.* Lond. 1676. He was succeeded by

47. *William Fuller*, who was born at *London*, educated at *Westminster School*, from whence he went to *Magdalen hall*, in the Year 1626, and took a Degree of Bachelor of Law of *Edmund hall*, whither he had remov'd himself. In a little Time after he went into Orders, and became a Petty Canon of *Christ's Church*, and when the King resided at *Oxford*, in the Time of the Rebellion, he was made Chaplain to the Lord *Littleton*, Keeper of the Great Seal: When the King's Cause did not succeed, he suffered as others did for their Loyalty, and was driven to keep a little School at *Twickenham* in *Middlesex*, where he kept his Integrity during the Usurpation of *Oliver* and his Son, and made it his Business to instill good Principles into the Youth he taught. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was nominated Dean of *St. Patrick*, in *Dublin*, and was created Doctor of Civil Law of *Ed-*

*mund-*



*mund. hall* the same Year, by Vertue of the Chancellor's Letters wrote in that Behalf, in which he is call'd a Person worthy and learned, and a Sufferer for his Loyalty to the King. He continued thus till the Year 1663, at which Time he was consecrated Bishop of *Limerick* and *Ardford* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, March 20. and sat there till 1667; And then upon Dr. *Laney's* Removal to *Ely*, he was by his assiduous Industry and Pains, made Bishop of *Lincoln* on Sept. 28. He had prepared many Materials for writing the Life of Dr. *Bramhall*, Primate of *Ireland*, but was prevented by his Death, which happen'd at *Kensington* near *London*, on April 22. 1675, and his Body was buried in the Cathedral of *Lincoln*. The very same Day that he died, in the Afternoon, by the Endeavours of *Henry Coventry*, Esq; and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, both of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, and Secretaries of State, was nominated to succeed him,

48. *Tho. Barlow*, then Provost of the said College, of whom I only find that he was Scholar, Fellow, and Provost of *Queen's College*, head Keeper of the *Bodleian Library*, which he freely allow'd *Franc a Sancta Clara* to make Use of, and treated his Person, tho' no Friend to his Order, as a Jesuit, nor Religion, as a Papist, with all Humanity. In the Time of the Parliaments Power, he was Lecturer at *Church-hill*, and then Bishop of *Lincoln*, June 27. 1675. He was a very learned and laborious Man, and had this Character, That he was one of those of his Time, that preserved the University of *Oxford* from being poison'd with Pelagianism, Socinianism, Popery. &c. He was admirably well vers'd in Metaphysicks, and as (when he was Reader of them in *Oxford*) he discharged his Place with great Applause and Clearness, so he has left the Sum of his Lectures to Posterity, who read them with Advantage in both Universities. He died in 1691, and was succeeded by

49. *Thomas Tenison*, brought up at *Corpus*

*Christi College* in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow afterwards. He was also Chaplain to the Earl of *Manchester*, and to King *Charles II.* Vicar of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *Westminster*, in the Room of Dr. *Lloyd*, promoted to the See of *St. Asaph*, Archdeacon of *London*, and thence promoted to this See in the Winter of the Year 1691. Upon the Death of Dr. *John Tillotson*, he was translated to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, and was confirm'd January 16, 1694, where after he had sat several Years, and govern'd the See with Moderation and Prudence, he died.

He has published several Sermons and other Matters of Divinity, and several Treatises against Popery, in the Reign of King *James II.* and a Book entitled, *The Creed of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury*. He had the Character always of a charitable and diligent Priest, of a zealous and truly Protestant Bishop; and of a plain, honest, well-meaning Man. After him was

50. *James Gardner*, consecrated on March 10. 1694. And having held this See about eleven Years, died in the Year 1705, and

51. *William Wake*, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him, and was Bishop of this See, till 1716, when the most Reverend Father in God, Dr. *Thomas Tenison*, dying in a very advanced Age, he was removed to *Canterbury*; and was succeeded in this See by

52. *Edmund Gibson*, Doctor of Divinity of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*; who having in his younger Years put out the *Saxon Annals*, was employ'd to set out the late Edition of Mr. *Cambden's Britannia*, in which he so well acquitted himself, that the late Lord Archbishop *Tenison* took him for his Chaplain, and raised him to divers Preferments, which he adorned with so much Learning and Piety, that upon Dr. *Wake's* Removal to *Canterbury*, he was promoted to this See of *Lincoln*, which he now enjoys. Anno 1719.



## The MONASTERIES of this COUNTY.

1. **B** Ardeney, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, first built by King *Ethelred*, where he was buried about the Year 712, but wholly destroy'd by *Inquar* and *Hubba*, two *Danish* Generals. It was re-edified by *Gilbert de Gaunt*, Uncle to *William* the Conqueror, Anno 1115, from whom descended the Earls of *Lincoln*, and whose Son *Walter de Gaunt* confirmed to the Church and Monastery of *St. Peter*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Oswald* at *Bardney*, and to the Monks serving God there, all those Lands and Possessions which his Father had given them, in pure and perpetual Alms; and also added several large Gifts and Donations out of his own Charity; all which were confirmed by the several Charters of King *Henry I.* King *Edward III.* and *Hugo* Bishop of *Lincoln*. Valued at the Suppression at 366 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* per An. Dug. 429. *l.* 7. *s.* Speed.

2. *Croyland*, a Monastery of *Benedictines*, founded in an Island which lies in the east Fens of *Lincolnshire*. Here *St. Guthlac*, a young Man of a good Family, at the Age of twenty-five, became an Hermite, and liv'd in this Place about the same Term of Years, in which Time he is said to have devoted himself to Religion, and a solitary Life: By Vertue of which, with God's Assistance, he delivered the Island from Devils and Evil Spirits; and here lies buried, *Ethelbald* King of *Mercia*, by his Charter, bearing Date, Anno 716, gave to God, the Blessed Virgin, and *St. Bartholomew*, the whole Isle of *Croyland*, containing in Length four Leuca's, or Miles, and three in Breadth, for the erecting of a Monastery under the Rule of *St. Benedict*, with a Power given to *Kenulph*, Abbot of *Evesham*, of receiving 300 *l.* out of his Treasury for the first Year, and 100 *l.* for ten Years after, towards the building the said Monastery, which he also endowed with large Possessions in and about the Place. All these Donations were confirmed to them by *Offa*

King of *Mercia*, A. D. 793, and by *Withlieff*, A. D. 833. This Abbey had other Benefactors of Note, as *Fregeff*, a Knight, who gave to it the Manor of *Langtoft*, and Lands in *Deeping*, Anno 819. and *Algarus*, who gave to it the Manor of *Basta*, with the Church, Mill, and Fishery thereunto belonging, A. 825.

It was afterwards burnt down and destroyed by the *Danes*, under *Inquar* and *Hubba*, but was rebuilt by *K. Eadred*, who styled himself King of *Great Britain*, and who gave and confirmed to it all its Lands and Possessions by Charter, bearing Date Anno 948. The present Church of *Croyland* is said to be the Work of *Ingulf*, a *Norman*, Abbot of the said Monastery. *Leland*. Valued at the Suppression at 1803 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* per An. Dug. 1277 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.* per An. Speed.

3. *Spalding*, a Monastery of *Benedictines*, founded by *Thorold de Bukinghale*, Brother to *Godiva* Countess of *Leicester*, A. D. 1052, who having obtain'd six Monks from *Wul-gata*, Abbot of *Croyland*, began the Priory of *Spalding*, and assigned the Manor, and other Lands and Tenements to their Use and Maintenance. In the Year 1059, *Wifketulas*, Abbot of *Croyland*, at the Instigation of *Algarus*, a Knight, gave to the Monks of *Spalding* his Chapel, with its Rents in the same Village for the entertaining of Strangers, which the aforesaid Knight afterwards himself enlarged. In the Year 1074 *Tvo Taylboys*, Earl of *Anjou*, by marrying *Lucia*, great Grand-daughter to the said *Godiva*, became Master of *Spalding*, and of all *Holland*, and gave the Cell here to the Monks of *St. Nicholas* of *Anjou*. He also confirmed the Estate, which *Thorold* his great Uncle had given to this House, and gave to the Monks the Tithes of the Salt-Pits, and the Fishery of *Westlode*, with one Fisherman, the Tithes of *Totteney*, *Alkebarow*, *Normanby*, *Wetlysford*, and *Bolingbroke*, with one Tithe-

man



man in each for the gathering the same, and procured a Confirmation of them from K. *Williams I. and II.* and from *Hen. I.* Kings of England. In the Year 1085, *Tvo Taylboys.* by Licence from *William* the Conqueror, gave this Cell to the Abbey of *St. Nicholas* of *Anjou*, with the Lands and Estates thereto belonging, which was confirm'd by the aforesaid Kings, and King *John* in the first Year of his Reign. But it being found to the great Detriment and Grievance of the Priory here, that it should be wholly subject to the Power, Controul, and Plundering of Foreigners, who carried from hence all they could to *Anjou*, by the Mediation of *Hugh* Bishop of the Diocese, and *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester* and *Lincoln*, *Constantius* Abbot of *Anjou*, and *Simon* Prior of *Spalding*, came to this amicable Agreement, viz. That the Priors of *Spalding* should be instituted by the Diocesan, remain immovable, and have full Administration of all Things Spiritual and Temporal. This was afterwards contested, and was laid before the Pope, who determin'd, That the Abbot of *Anjou* should have nothing to do with the Temporalities of this House, but only should have from thence 40 lib. per Annum, and the Maintenance of four Monks. It was valued at the Suppression at 767 l. 8 s. 11 d. per Annum. Dugd. 878 l. 18 s. 3 d. per Annum. Speed.

4. *Belvoir*, or *Beaver*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, began by *Robert de Totencio*, Lord of the Castle of *Belvedere*, but not finish'd. By the Advice of *Archbishop Langton*, it was made a Cell to the Church of *St. Alban*, the first English Martyr; the Abbot of which was to preside in all Matters, and to appoint four Monks, who should pray for the Souls of *Robert* and his Wife, and of King *William*. The said *Robert* gave to this Church of *St. Mary*, divers Lands and Tithes, and appointed it for the Burial-Place of himself and his Wife, provided they died in England. These Gifts were confirm'd by *Agnes de Totencio*, Daughter to the said *Robert*; and were enlarg'd by *Ralf de Raynes*, *John de Daiencourt*, *Thomas de Ros*, *Henry de Rye*, *William de Albencio*, &c. in the eighth Year of King *Hen. VI.* Valued at the Suppression at 104 l. 19 s. 10 d. per An. Dugd. 129 l. 17 s. 6 d. per An. Speed.

5. *Santost* and *Henes*, Cells to *St. Mary's* at *York*. By a Charter it appears, that *Roger de Maubray*, with the Consent of his Heirs and Friends, under a Curse to any that should violate the same, did give the Isle of *Santost*, with all its Lands and Appurtenances, with the Fisheries of *Sister*, *Carlester*, *Heslholyn*, *Murbelholm*, &c. to the Church of *St. Mary's* at *York*, and the Monks serving God there. That *Thomas de Arce* gave to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Mary's* at *York* Lands lying in *Brunum*, the Churches of *Neketon* and *Duneston*, and two Parts of the Tithes of *Fiscaburn* in pure and perpetual Alms. And that *William* Earl of *Warren* gave *Henes* to the said Church, with a Turnpike, and the Marshes belonging thereto, for the sole Use and Profit of the Monks there, under a Curse to any that should hereafter diminish or take away this charitable Gift.

6. *Freston*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Alan de Creun*, *Muriel* his Wife, and *Maurice* his Son, and dedicated to *St. James*. These gave the Churches of *Freston*, *Eusterwyke*, *Fost*, *Warnburn*, and *Barton*, with all the Profits, Customs, and Emoluments thence arising, to *St. Guthlac* in *Croyland*, to be a Cell thereto for ever. From this *Alan* descended *Maurice*, *Wyth*, *Petronill de Creun*, or *Crown*, and for want of Issue Male, the Estate came to the Family of *Pedwardyn*.

7. *Deeping*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Baldwin Wac*, and given to *St. Mary's*, and to the Church of *Thorney* by his Grandson, *Baldwin*, to be held free from all secular Service, only reserving a Pension of two Marks a Year, to be paid to the Church of *St. Guthlac*, by the Lands of the Prior of *St. James* in *Deeping*. Pope *Innocent III.* confirm'd this Grant, with a Prohibition for any hereafter to infringe upon the Privileges granted in his Charter, without incurring the Anger of Almighty God, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. Dated the 16th of the Calends of *January*, 1198, in the first Year of his Pontificate.

8. *Stykeswold*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, as appears by an Inquisition taken in the Reign of King *Edward I.* wherein the Master and Nuns of *Stykeswold*, depos'd upon Oath the Value of their Lands, which they possess'd in *Huntingdon*, by the Gift of *Galfrid de Ermondyes*, and others, lying near the same



same Place, and of *Lucy*, Mother of *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Ranulf* Earl of *Chester*; and that they had been held by them, for the space of 100 Years. Valued at the Suppression at 114 l. 5 s. 2 d. Ob. per An. Dugd. 163 l. 1 s. 2 d. per Annum. Speed.

9. *Stamford*, a Priory of Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, founded by *William* Abbot of *Peterborough*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* to the Honour of God and *St. Michael*. He built them a Church, and hither he gather'd forty Nuns in his Life-time. By the Charter of the Founder, it is provided, That the Curator or Prior of this Monastery might be put in or out by the Abbot and Chapter; that the Abbot should have the Power of choosing a Prioress, with the Consent and Advice of the Chapter or Convent: That the Admission of Nuns into the said Houses, should be by the Power and Consent of the same: And that the Management of the whole Affairs of this House should be in the Abbot and Convent, lest the Monastery of *Peterborough* should suffer by the Growth and Increase of the Monastery of *Stamford*: And lastly, That this Nunnery should pay a Mark of Silver yearly, upon the Feast of *St. Michael*, to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, for the buying of Books. In all which Particulars, the Prioress and Nuns by a Recapitulation, and by their own Act and Deed, did acknowledge and promise Obedience and Fidelity for themselves and Successors, to the Abbot and Convent of *Peterborough*.

*William Humeth*, and *Lucy* his Wife, gave to the *Cistercian* Monks and Nuns of *St. Michael* in *Stamford*, several Rents amounting to ten Marks, payable out of their Lands at *Stamford*, *Bradecroft*, &c. in pure and perpetual Alms, which were confirm'd to them by King *John*, Nov. 22. An. Reg. 16.

*William de Langvale* gave to the Nuns of *St. Michael*, the Church of *St. Clement* in *Stamford*, with all its Appurtenances, to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother.

*Richard de Stamford*, upon the Death of *Guido*, his Son and Heir, gave the Church of *All-Saints* to the Nunnery of *St. Michael* for ever, to pray for the Soul of his Father.

and Mother, and Son *Guido*, and for the Forgiveness of his Sins.

*Richard de Humath*, Constable to King *Hen.* gave to the Abbey of *St. Michael*, and the Monks serving God there, the Church of *St. Andrew* for ever, reserving only the Life of *Peter* the Dean, the then Possessor. A. D. 1170.

*William* Abbot of *Peterborough* gave them the Church of *St. Michael*, which was confirm'd by *Oliver* Bishop of *Lincoln*, A. 1289, in which Charter it is set forth, That the Vicarage of this Church consists in the whole Altarage, the Vicar paying two Marks per Annum to the Nuns, provided that the Chapel of *Burgele* be by them supplied, if Occasion require: That the Vicar is to pay the Synodals, the Nun, the Archdeacons. Procurations and all other Impositions

*Roger de Torpell* gave to this Abbey the Church of *Carby*, *William*, the aforesaid Abbot, the Church of *Turleby*. *Joscelin de Matteredvill* the Chapel of *Upton*, and *William* Earl of *Waren*, a Rent of 40 s. per Annum for their Kitchen: Provided they celebrated the Anniversary of *Helias de Marni*, yearly upon the Vigil of *St. George*. Valued at the Suppression at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d. per Annum. Dugd. 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. per Annum. Speed.

Mr. Speed adds,

*St. Leonard* near *Stamford*, a Priory valued at 30 l.

*St. Mary* and *St. Nicholas*, a Monastery of black Monks, valued at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d.

*St. Mary*, a *Carmelite* Friery, founded by King *Edward III.*

Two Hospitals, the one founded by *William Brown*, an Inhabitant of the Town, and the other by *William Lord Burghleigh*, Lord Treasurer in England in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

10. *Fosse*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, to which King *Henry III.* in the 21st Year of his Reign, gave sixscore Acres of Land, and seven Tofts in *Torksey*, to be held only by the Prioress and Nuns, at the Rent only of forty-six Shillings per Annum, one Moiety to be paid at *Easter*, the other at *St. Michael*, instead of all other Service, Custom, and Demand. This Grant was made at *Nottingham*, Oct. 7. A. Reg. 21. King *John* remitted



remitted to the Nuns here, two Marks of Silver, payable by them into the King's Treasury for their Lands in *Torkesey*, to be possess'd by them for ever, at *Stow*, Jan. 14. *An. seq.* Valued at 7 l. 3 s. 6 d. per Annum. *Dugd.* 8 l. 5 s. 4 d. *Speed.*

11. *Stenfeild*, alias *Standley*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, founded by *Henry*, Son of *Henry de Peircy*. In the division of the *Peircy's* Estate between the Earl of *Warwick* and *Jocelyn de Lovein*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter and Coheir of *William de Peircy*, the Abbey of *Stenfeild* fell to *Jocelyn*, who confirmed it to the Nuns, with the Churches of *Quadring* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Gesburn* in *Yorkshire*, to their proper Use and Behoof. And King *Edward I.* did grant to the Priores and Nuns of *Stenfeild*, free Warren in their demean Lands, the same not being in the Bounds of his Forest. This Charter is dated *Westminster*, June 7. *An. Reg.* 21. Valued at the Suppression at 98 l. 8 s. per Annum. *Dugd.* 112 l. 5 s. per An. *Speed.*

12. *Covenham*, a Monastery of *Benedictines*, a Cell of *St. Karileph* in *le Main*, in the Diocese of *Mons* in *France*, founded by *William* the Conqueror, *A.* 1032, who gave this Town, situate in that Part of *Lincolnshire*, called *Lindsey*, to God and *St. Karileph*, formerly in Possession of the Bishop of *Durham*, as appears by the Charter of Confirmation, *A. D.* 1052.

*A.* 31. *Edward I.* A Writ of Enquiry, was executed at *Lincoln*, call'd *Ad quod damnum*; in which it was determin'd by the the Enquirers, that it would be no Detriment to the King, or to any other, if the Cell of *Covenham* should be remov'd to the Convent of *Kerkstede*, which accordingly was done, to be held by the Abbot and Convent in pure and perpetual Alms, sign'd upon the Oath of the said Enquirers.

13. *Burwel*, a Priory and Cell to the Monastery of *St. Mary's Sylva majoris*, founded by *John de Hay*, and dedicated to God and *St. Mary*. The said *John* gave to it divers Lands and Possessions, from whom descended *Gilbert de Umframvill*, Earl of *Angos*, who liv'd at *Burwell*, and who, upon a Vacancy, took care of the filling the Priory with proper Officers, which Right he claim'd from his Ancestors.

14. *Willesford*, a Priory of the Order of *St. Benedict*, and Cell to the Abbey of *Bec*

in *Normandy*. By Inquisition taken at *Stamford* before *William de St. Omers*, &c. it appears. That the Prior of *le Beck* held in *Willesford* and *Ancafter*, one Manor, and as much Land as came to the Value of 16 l. per Annum, the Gift of *Hugh de Evernewe* an hundred Years ago and more.

15. *Minting*, a Priory of *Benedictines*, and Cell to *St. Benedict super Loyre*. *Ralph* Earl of *Chester* gave to God, *St. Mary*, *St. James*, *St. Benedict*, and the Monks for ever, *Mentingas*, and the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Mentingas*, and the Church of *All-Saints* at *Granteby*, and other Lands, to pray for the Souls of himself and his Ancestors: With an Order for as quiet, free, and honourable Enjoyment of this Charity, as any other of the Sort has hitherto met with. This Charter is attested by *William Daundevill*, a Norman, *Robert de Buscherin*, &c. and was inspected by them, 10 *Edw. III.*

16. *Long-Benington*, a *Benedictine* Monastery and Cell to *Savigny* in *Normandy*: *Ralph de Filgeriis*, Master of the Abbey of *Savigny*, founded by his Ancestors, out of the great Care he had, not only of preserving, but augmenting his Abbey, gave to the Monks of *Savigny*, all his Demesns in *Maidray* and *Verdum*, except the Mill. He gave also to the said Abbey the Church of *Benington*, with all its Appurtenances, upon Condition that the Abbot of *Savigny* should provide Bread and Wine for the Altar for ever, and Vestments for the Monks. The Charter of which Donations bears Date *A. ab incarn.* 1100;

Upon an Inquisition taken in the Wapentake of *Loveden*, 3 *Ed. I.* it appears, that the Monks of *Benington* had four Carucates of Land in the same Village an hundred Years ago, each Carucate worth 4 l. per Annum.

17. *Hagh*, an alien Priory of *Benedictines*, and Cell to the Abbey de *Voto* near *Cherburg* in *France*. *Henry II.* King of *England*. &c. gave and confirm'd to the Abbey and Canons of *Cherburg*, the Manor of *Hagh*, with the Church and all its Appurtenances, and all the Liberties necessary and convenient for a religious House.

By Inquisition taken at *Lincoln* *A.* 21 *Edw. III.* the Value of their Estate seems to be about 30 l. per Annum, upon the particular Estimation of *William de Thorp*, *John de Hou-*



ton, *Thomas de Sibthorp*, the King's Justices appointed for that Purpose. In Testimony of which, they set their Hands and Seals to the Inquisition, Friday after the Feast of St. Gregory.

18. *Swineshead*, an Abbey of Cistercians, founded by *Robert Gresley*, A. D. 1134, and by him and his Son *Alberic* well endow'd. King *Henry II.* by his Charter confirm'd to God, St. Mary, and the Monks of *Swineshead*, all their Lands and Possessions there, and at *Categrave*, *Casterton*, &c. with the Mills of *Burtoft*, *Sudwell*, *Maincester*, *Caldecote*, and *Casterton*, with all their other Estates given them by what Benefactors soever. Valued at the Dissolution at 167 l. 15 s. 3 d. per Annum. Dugd. 175 l. 19 s. 10 d. per An. p. ed.

19. *Parco-lude*, vulgo *South Park*, an Abbey of Cistercians, founded by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who, five Years after he had erected the Abbey of *Fountains*, gave his Palace of *Haverholm* to build another, and furnish'd it with Monks from thence: But the Monks finding it inconvenient, did cause it to be removed to *South Park*, Anno Dom. 1139.

King *Henry III.* An. Reg. 8. recited and confirmed the Donations of the said *Alexander*, and of *Ranulf* Earl of *Chester*, of *William de Friston*, *Hugh de Scoteney*, *Robert de Permota*, and divers others. Given at *Westminster*, Jan. 24. A. R. 8. ut sup. Valued at the Suppression at 147 l. 14 s. 6 d. per An. Dugd. 169 l. 5 s. 6 d. per An. Speed.

20. *Kirkstede*, an Abbey of Cistercians, founded by *Hugh de Betone*, a Baron, in the Year 1139, and dedicated to Christ, St. Mary, the Mother of God, and St. Peter, the chief of the Apostles. This Abbey had many Benefactors, as *William de Dentun*, *Girald de Furnivall*, and his Son, *Richard de Luvetot*, who gave the whole Hermitage of St. John of *Kymerworth*, in the Parish of *Ecclesfield*, to it. *Walter de Aencurt*, and his Son, *Philip de Kyma*, *Robert d'Arei*, and his Son, &c. which were confirm'd to the Church of St. Mary de *Kerkstede*, by *Gibert* Earl of *Lincoln*. Valued at the Suppression at 286 l. 2 s. 7 d. per Annum Dugd. 338 l. 13 s. 11 d. 2 q. per Annum Speed.

21. *Revesby*, an Abbey of Cistercians, founded by *William de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, *William* his Son, and *Hamdevisa* his Wife;

who gave to the Monks of *Ricwall* all his Lands in *Revesby*, *Thoresby*, and *Schiffesby*, with all the Appendages thereof, for the erecting an Abbey of the Order of Cistercians, and for the Endowment of the same: which was afterwards dedicated to St. Lawrence. It was founded in the Year 1142, and was encouraged by the Benefactions of several great Men. *William*, the Founder, besides the above-cited Estates, gave several Lands in *Minigaby*, *Chirchby*, *Hayholm*, *Westfery*, *Gernsburg*, *Stichenie*, &c. free of all Exactions and secular Service: *William de Romara*, the Nephew of the said *William*, gave to the Monks of St. Laurence in *Revesby* Lands in *Hagnebi*, *Marum*, *Kyrchebi*, *Stybec*, &c.

*Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, confirm'd these Gifts to the Monks here, and added a Liberty of free Warren. All which were recited in the Charter of *Richard I.* King of *England*, and confirmed, which bears date, Dec. 9, An. Reg. 10. Valued at the Suppression at 287 l. 2 s. 4 d. per Annum Dugd. 349 l. 4 s. 10 d. per Annum Speed.

22. *Vallé Dei*, vulgo *Vaudey*, an Abbey of Cistercians, founded by *William* Earl of *Albemarle*, A. D. 1147, at the Request of Pope *Eugenius III.* and St. Bernard, Abbot of *Clanvall*. It was first placed at *Bikum* in *Lincolnshire*, afterwards it was call'd *Vallis Dei*. The said Earl filled it with Monks from *Fountains*, as soon as he had founded it, under Abbot *Warinus*. *Gausrid de Brachecurt* gave all his Estate at *Brachecurt* to this Abbey, upon Condition, That the Monks should maintain him and his Wife in all Necessaries, and two Servants, so long as they both should live, allowing each of them double to what a Monk and a Servant were by the House allowed. The Benefactions to this House were many, viz. by *Gilbert de Gaunt*, Nephew to *William* the Conqueror, from whom descended many noble Families, *Roger de Mulbray*, *William de Scures*, &c. All which were confirmed to God, the Church of St. Mary at *Vaudey*, and the Monks serving God there, by the Charter of King *Richard I.* dated September 7. An. Reg. 1. Valued at the Suppression at 177 l. 15 s. 7 d. per An. Speed.

23. *Greenfield*, an Abbey of Cistercians: *Radulph de Aby* gave to the Nuns here, a Place



Place to erect an Abbey upon, and endow'd it with the Church of *Wiby*, and divers other Lands and Privileges. *Eudo de Greinesby* added several Parcels of Ground in other Parishes to it, as did also *William de Greinesby* his Grandson.

*Hugo*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, out of his paternal Regard to Works of this Nature, and to preserve them from the evil Designs of Malignants, confirmed to the Nuns of *Greenfeild*, all their Possessions by his Episcopal Authority.

Here was a Chantry or Chapel dedicated to *St. Mary*, built by *Adam de Wille*, whose Son and Heir *John de Welle* gave ten Pounds per Annum for two sufficient Chaplains to celebrate Mass every Day, payable out of the Convent of *Bardney*, and his Manor of *Stepping*, &c. Here were Masses, Matins, Dirges, Commendations, canonical Hours, and other divine Exercises, to be perform'd for the Souls of *Adam* and *Margaret* his Wife, and *Adam* his Father, and *Joan* his Wife, and for the Souls of *John* and *Maud* his Wife, and for the Souls of all holy Men and Women departed out of this Life; to all which *Margaret*, who was then Prioress, oblig'd herself and Successors by her Deed, bearing Date on Sunday after the Feast of *St. Ambrose*, Anno Dom. 1348. An. Reg. Edward III. 21. Valued at the Suppression at 63 l. 4 s. 1 d. per Annum. Dugd. 79 l. 15 s. 1 d. per An. Speed.

24. *Lekeburn*, an Abbey of Cistercian Nuns, founded by *Robert de Lekeburn* upon the Death of his Father *Gilbert*, and by his Son *William* confirm'd. Upon the Intestment of the said *Robert* in the Chapter house of this Nunnery, *William* did voluntarily declare the said Confirmation of all his Father's Grants, with the addition of two Shillings per Annum. All which he would have to be enjoy'd by the Nuns of *Lekeburn*, free from all Lay Suits, Complaints, Customs, Exactions and secular Services whatsoever. *Robert de Tadwell* gave to the Nuns serving God at *Lekeburn*, Lands lying at *Garctdale*, with *Halington* Mill and a Park that lies near it, and a Meadow call'd *Ulkesthelm*, in the Occupation of some *German*, with one Salt-pit by the Sea-side. King *John* in a Charter recited and confirmed these Donations to the said Nuns, signed at *Litchfield*, April 3.

Anni Regni sui Primo Valued at the Suppression at 38 l. 8 s. 4 d. per Annum. Dugd. 57 l. 13 s. 5 d. per Annum. Speed.

25. *Nuncotun*, an Abbey of Cistercian Nuns, founded by *Ingeram de Munceus*, or *Muncells*, in the Place, where he held half a Knights Fee of the Earl of *Albemarle*. *Allan de Muncells* first gave the whole Village of *Coton*, with all the Appurtenances, to God, *St. Mary*, and the Nuns serving God there: Which was confirm'd and enlarg'd by *Ingeram*, with the Church of *Cuckewald*, and the Pasture of 200 Sheep in *Cuckewald*, and with other Parcels of Land in other Parishes. Pope *Alexander* granted divers Privileges to these Nuns of *Coton*: That they should enjoy all their Grants and Possessions by whomsoever made, free from all Tithes or Tenths: That they should enjoy the Liberty of free Burials: That no Bishop or other Person shall exact of them what is call'd the *Jus Paschale* for the Chrism, &c. Hugh Bishop of *Lincoln*, in a Visitation for the reforming this Nunnery, settled the Constitutions of this House, and ordain'd, with the Consent of the Prioress, That the Number of the Nuns should not be more than thirty: That a Master Chaplain, with two assisting Chaplains, should perform the whole Service: That after their Profession, none should have Property in any Thing, but all should be common: That no Seculars should stay in this House above one Night: That no Nun or other should be alone with any Body, or speak to others without the Witness of some of the House, to avoid all Suspicion of evil Commerce, That they should visit none, not their Parents, without Liberty from the Master or Prioress, &c. King *Henry III.* did confirm these Privileges to the Nuns of the Cistercian Order at *Coton* upon Command, that if any Thing were done contrary to them, Satisfaction should be made them, without delay. Dated *Westminster*, Oct. 22. Anno Regni 53. Valued at 46 l. 17 s. 7 d. per An. Dugd. Speed.

26. *Epworth*, a Monastery of Carthusians in the Isle of *Axholm*, founded by *Thomas* Earl of *Nottingham*, and Marshal of England, in his own Ground at *Epworth*, by Licence from King *Richard II.* for Monks of the Carthusian Order, to be call'd, The Visitation of the Mother of God, to the Honour of God,



God, the Virgin Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Edward, the King and Confessor, and to endow the same with an hundred Acres of Land, held of the King *in capite*; to be possessed by the Prior and Monks, and their Successors for ever, to celebrate Mass, and pray for the Souls of the said Earl and King, their Ancestors and Heirs: With Licence also to the Abbot of St. Nicholas, at Angiers, to grant over to this House their Manor and Priory of Monk Kirkby in Warwickshire, with the Manors of Newbald upon Avon, Coppeston, and Walton, with the Advowsons of the same, and with the Advowsons of Whythbroke, Wappenbury, and Sharnesford, &c. to be appropriated to the Monks of the Carthusian Order of Epworth for ever, in pure Alms, June 26. Anno Regni 20.

Anno Dom. 1398. July 13 and in the 9th Year of his Pontificate, Pope Boniface IX. granted an Indulgence to such as should visit this Church of the Carthusians at Axholm in Lincolnshire, upon the second Day of July, being the Feast of the Visitation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and put an helping Hand to the Support of it: Nay, such a plenary Indulgence as was given on the first and second of August, to those that visited the Church of St. Mary de Angelis, without Assisium in Italy. Q. V. Rome, June 1397. Valued at the Suppression at 290 l. 14 s. 7½ d. per An. Speed.

27. Hyrst, in the Isle of Axholm, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, a Cell of Nossel, founded by Nigellus de Albani, who gave his whole Habitation to the Monks of Hyrst, to their proper Use and Behoof. This Gift was enlarged by Roger de Moubray, Earl of Nottingham, with other Parcels of Lands and Woods, thirty Shillings per Annum in Money, and eight Bushels of Malt. Valued at the Suppression at 5 l. 10 s. 1 d. per An. Dugd. 7 l. 11 s. 8 d. per An. Speed.

28. Thornton, an Abbey of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, situate upon the Humber, founded by William le Grose Earl of Albemarle, Anno Dom. 1139, and the fourth of King Stephen. At the Instance of his Cousin Wallewus, Prior of Kirkham in Yorkshire, of Simon Earl of Northampton, and Henry Earl of Scotland, Wallewus came to Thornton, and brought with him twelve Canons Regular of Kirkham, under the Government of one Richard

their Prior, who was afterwards made Abbot by Pope Eugenius III. and fix'd them here. The said Earl of Albemarle gave to this Monastery the Village of Gresby and Aldestby, and died on the twelfth of the Kal. of Sept. 1180. Bernard Son of Scamnus, gave thirty-four Acres of Ground in 1147. Herbert de Quintino gave his Estate of Staynton in 1149, &c. These Grants were recited and confirmed by King Richard I. to the Abbey of St. Mary of Thornton, and Canons there, with other larger Privileges and Immunities, July 3. Anno Reg. 1. as not to pay Tithes of Cattle, &c. for their own Use.

The Advowson of this Abbey of William Grose Earl of Albemarle, and all its Lands and Possessions, did escheat to Edward I. which being thus annexed to the Crown, Edward III. Rog. 6. agreed that the Advowson should so remain for ever, so that the Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, should not attorn to any else, in Case any Grant of the Advowson should be made; and the said Abbot and Convent shall hold the same in Manner and Form, as they were given by the Founder. Valued at the Suppression at 534 l. 17 s. 10 d. per An. Dugd. 730 l. 17 s. 2½ d. per An. Speed.

29. Nocton, or Nocton-Park, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, founded by Robers d' Areci, Lord of Nocton, whose Family possessed the said Manor six Generations. Anno Dom. 1334. it was endowed with the Church of Nocton, and other Lands by Thomas d' Areci, or Darcy, who gave it to the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, and the Canons of Nocton, in pure and perpetual Alms. This Family of the Darcys is numerous, as their Pedigree shews, which you may see at large in the Monasticon, and has branched it self into several good Families, as the Lymburgs, the Swinburns, Trevels, &c. Their Possessions, given by several Benefactors, were recited and confirmed by Henry III. in the fifty-fifth Year of his Reign. Valued at the Suppression at 44 l. 3 s. 8 d. per Ann. Dugd. 52 l. 19 s. 2½ d. per Annum. Speed.

30. Thornholme, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, whether founded by King Stephen, or by John de Maleherbe, is uncertain: It appears by the Oaths of Henry d' Areci,



*Arcti, Philip Altanpa, &c.* that the King did found it, and placed in it Canons Regular. Henry II. gave his Manor of *Apelbye*, in which this Priory was situated, to *William de Longespe* his Brother, who afterwards gave it to *John Maleherbe* for his Service, &c. Valued at the Suppression at 155 l. 19 s. 6½ d. per Annum. Speed.

31. *Brunn*, now *Bourn*, an Abbey of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, founded by *Baldwyn*, Son of *Gislebert*, who also endowed it with the Churches of *Helpringham*, *Mortun*, *East-Deeping*, *West-Deeping*, *Berham*, *Stone*, *Trapeston*, &c. with all their Rights and Appurtenances; as also with divers Lands and other Gifts, Anno Dom. 1138, which were confirmed by King *Edward III.* July 1. following. By a Mandate from *Edward II.* Reg. 17. directed to *Matthew Bourn* or *Brunn*, it was provided, that he should have the Custody or Guardianship of this Abbey in all Vacations, that he should elect a new Abbot, and confirm him, &c. This *Matthew* was Escheator to the King for the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland*, and was of the Family of the *Wakes*, who were great Benefactors to this Abbey. This Mandate was dated, Feb. 12. Anno Regni 17.

32. *Kyme*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, founded by *Philip* and *Simon de Kyme*, Knights; but afterwards enlarg'd by *Master Taleboise*. This Priory had Lands in *Tigthorpe* to the Value of 40 l. per Annum, and in *Billingley*, the Gift of *Peter de Billingley*, which they had possessed above thirty Years. Valued at the Suppression at 101 l. 4 d. per Annum. Dugd. 138 l. 4 s. 9 d. per An. Speed.

33. *Torkesey*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*. Henry III. Reg. 21. gave the Place where it was built, with four hundred and ninety-eight Acres of Land, and fifty Tofts in *Torkesey*, for which the Prior and Canons were to pay four Pounds and nine Shillings Rent for ever; paying to the Crown also ten Pound a Year for their other Lands, Sept. 30. Anno Reg. 21. The Priorefs and Convent of *Topa*, near *Torkesey*, held 120 Acres of Land and Meadow, and seven Tofts, with all the Appurtenances thereof, at 46 s. per Annum, to be paid into the King's Treasury yearly, by even Porti-

ons, at the Feast of *St. Michael*, and at *Easter*. Valued at the Suppression at 18 l. 15 s. 4 d. per An. Dugd. 27 l. 2 s. 8 d. per An. Speed.

34. *Grimesby*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, founded by King *Henry I.* and by him endowed with the Place of its Situation, called *Webhove*, and the Churches of *St. James* in *Grymesbye*, *Chee*, *Leiseby*, *Grimesbye*, &c. and the Tenth of all his Farms in these two last, and of all the Fish in his Port of *Honfleet*, in pure and perpetual Alms, with large Liberties and Privileges.

*Henry II.* confirmed them, and added to these Donations, the Church of *Tetenay*, and Lands at *Hamerston* and *Tetenay*, the Church of *Hotoft*, *Reiby*, *Cateby*, with all their Rights and Appendages, with a Charge, that the Canons of *Grimesby* shall possess all the said Rents and Lands with Sac and Soc, Toll and Them, and Infangtheff, free from all Exactions and secular Services, Customs, and other Duties whatsoever. Valued at the Suppression at 9 l. 14 s. 7 d. per Annum. Dugd. 12 l. 3 s. 7 d. per Annum. Speed.

35. *Ravenston*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, *Peter Chaceport*, Keeper of the Wardrobe, bought of *Saerus de Walvill*, his Estate in *Ravenston*, with the capital Messuage and Advowson, which upon his Death, came to his Son *Hugh*, as Heir at Law, who surrender'd the said Estate into the Hands of King *Henry III.* who in Consideration of the good Services of the said *Peter*, granted the said Estate to the Prior and Canons of *St. Austin*, together with the Messuage and Advowson, in pure and perpetual Alms, to pray for the Souls of the King, the said *Peter* and *Hugh*, and other Saints departed: Granting to the said Canons sole Power of governing, disposing, and fitting the said Priory in Time of Vacation, without Impediment or Contradiction: And that they shall not be chargeable with any Bailiff, Messenger, Servant, Horse, &c. of the King's, or of any of his Courtiers. Given under his Hand at *Clarendon*, May 21. — with Authority to the Sheriff of *Buckingham* to give full Seisin to the Executor of the said *Peter* to go on with the said Work.

36. *St. Innocents*, near *Lincoln*, an Hospital for the Infirm and Leprous of the Order of *St. Austin*: Founded by *Henry I.* King of *England*, as appears by their Charters, for



ten Lepers, a Warden, and two Chaplains, and one Clerk; who were to be presented from Lincoln by the Mayor and other good Men of the City. The said King gave them thirteen Pounds to be paid yearly out of the Manor of Nettleham, and twenty Shillings *per Annum*, from some Tenements in Lincoln. Earl Ranulph gave twenty-four Shillings, and four Pence *per Annum* out of Bracebrig Mill. This Hospital was endowed with divers other Lands in Braunston, Canewyk, Akeby, &c.

By Inquisition taken in the Reign of King Edward III. it appeared, that there were in this Hospital nine Brethren and Sisters, one of which was only Leprous, and he taken in in the Time of Simon de Baciings, not for Charity; but for the Payment of an hundred Shillings for his Admittance, contrary to the Intention of the Founder: Here were also seven Women taken in contrary to the Design of the Foundation. All the former Grants were confirmed to this Hospital by King Henry II.

Henry IV. Anno Reg. 35. after the Death of John London, the then Warden, granted this Hospital, with all its Rights and Privileges, to William Sutton, Master of the Order of Burton, St. Lazarus, Jerusalem, Warden of the Hospital of St. Giles of Lepers without London, and to the Brethren of the said Order and their Successors, for the finding and maintaining three Lepers out of the King's Household Servants, if three are to be found, or fewer: If they, or one of them, cannot be found, then out of the King's Tenants: And to pay twenty Shillings *per Annum* into the King's Treasury, for all Suits and Services. Dated Westminster, January 28.

37. St. John Baptist's at Stamford, an Hospital for poor Travellers, founded by one Syward: It consists of a Master and Brethren, dedicated to God; St. John, and St. Thomas the Martyr, formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, and stood at the Head of Stamford Bridge, for the Reception of Travellers. Richard de Humoz, Constable, and Bertrand de Verman, gave them a Part of a Meadow to build a Church on, and make a Cemetery near the Bridge; and Brand, and others were Benefactors to it, whose Gifts were confirmed by Richard I. and Pope

Alexander, under the Cause of God, St. Peter and St. Paul, to any that disturb this Foundation. 38. Ellsham, an Hospital begun by Beatrix and finished and endowed by Walter de Amundevill, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Edmund, for hospitable Uses, to be held by Canons Regular, and to be employed by them to the sustentation of poor People. The said Walter gave to this Hospital the Church of Ellsham, with his whole Estate there, with the Churches of Chircheby, Kinnerby, Nartoford, Winetorp, with all their Appendages: Which are confirmed by Walter de Amundevill, his Brother, and Elias de Amundevill, and by John, Son of William de Dywe, Anno Dom. 1277. The Brethren of the Hospital of Jerusalem obtained by Fraud of Johan de Amundevill, the then Patron, the Hospital founded by his Ancestors in Lincolnshire; which when he perceived, he desired Redress of Pope Alexander, who oblig'd them by his Letters, to relinquish their Pretensions to it. Valued at the Suppression at 70 l. 8 d. *per Annum*. Dugd. 83 l. 17 s. 10 d. *per Annum*. Speed.

39. Newstede, an Hospital founded in Honour to the Virgin Mary, at the Bridge of Wass, between Stamford and Uffington, to which William de Albiniaco the Third, gave divers Lands, with an Exemption from all Duties and Services: Also the Tithe of all the Bread, Flesh, and Fish, and free Pasture of an hundred Sheep, reserving to himself and Successors, upon every Vacation, the Right of Presentation to the Diocesan, who should institute the Persons presented. The Master of this Hospital was to be a Priest, and Canon Regular of some House, a Man of honest and sound Religion, who shall have with him a Canon to say Mass, and shall live according to the Rule of St. Austin. In this House were to be maintained with Victuals and necessary Vestments, &c. seven poor and infirm People, of sound Faith and honest Life, at the Charge of the Hospitals, and the Number of them to be enlarged, as the Riches of the Place increase. By another Charter reciting the former Gifts, it appears, That the said William determin'd the Number of the Brethren to be two Priests, one of which shall say Mass daily for the Dead, one Deacon, and one



one Clerk, and Beds for the Accommodation of thirteen infirm Persons. *Widiam de Albinaco* the fourth, confirmed these Gifts, and granted to the Hospital a Power of electing a Prior, and presenting him to the Patron; and that the Canons in the mean Time, should enjoy the Liberties of the House, and have the Custody of the same. All these Profits, Privileges, and Immunities, were confirmed to this Hospital by King *Edward III.* at *Stamford*, June 25. Anno Reg. 11. Valued at the Suppression at 36 l. 6 s. per Annum. Dugd. 42 l. 1 s. 3 d. per Ann. Speed.

40. *Holbeche*, an Hospital founded by *John de Kirkton*, in his own Messuage at *Holbeche*, by Licence from King *Edward III.* dated November 16. for a Warden, Chaplain, and fifteen poor People. The said *John de Kirkton* endowed his new erected Hospital with several Lands in *Holbeche*, which he held of the Abbot of *Croyland*, who, by Licence, permitted the same to be annexed to the Hospital of *All Saints* in *Holbeche*, for which the said *John* paid twenty Pounds.

41. *Newbus*, an Abbey of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Peter de Gofla*, or *Gaulia*, Anno 1146, 9 *Steph.* dedicated to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Martial de Newbus*, and endowed by him with Lands in *Newbus* and *Warnoth*, with the Churches of *Newbus*, *Brocklesbey*, and *Haburch*, with fifty four Acres of Land in *Kilvingholm*, with a Fishery in the *Humber*, &c. *William* Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Ralph de Bajocis*, of whom he held his Estate, confirmed these Donations, with the Addition of the Church of *St. Peter* in *Halton*, given by *Ranulph de Halton*, &c. as did also *Hugh de Bajocis*, of whom the said Founder *Peter de Gofla*, held the Lands of *Newbus*, by the Service of five Knights Fees, which afterwards were enfranchised. This House was the first of the Order of the *Præmonstratenses* in *England*, so called from *Præmonstratum*, the Place in the Diocese of *Laon* in *France*, where *St. Norbert* had began it twenty-six Years before.

42. *Tapholme*, a Priory of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, who observed the Rule of *St. Austin*, founded by *Robert de Nova-villa*, or *Nevill*. The said *Robert* held several Lands of the King *in capite* from the Conquest, which he gave to the Abbot of

*Tapholme* at the first Foundation of this House. *Gilbert de Nevill*, and *Alan* his Brother, *Henry I.* King of *England*, *Henry de Nevill*, *John Biker*, &c. were Benefactors to this Priory in several Lands and Churches; all which were confirmed to God, *St. Mary*, the Abbot and Canons of the Order of *Præmonstratum* at *Tapholme*, Nov 22. Anno Regni 20. Valued at the Suppression at 100 l. 14 s. 10 d. per Annum. Dugd. 119 l. 2 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed.

43. *Newbo*, an Abbey of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Richard Malebisse*, who gave to God, *St. Mary*, and the Canons of *Newbo*, all his Lands in the Village of *Newbo*, with a Rent of Salt in *Hoyland*, with the Churches of *Ancafter* and *Knyveton*, with all their Appurtenances. to be held by them in pure and perpetual Alms for ever: Which was confirmed to the said Canons by King *Henry III.* Anno Regni 9. By another Charter it appears, That the said *Richard Malebisse* gave the Abbot and Convent of *Newbo*, certain Lands in *Eatwifell*, held of *John de Lasseye*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by Ward, Relief, Sec, and Scutage, and other foreign Services, which the said *John* did voluntarily remit, release and quit all Claim to, in free Gift and perfect Charity. Valued at the Suppression at 71 l. 8 s. 1 d. per Annum. Dugd. 115 l. 11 s. 8 d. per An. Speed.

44. *Hagneby*, a Priory of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, founded by the Lady *Agnes* the Wife of *Herbert de Orreby*, in Honour to *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* Anno 22. *John de Orreby* gave to this Priory, Lands and the Church of *Hagneby* and *Taglethorp*, concerning which there arose a Suit at Law, in the ninth Year of *Edward I.* which was determined in Favour of the Abbot and Convent of *Hagneby*: As was another concerning the Manor of *Steping*, given them by *Agnes de Percy*. *Richard* Bishop of *Lincoln* gave the Church of *Hancy*, which was ratified by the Dean and Chapter, to the Abbot and Convent of *St. Thomas*. King *Henry II.* and *Philip de Kyme*, with divers others, were Benefactors to this House. *Herbert* and *Agnes de Orreby*, his Wife, lie buried in the Chapel here of their own founding, as does their Abbot and great Benefactor *John de Barwe*. Valued



Valued at the Suppression at 87 l. 11 s. 4 d. per Annum. Dugd. 98 l. 7 s. 4 d. per Annum. Speed.

45. *Barlings*, an Abbey of *Præmonstratenses*, founded by *Ralph de Hays*, Senior, and his Brother *Richard*, and dedicated to God, St. *Mary de Barlings*, and the Canons serving God there, The *Hayes*, *Joslan de Evermoe*, *Adam Paynell*, and others, were large Benefactors to this Abbey; *Alice de Lasce* gave the Manor of *Swaton*, with the Advowson of the Church: *Robert Baldof*, his whole Estate at *Scothern*, with all its Rights and Appendages, and *William Longespe* several other Lands and Manors. Which Estates had the Confirmation of King *Henry II.* and King *John*, Anno Reg. 16. March 31. Valued at the Suppression at 107 l. 17 s. 3 d. per An. Speed.

46. *Sempringham*, a Priory of the Order of St. *Gilbert*: This *Gilbert* was born at *Sempringham*, of Norman Parentage, who having large Possessions in this County, sent him to *France* to be educated. Upon his Return, he instructed the Youth in Learning and Religion, entered into Orders, and was presented to the Churches of *Sempringham* and *Tisington*, then void, and was made Chaplain to the Bishop of *Lincoln*. He was not ambitious of Honour or Preferments, but rather in Contempt of them, gave himself wholly to a religious Life; and about this Time (in the Reign of *Henry I.*) founded his Order, shutting himself up with seven Virgins, who voluntarily left the World, in a solitary Habitation, adjoining to the north Wall of the Church of St. *Andrew* in *Sempringham*, receiving their Diet in at a Window, their Doors being always kept lock'd. From this beginning, the Order of *Gilbert*, who was afterwards sainted by Pope *Innocent III.* Anno Dom. 1202, increased to several Monasteries, built and endowed by great Men. The Nuns of St. *Gilbert* following the Rules of St. *Benedict*, the Monks that of St. *Augustin*. Among the rest, *Gilbert de Gaunt*, founded a Priory at *Sempringham*, and endowed it with divers Lands in *Lincolnshire*, as did also *Hugh de Bajocis*, King *Henry III.* and others.

*John Dalderby*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, by his Deed, bearing Date at *Bugden*, Anno 1303, granted Licence to the Scholars of the

Convent of *Sempringham*, studying Divinity or Philosophy in St. *Peter's* Parish in *Stamford*, to have a Chaplain to celebrate in the private Chapel there, saving the Rights of the Parish-Church of St. *Peter* there.

*Robert Lutterell*, Rector of *Irtham*, gave for the Maintenance of the said Scholars, the House where they inhabited, with several Lands and Tenements in *Keten*, *Corismere*, and *Casterton* in *Rutlandshire*, and in *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*; which *John Bishop* of *Lincoln* did confirm to them, provided no Sacraments be there administered, no Oblations made, nor any Thing done to the prejudice of the Church of St. *Peter*, given to the Abbot and Convent of *Sempringham* by the Charter of the said Bishop, dated at *Bugden*, November 1323. Valued at the Suppression at 317 l. 4 s. 1 d. per An. Dugd. 359 l. 11 s. 7 d. per An. Speed.

47. *Haverholm*, a Monastery of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and by him endowed with the whole Island of *Hassholm*, now called St. *Mary's*, having first made an Exchange with those that had Part in the same. He gave the said Land in pure and perpetual Alms, free from all secular Services, to the Nuns of *Haverholm*, with the Anathema and Curse, that fell upon *Judas*, the Betrayer of *Jesus* Christ, on *Simon Magus*, and on *Dathan* and *Abiram*, upon any that should alienate or destroy this Charity, Anno Dom. 1139. Valued at 70 l. 15 s. 10 d. Ob. per An. Dugd. 88 l. 5 s. 5 d. per An. Speed.

48. *Bolington*, a Priory of *Gilbertines*, founded by *Simon Fitz William*, in his Park at *Bolington*, in Honour to God, St. *Mary*, and the Nuns of the Order of *Sempringham*, for the Weal of his own Soul, and the Soul of his Wife *Agnes*, and his Predecessors. The said *Simon* endowed it with Part of the said Park, the Churches of *Bolington*, and *Langton*, and *Hatchhorn* Mill, and several Lands in *Faldingworth*, *Aldefield*, &c. which he gave to them in pure and perpetual Alms.

*William de Kyra*, confirmed to this Prior and Convent all the Lands and Revenues, Anno Dom. 1256: And *Robert Purcell*, *Eliaz Anker*, *Simon de Kyra*, *Alexander de Grovequer*, or *Coraker*, Baron of *Redburn*, were all Benefactors to this House, as appears by several



several Charters under their Hands. Valued at the Dissolution at 158 l. 7 s. 11 d. per Annum. Dugd. 187 l. 7 s. 9 d. per Annum. Speed.

49. *Alvingham*, a Priory of Gilbertines, endowed by *Hamelin* the Dean of *Lincoln*, with the Church of *St. Adelmod* in *Alvingham*, *Peter de Melfa*, and his Wife *Beatrix*, gave divers Lands to the Church of *St. Mary* of *Alvingham*, and the Nuns and Brethren serving God there, which *John* his Son confirmed to them, Anno Dom. 1232, as also did *Robert* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Antheny de Beke* Bishop of *Durham*, and the Lord d'Arcy, were Benefactors to this House.

King *Henry*, October 7. Anno Reg. 3. required *Henry* Bishop of *Lincoln*, to make a Return to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer of the Churches, appropriate to the Order of *St. Gilbert*; which he accordingly did, to the Number of 220, from *Bugden*, Anno Dom. 1401. An. Consecr. 4. Pope *Innocent III.* confirmed the Lands and Possessions of the Church of *Sempringham*, *Alvingham*, and others of this Order, by Vertue of his Papal Authority. Valued at the Suppression at 128 l. 14 s. 2 d. per An. Dugd. 141 l. 15 s. per An. Speed.

50. *Stikeswold*, a Priory of Gilbertines, which seems to be founded by *Galfrid de Ezmondeys*, and by him endowed with Lands in *Huntingdon*, as appears by an Inquisition taken at *Stamford*, 3 Edw. I. *Alexander Crewicker*, *Lury* Countess of *Chester*, and *Ranulf* her Son, were Benefactors to it. It was valued at the Suppression, by Authority of the Parliament held at *Westminster* in the twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* at 114 l. 5 s. 2 d. ob. per An. Dugd. 163 l. 9 s. 2 d. per An. Speed.

*Henry VIII.* Anno Reg. 29. out of the sincere Devotion he had to the Virgin *Mary*, and for the increase of Vertue and Religion founded at *Stixwold* in *Lincolnshire*, an Abbey of the Order of *Præmonstratenses* in the Place where the old Monastery stood, to consist of a Prioress and Nuns of the said Order, to officiate in Divine Offices for the good Estate of himself, and his Consort *Queen Jane*; and after their Deaths, for their Souls, and the Souls of their Children. This Abbey he appointed to be called, *The New Monastery of King Hen. VIII. of Stixwold*,

and gave it Power to receive Lands, to sue and be sued by that Name. And he made *Mary Missenden*, a Nun of the said Order, Prioress. He endowed this his new Monastery with all the Estate of the old one, in as full and ample manner, as it was enjoyed by the late Prioress: Which was then rated clear at 152 l. 10 s. 7 d. and was now granted to be held of the King in capite, by the yearly Rent of 15 l. 5 s. 1 d. to be paid into the Court of Augmentations at *St. Michael* and *Lady-day*, notwithstanding any Statute to the contrary. Dated July 9. Anno Reg. 29.

51. *Ormesby*, an Abbey of Nuns of the Order of *St. Gilbert*, founded by *Gilbert* Son of *Robert de Ormesby*, dedicated to God, *St. Mary*, and the Nuns and Brethren there, free from all Services whatsoever, and by him endowed with several Lands in *Ormesby*, *Utterby*, *Barebrane*, &c.

*Robert*, Butler to *William de Percy*, gave the Churches of *Elkington*, and *Little Grimesby*, with the Pasturage of sixty Sheep in *Alkington*, which was confirmed to them by *William de Kima*. Valued at the Suppression at 98 l. per An. Speed.

52. *Sixill*, an Abbey of Gilbertines, founded by — de Grelle, Ancestor of *Thomas de la Warre*, as appears by Indenture made between the said *Thomas* and the Canons of *Sixill*, and dedicated to *St. Mary*. *Agnes de Percy*, and *Richard* her Son, gave their Manor of *Ludford*, *Holdanus de Heryewyke*, &c. other Lands in *Melton*, *Heryewyke*, and *Wychem*, to the Nuns and Brethren of *Sixill*: Which were confirmed by King *John*, Nov. 5. Anno Reg. — Valued at the Suppression at 135 l. 9 s. per An. Dugd. 170 l. 8 s. 9 d. per Annum. Speed.

53. *Maressey*, a Priory of Gilbertines, founded by *Isabell de Chauney*, Widow of *Sir Philip Chauney*, dedicated to God, and *St. Helen* in the Isle of *Maressey*, and endowed by her Villages of *Maressey* and *Thorp*, *Gameleston*, *Elkesley*, &c. with the Advowsons of the Churches there, free from all secular Service and Exactions: Which was confirmed by King *Edward III.* at *Nottingham*, September 6. Anno Reg. 4. Valued at 130 l. Ob. per An. Dugd. 163 l. 17 s. 6 d. per An. Speed.

54. *Newsted* at *Axholm*, an Abbey of Gilbertines, founded by *Henry II.* and by him endowed



endowed with Lands, and a Part of very great Liberties and Immunities: All which King Edward II. Anno Reg. 31. recited and confirmed to the Master and Canons of the Order of Sempringham, according to the Rule of St. Austin and St. Gilbert. King John gave to Trinity Church in Lindsey, and to the Canons there, a Parcel of Land, called *Hufunc* in *Cadney*, which was afterwards given to *Newsted* at *Anholm*, October 12. Peter, Son of *Henry de Bilingey*, was also a great Benefactor to this Place. Valued at the Suppression at 38 l. 13 s. 5 d. per Annum. Dugd. 55 l. 1 s. 8 d. per An. Speed.

55. *Katteley*, a Priory of Gilbertines, founded by the *Belinges*, of whom Peter, the Son of Peter, descended, who gave and confirmed to the Nuns of *Katteley*, and the Brethren, Priests and Laicks, all the Donations of his Ancestors, and added to them an Acre of Land, called *Wych*, in *Bolingey*, in pure and perpetual Alms. Valued at the Suppression at 38 l. 13 s. 8 d. Speed.

56. *St. Catherine's*, in the Suburbs of *Lincoln*, a Priory of Gilbertines, founded by Robert the second, Bishop of *Lincoln*, with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter, and by him endowed with the Prebend of *Canewych*, the Churches of *Newere*, *Norton*, *Martune*, and *Newton*, with all the Appurtenances thereof, and with twenty Acres of Land, and the Chapel of St. Philip and James, &c. These were confirmed by King Henry II. Valued at the Suppression at 202 l. 5 s. 06. per Annum. Dugd. 270 l. 1 s. 3 d. per An. Speed.

57. *Haynings*, a Priory of Gilbertines, founded by *Reynernus de Everinu*, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and All Saints, and to the Brethren and Sisters serving God at *Heynings*, and endowed with divers Lands and Churches in *Upton*, and *Cliney*, &c. Which Gifts were enlarged by *Odo de Sancta Cruce*, and confirmed by Henry III. Anno Reg. 52. Valued at the Suppression at 49 l. 5 s. per An. Dugd. 58 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum. Speed.

58. *Holland-brigg*, a Priory of Gilbertines, founded by one *George*, a Man of Wealth in the City of *Lincoln*, and named the Priory of St. Saviour, who gave much of it to the Maintenance and Support of the Prior and Brethren of the Order of Sempringham by

*Holland-brigg*, and the Overplus of his Donations to the repairing of several Bridges, which, upon Survey, were found to be very much ruined, and by Order of King Edward III. the said Bridges were repaired at the Charge of the Prior and Brethren of St. Saviours and *Holland-brigg*.

59. *Welle*, a Priory of Gilbertines, founded by *Ralph de Hauvill*, who gave all his Lands and Tenements to *Welle*, for the building and endowing an House for Canons of the Order of St. Gilbert, with the Churches of *Dunton*, *Daketon*, *Kettleston*, *Acunby*, &c. saving to himself and his Heirs, the Pasturage of sixty Cattle and 5 s. per Annum. This Grant was confirmed by King John, May 9. Anno Reg. 5.

60. *Urford*, a Priory of Nuns, of which we have nothing said, but only that it was founded by *Ralph de Albeneio. Lel.* Valued at the Suppression at 14 l. per An. Speed.

61. *Umberstan*, or *Humerston*, an Abbey dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Peter, founded by *Radulphus*, Son of *Drogo* — *Leland*. Valued at the Suppression at 42 l. 1 s. 3 d. per Annum, Speed.

62. *Gockwell*, a Priory of Nuns, founded by *William de Alta-ripa*. *Leland*, or *Dawtre*. Valued at the Suppression at 19 l. 18 s. 6 d. per An.

63. *Lincoln*, a Cathedral Church, founded by *Paulinus*, Archbishop of *York*, who coming hither, converted the Prefect of the City, *nne Bletta*, and built a large and stately Church, in which, upon the Death of *Justus*, Archbishop of *Dover*, he consecrated *Honorius* in his Room.

In the Year 1092, *Remigius*, Bishop of this Diocese, by Licence from King *William the Conqueror*, removed the Episcopal See from *Dorchester*, to *Lincoln*, having built there a most sumptuous Church, worthy of the Name of a Cathedral, which he would have consecrated in his Life-time, but was opposed in it, by *Thomas* Archbishop of *York*, who claimed that Right, it being (as he said) in his Province. *William Rufus* interposed, by convening all the Bishops of *England* to consecrate it; but before it could be done, *Remigius* died; and it was performed by two Cardinal Legates, in the Presence of eight Archbishops and sixteen Bishops, and secular Canons to be established therein.

*William*



*William Rufus* confirmed the Land given by his Father, and added large Benefactions of his own to this Church: As *Agnesham*, *Milton*, *Rollenduz*, *Syfort*, &c. *Chesterfeild*, *Mansfeild*, and *Eseburn* Churches.

*Henry I.* gave the Manors of *Bichelswade*, *Netilham*, *Tichetour*, with the Fair of *Newere*, &c. The Churches of *Petco*, *Cucuwald*, *Kirkeby*, *Hiningham*, with a Vineyard at *Lincoln*: Also many other Churches and Lands, all recited in their respective Charters.

*Henry II.* gave to the Church of *St Mary* at *Lincoln*, and *Robert* the Bishop there, and his Successors, the Houses that were the Knights Templars in the Parish of *St. Andrews* in *Holbourn*, for the Payment of 100 Marks, and three Pieces of Gold yearly. The said *Henry* gave several Lands and Parcels of Lands, with Churches and Manors, to the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, which you may see at large in the *Monasticon*.

In the 28th Year of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* was an Inventory taken of all the Plate, Jewels, Vestments, &c. of this Church; and in the thirty-second Year of his Reign, upon that Representation of the Wealth and Riches of it, he thought it would pay for his Trouble to have all these Superstitious Utensils safely conveyed to his Jewel-house in the *Tower of London*; which accordingly was done by Commission to *Dr. George Heneage* and others, which was executed June 11, 1540, and there was taken from this Cathedral of Gold, 2621 Ounces, of Silver 4285 Ounces, besides a great Number of Pearls, Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Carbuncles, &c.

Another Inventory was taken in the Reign of *Edward VI.* the Value of which was small. The Revenues of this Cathedral were valued at 1533 l. *Speed*.

*Mr. Speed* in his Catalogue of the Monasteries of this County, taken out of *Leland*, mentions three Frieries more, dedicated to *St. Mary*, *St. Austin*, and *St. Francis* in *Lincoln*, but gives us no farther Account of them.

64. *Tateshall*, a Collegiate Church, so made by Licence from King *Henry VI.* Anno Reg. 16. directed to *Ralph Cromwel* Knight, *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester* and others, to empower them to convert the Parish Church of *Tateshall* into a College, for seven Chap-

lains, six Clerks secular, and six Choiristers: One of the said Chaplains to be *Custos* or Master, and to build, or cause to be built, an Alms-house, next to the Church-yard, for thirteen poor People of both Sexes. By the said Licence it is further provided, That the said Master, &c. shall add to this College the Advowson of the Church of *Tateshall*, and that they shall have Power to purchase, receive, and hold Lands, Rents, and Advowsons by whomsoever given, and that the said College shall be called by the Name of the *Holy Trinity of Tateshall*: That they shall have a common Seal for the Execution of all Business, and that they shall hold Lands to the Value of 200 l. per Annum, over and above the Profits of the Advowson and yearly Rent of the said Church. Dated at *Shene*, July 14. Anno Reg. 17. Valued at the Suppression at 348 l. 5 s. 11 d. per Annum. *Dugdale. Speed.*

*Mr. Speed*, out of *Leland*, having set down in his Catalogue, divers Monasteries not found in the *Monasticon*, we have thought fit to add them in this Place.

*Balwat Aquila*, valued at 114 l. 2 s. per Annum.

*Boston*, a Monastery founded by *St. Botolph*, in the *Saxon* Times, from whence the Town had its Name and Original.

— a Friery of *Carmelites* dedicated to *St. Mary*,

— a Priory near the Sea, dedicated to *St. Mary*, founded and endowed by *Sir Tho. Morley*, Kt. *John Bacon*, Esq; *Mr. Hagen*, *Thomas Hale* of *Shipham*, and *John Hird* of this Town.

— three Frieries built and endowed by the Family of *Filney*

— three Colleges dedicated to *St. Mary*, *Corpus Christi*, and *St. Peter*.

*Biggerd*, a Priory, valued at 101 l.

*Gramford Bridge*, an Hospital founded by *William Tirwhit*.

*Irford*, a Monastery, valued at 14 l. 13 s. 4 d.

*Letherstoke*, founded by *John Gifford* Clerk.

*Newsam*, a Priory founded by *Peter de Galesa*, for white Canons, valued at 114 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Annum.

*Oxeneys*, a Priory for black Canons.

*Stowe*, a Nunnery founded by *Godiva*, Wife of *Leofrick*, Earl of *Leicester*, to which



Remigius Bishop of Lincoln, in the Conqueror's Reign, was a considerable Benefactor. *Temple-Bruer*, a Preceptory of Knights Templers, and afterwards of Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, valued at 184 l. 6 s. 8 d.

*Torrington*, a Priory dedicated to St. Mary for black Canons, founded by William d'Arundel.

*Wellow*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. Austin, founded by King John, to which

Ralph, the Son of Drogo, was a special Benefactor, valued at 152 l. 7 s. 4 d.

*Willoughton*, a Preceptory for Knights Templers, valued at 174 l. 11 s. 12 d.

— a Monastery dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, valued at 197 l. 17 s. 5 d.

— an Hospital dedicated to All-Saints, valued at 18 l. 16 s. 0 d.

The Value of all the Hospitals in this County is 11664 l. 12 s. 0 d.

## The MARTYRS of LINCOLNSHIRE, viz.

**A**NNO Dom. 889. 1. William Swynderby, Priest and Follower of John Wickliff, being accused of certain Opinions, was presented before the Bishop of Lincoln, and examin'd, but upon his Revocation was discharged. Upon this it happen'd, that William Swynderby, removed into the Diocese of Hereford, where he was presented again for preaching and expounding the Scriptures contrary to the Bishop's Letter: That at Whitney, August 1. 1390, in a Sermon, he taught, That no Prelate in any deadly Sin, could absolve; that there is not the very Body of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar, &c. To these he severally answered, and was cited before the Bishop on July 20. 1391, in the Parish-Church of Lodbury; but he did not appear, which was term'd Obstinacy and Stubbornness; and accordingly Sentence was pronounced against him as an Heretick, a Schismatick, and Perverter of God's People, by John Tresnant Bishop of Hereford. Swynderby from this Sentence appeal'd to the King and Council, and sent a Letter to the Nobles and Burgeses in Parliament, exhibiting to them the Injustice of the Determination, and the hardship of the Case, but what became of him afterwards, we do not find. Whether he died in Prison, or whether he escaped their Hands, or whether he was burnt under the Government of Henry IV. is not certain.

2. Thomas Man was apprehended in the Diocese of Lincoln, August 14. 1511, and carried before Dr. Smith, the then Bishop, and was by him examined upon divers Articles, viz. for speaking against Auricular Confession, Extream Unction; for calling certain Priests, piled Knaves, for calling Pulpits, Priests lying Stools, for holding that Images ought not to be worshipped, that the Popish Church was not the Church of God, &c.

For these Crimes he was adjudged to be punished, but for fear of Death, he recanted, and was ordered from thenceforth to remain a Prisoner in Oxney Monastery near Oxford. Not long after he made his Escape from thence, and fled into the Diocess of London, where he was taken and carried before Richard Fitz-James, the Bishop there, February 1518, who being assisted by Dr. Heel, Chancellor, laid to his Charge his Escape, contrary to the Knowledge of the Bishop of Lincoln, or Prior of Oxney; that he had insisted on, and taught the same Heresies which he had once before recanted. He was examined several Times by the said Dr. Heel, in the Consistory of St. Paul's London, upon Articles exhibited against him by the Bishop of Lincoln, and at last was adjudged to be burnt, and accordingly was delivered to the Sheriff, to be punished as a relapsed and condemned Heretick, but (as the Words are in the Register) without Death: Et



*ramen extra Mortem.* Notwithstanding the Sheriff, without Warrant, took him to *Smithfield*, and there he was burnt, *March 29. 1518.*

3. *Christopher Shoomaker*, a Parishioner of *Great Missenden*, a Man of Gravity and Religion, who coming to a Neighbour of his, one *John Say*, would be often reading to him out of a little Book, he had, the Words which Christ spake to his Disciples, and advising him not to be deceived with the Priest's Celebration of the Sacrament, for it was not the very Body of Christ, but in Substance, Bread, bearing the Remembrance of Christ, &c. He was burnt at *Newbery* about this Time, *Anno 1518*, as does appear by the Registry of *Sir John Longland*.

4. In the Time of *John Longland* Bishop of *Lincoln*, were several hundreds of Men and Women vexed and afflicted, and obliged to abjure for Trifles, both in Facts and in Opinion: As for saying, He would give forty pence that such an one knew as much as he knew: For saying, Matrimony was not a Sacrament; for saying, Their Alms should be given before it sweat in a Man's Hand: For lamenting an Husband or a Wife, when sent for by the Persecutors, for calling Images Carpenters Chips, dead Things, Stocks and Stones, Mawmetry, &c. among these, several who had been twice convicted, were given over to the secular Power, and were burnt, as relapsed, viz. *Thomas Bernard*, *James Morden*, *Robert Rave*, *John Scrivener*, *John Norman*, and *Thomas Holmes*, in whose Execution this is remarkable, that they obliged the Children to set fire to the Faggots that burnt their own Fathers, contrary to Nature and common Decency.

5. *Ann Ascew*, or *Ascough*, the Daughter of *Sir William Ascough* Knight, was married to *Mr. Kyme*, in Obedience to her Father's Desire, or Command, tho' not much to her liking: However she demean'd herself as a Christian Wife, and bore him two Children; After which, by reading the Bible, she fell from Popery, which so offended her Husband, that he violently drove her out of his House; she sought for a Divine, but not obtaining it, would not return to her Husband, because of his cruel Ulage, and so

went to Court, where on the Queen's Side, she was much esteem'd for her Wit, Beauty Learning and Religion; but being as much hated by the Popish Bishops and Clergy, was at length apprehended as an Heretick, and examined about the Sacrament; she constantly affirmed, That Christ giving the Bread as an outward Sign, to be received by the Mouth, meant that imperfect Belief they should receive his Body, which should die for the People, and think his Death the only Salvation of their Souls; that the Bread and Wine were left us for a Sacrament-Communion of the Benefits of his Death, and that we should be thankful for the Grace of his Redemption: That she denied the Sacraments of Christ's Body and Blood, i.e. the real Presence of them there, because the Son of God is now glorious in Heaven; therefore what you call God is a Piece of Bread. Upon these Answers, and much more to the same Effect, she was condemned and remanded to *Newgate*, where having remained a little while, she was removed to the Tower, and there put upon the Rack to make her confess (after she had denied, that she knew) whether she knew any of her Sect or Opinion. They suspected the Ladies, *Suffex*, *Hereford*, *Diennys*, and *Fitzrallians*, and sought to extort from her a Testimony against them; but she saying, That if she should pronounce any Thing against them, she was not able to prove it, the Lord Chancellor, and *Sir John Baker*, kept her long on the Rack, but finding to no purpose, she was loosed, and returned to *Newgate* to be burnt. At the Day of her Execution, she was brought to *Smithfield* in a Chair, because the Rack had so lamed her, that she could not walk; and being tied to the Stake, *Dr. Thaxton* preached a Sermon, which she openly condemned when he spake amiss, and approved when well said. There were burnt with her *Nicholas Belamy*, a Priest of *Shropshire*, *John Adams*, a Tailor, and *John Lucels*, a Gentleman of the Court. The Lord Chancellor *Wriothesley*, the old Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Bulford*, and the Lord Mayor of *London*, were present at her Execution, and offered her the King's Pardon, if she would recant; but she replied, She would not deny her Lord, and so was burned.



## DIVINES of Note in this County, whose Place of Nativity and Habitation is not known.

**T**homas Paynell, or Paganel, a Canon Regular of Morton Priory in Surrey, and afterwards a Prior of a Monastery of the same Order near London, a very pious and learned Man. He was ejected at the Dissolution of Monasteries by King Henry VIII. and had a Pension allowed him during his Life; upon which living contentedly, he retired some Times to London, and some Times to Oxford, and spent his Time in writing and translating Books, of which some of the most valuable and useful are,  
 1. *The Pandects of the Evangelical Law*, Lond. 1553. *The pithy and most notable Sayings of all the Scripture, &c.* Lond. 1560. *Of the Contempt of the World*, written by Erasmus, Lond. 1533. *A Sermon of the Lord's Prayer*, written by St. Cyprian, Lond. 1539. *Salernus's Regiment of Health*, Lond. 1554. &c. *V. Mr. Wood's Ath. Ox.*

Alexander Gill, chief Master of St. Paul's School, London, which Station he managed with great Repute, being esteemed by most Persons to be a learned Man, a noted Critick, Latinist and Divine, and also to have such an excellent way of training up Youth, that none in his Time went beyond him. He succeeded Mr. Richard Mulcaster. Many eminent Persons in Church and State esteemed it the greatest Happiness to have been educated under him. As a Divine, he wrote the Treatise concerning the Trinity in Unity of the Deity, against one Thomas Manering, an Anabaptist, who denied that Jesus is very God, of very God, Lond. 1601; and another, *Of the sacred Philosophy of Scrip-*

*ture*; Or, *A Comentary on the Creed*, London 1635. Fol. As a School-master, he wrote a Treatise call'd, *Logonomia Anglica*, to facilitate the Learning of the English Tongue, London 1621.

Richard Smith, a Student of Trinity College in Cambridge, and Doctor of Divinity of Valladolid in Spain. He was sent upon the Mission into England, and being made Bishop of Chalcedon in Greece, was commissioned to exercise Episcopal Jurisdiction over all the Roman Catholics in England. His chief Residence was in Lancashire, where he appeared in his Pontificals to the Wonder (and almost Terror) of the common People, of which King Charles I. being certified, put out his Proclamation in 1628, to encourage his Apprehension, promising an hundred Pounds to be paid presently to the Person that did it, besides the Forfeitures of the Person that entertained him, due to the Crown. The Bishop having timely Notice of it, fled into France, and by Cardinal Richelieu was made Abbot of Charroux in Poitou. And as the Bishop was persecuted, so was his Office. John Floid, a Jesuit, and one Horucan Lumley, and Smith Regulars, not only wrote against his Episcopal Power, but made such a Stir among the Brethren against it, that the Pope was forced to interpose to prevent the Scandal. He was a general Scholar, and did great Service to the Cause he professed, by writing several Books, viz. *The Prudential Balance of Religion*, and an *Answer to Bishop Bromhall's Vindication of the Church of England from Criminal Schism*, &c.

## The CHARITY SCHOOLS.

**A**sferby, where is a School for fifty Boys, who are taught to read, write, and cast Accompts; it has an Endowment of 10 l. per Annum.

Barnoldby, where is a School of seven poor Children, who are taught and maintained by a private Charity,

Barrowsby,



**Barrowby**, where is a School consisting of twelve Children, taught by the Contributions of the Rector, and other well disposed Persons of his procuring.

**Barlinges**, where is a School founded *Anno Dom. 1711*, for all the poor Children of the Place, taught by a Master, whose Salary is by an Endowment.

**Bennington**, where is a School for twelve poor Children, which is endowed with an House and Land, valued at *40 s. per Annum*, to which Mr. Heynes, late Rector, added *40 s. per Annum* more.

**Billinburgh**, where is a School and new School-house for twelve Children of this Parish, and four of *Horbling*, endowed with *11 l. per Annum*,

**Billingham**, where the poor Children of the Place are taught by the Vicar.

**Bilsby**, where is a School for the Instruction of ten poor Children, taught by a Benefaction of *5 l. per Annum*, given by a private Gentleman.

**Binbrook, St. Gabriel**, where is a School of poor Children, who are taught by the Vicar.

**Boston**, where are two Schools, for seventy-five Boys and fifty Girls, who are all cloathed. Mr. John Loughton in 1708, left *30 l. per Annum*, for the founding a School here, which has been augmented by the Subscription of *105 l. per Annum*, by the Inhabitants, and twelve Boys have been put out Apprentices in the last Account we have had from thence five Years ago.

**Brent-Broughton**, where is a School maintain'd wholly by Subscribers in and near the Place.

**Bucknall**, where is a School for twelve Boys and Girls, who are taught by the voluntary Contribution of Christian People.

**Burgh**, where is a Charity-School for poor Children, to which is allowed *10 l. per Ann.* out of the Lands which were left to superstitious Uses.

**Burton Coggles**, where is a Charity-School for fourteen poor Children, who are instructed by the Clerk of the Parish, eight at the Charge of the Lord of the Manor, and six at the Charge of the Minister of the Place.

**Carleton Magna**, where is a Charity-School for twenty-five Children, erected by Sir Edward Smith, and endowed with *20 l. per*

*Annum*, and with *10 l. per Annum* by Sir John Monson, upon Condition that the Master of the said School shall teach all the poor Boys and Girls of both Carletons, Burton, Broxholm, and Sir Henry Monson's Tenants Children in Saxilby.

**Carleton Moreland**, where three poor Children are taught at the sole Charge of the Vicar.

**Church-Hickham**, where is a Charity-School for sixteen poor Boys, to be instructed as in other Places of this Nature.

**Croft**, where is a School for thirty Children, taught at the Expence of the Minister and Overseers, probably by a Pound-rate.

**Crowle**, where is a School for the Instruction of twenty poor Children, the Subscription is only *20 l. per Annum*, the rest is supplied by the Contribution of the People of the Place.

**Denton**, where is a School for fifty poor Children, who are chiefly supported by Subscription of the Inhabitants.

**Digby**, where is an House and *20 s. per Annum*, for teaching three poor Children to read and write, and to instruct them in the Church-Catechism, and in the Principles of Religion.

**Downsby**, where is a School wholly supported by the Lord of the Manor, who allows *10 l. per Annum* to teach the Children of his Tenants to read, write, cast Accompts, and say their Catechism.

**Edenham**, where are twenty-five poor Children, taught at the sole Expence and Charge of a Noble Lord.

**Epworth**, where is a Charity-School erected, and six poor Children taught at the Charge of a religious Society.

**Eresby**, where is a School for twenty-six Boys and fourteen Girls, all cloathed, and taught to read, write, cast Accompts, and are further instructed in the Church-Catechism.

**Faldingworth**, where is a small School endowed with *5 l. per Annum*, the Number of the Children we have no just Account of.

**Fillingham**, where is a School for twenty poor Children, which was erected in the Year 1709.

**Folkingham**, where is a School, which has *10 l. per Annum* given to it for ever, for teaching



teaching fourteen poor Children the Church Catechism, &c. to which there is an Addition made by a Person lately deceased.

*Glentworth*, where is a School for the Instruction of the poor Children of the Place, the Charge of which is sustain'd by the Lady of the Manor.

*Gosberton*, where a Reverend Divine, whose Name we need not mention, has a good Estate, and pays for the teaching of ten poor Children out of his free Charity.

*Grantham*, where are two Schools, which were endowed with 12 *l.* per Annum by Dr. Hurst, deceased, for the teaching the poor Children of the Place; in Augmentation of which Charity, there are 30 *l.* per Annum now subscribed by the Inhabitants.

*Gretford cum Wilsford*, where ten poor Children are taught after the manner of other Charity-Schools, at the Charge of the Minister of the Parish and the Lord of the Manor.

*Hacouby*, where six poor Children are instructed in Reading, Writing and Accompts, at the Expence of a charitable Lady, who allows 3 *l.* per Annum for that Purpose.

*Hale Magna*, where eighteen Boys are taught to read, write, &c. by the Subscription of 12 *l.* per Annum.

*Hanneston*, where is one School for the poor Children, the Number or Maintenance of which we have no Account of.

*Hanworth*, where a Provision is made for the Instruction of all the poor Children of the Place, in all the Parts of Education used in such Schools.

*Harmston*, where is a School, erected by the Patron of the Living, and endowed with 20 *l.* per Annum for the Benefit of all the Children of the Place, to be taught to read, write, and cast Accompts.

*Hatcliffe*, where several Children are taught at the Rector's Charge.

*Hatton*, where is a Charity-School for fourteen Boys, towards the Instruction of which a private Gentleman has given 6 *l.* per Annum.

*Holton cum Bickering*, where ten Children are taught to read and write, chiefly at the Charge of the Rector.

*Harbling*, where is a School endowed with 8 *l.* 10 *s.* per Annum, by Edward Brown, Esq; for teaching ten poor Children; and ten

more are taught at another School, viz. at *Billingham*.

*Ingham*, where ten Boys are taught at the Charge of the Curate, and two or three more charitable Persons.

*Kelsey St. Mary*, where is a School for ten poor Children to be taught to read and write: for the Promotion of which a Lady allows 6 *l.* per Annum.

*Kilby*, where 20 *s.* per Annum are left for teaching four Children to read, and the Parish allows 40 *s.* more for the Benefit of the poor Peoples Children in general.

*Lincoln*, where are four Charity-Schools, one in *St. Swithin's* Parish, one in *St. Paul's*, and two others in *St. Peter's East-gate*, and *St. Peter's in Gutteris*: In all which are taught 120 poor Children: The Subscription is 73 *l.* per Annum, and the four Schools are taught by the Widows of Clergymen, and divided by thirty in a School.

*Louth*, where is a Grammar Free-School, and a Charity-School for forty Children of the poorer Sort, whose Aim is no higher than reading and writing, endowed with 16 *l.* per Annum.

*Ludborough*, where is a private Charity-School, consisting of ten or twelve, wholly supported by a charitable Lady, who allows 7 *l.* per Annum.

*Maltby*, where is a School endowed with House and Land, valued at 14 *l.* per Annum, for the Instruction of the Poor of the Place.

*March-Chapel*, where is a Gift of 40 *s.* per Annum, of a private Gentleman's, for teaching only four Boys.

*Marston*, where is a School for fifteen Boys, maintained by the well-disposed People of the Place, in Reading, Writing, and Accompts.

*Netlam*, where are put out twelve poor Children, at the Bishop's Charge, and several others at the Charge of private Contributions.

*Nocton*, where is a School wholly supported by a Person of Quality.

*North-Coats*, where the Children are taught at the Charge of the Rector.

*North-Somercotes*, where is a School endowed for all the poor Children here, and at *South-Somercotes*, to be taught as in other Charity-Schools.

*Oversby*.



**Gwensby**, where is a School for twelve Children, taught upon a Settlement of 6 *l.* per Annum.

**Rathby**, where is a School set up for the Instruction of twenty Children of this, and the three neighbouring Parishes, whose present Endowment is only 6 *l.* per Annum.

**Rippingale**, where twenty-four Children are put to School, and taught to read and write at the Charge of a Lady and Gentleman, who allows to it 8 *l.* per Annum.

**Ruskington**, where in the Charity-School are taught twenty poor Boys; Mr. Chamberlain, deceased, has added 40 *s.* per Annum to teach five poor Children more of this Town.

**Scawby**, where is a Charity-School for twenty Boys, to which Mr. Nelthorp, late Lord of the Manor, has left 3 *l.* per Annum to augment the same.

**Sedgebrook**, where is a School for fifteen Boys, taught to read and write at the Charge of the Parish of Sedgebrook.

**Shellington**, where twenty-five poor Children are instructed; its present Endowment, besides Contribution, is only 5 *l.* per Annum.

**Spalding**, where is a School for Instruction of Youth in the Latin Tongue, free to the Inhabitants of the Place; and another to read and write in, which is endowed with 16 *l.* per Ann. and in which twenty Children are taught gratis.

**Spilsby**, where is a School for twenty-four Boys and sixteen Girls, all to be cloathed, taught to read, and write, and work, which was founded of late, viz. A. D. 1716.

**Stallingburgh**, where there is 20 *s.* per An. for ever, given to a Master or Dame, for teaching four poor Children to read and say their Catechism.

**Stamford**, where eighty poor Children are taught and employed, a fourth Part are maintained wholly and cloathed, the rest are supplied with Wheels, Reels, Fire and Candles; There are two Teachers, one for spinning, another for reading, with one Maid or Nurse. These Children by their Work, earn 400 *l.* per Ann. whereof they that are maintained in the House, earn 50 *l.* per Ann.

There is an annual Sermon before the Trustees, who have received in Gifts 140 *l.* which they design to lay out in Land.

**Stickney**, where thirty poor Children are taught in a School, endowed with an House, and forty-four Acres of Land.

**Stowe**, where is a School for twenty poor Children, which is endowed with 12 *l.* per Annum.

**Surfleet**, where are twenty Children taught to read and write in a School, which is endowed with 4 *l.* per Annum, by one Robert Majoram.

**Thorpe**, where a few Children are taught at the Charge of the Vicar.

**Trusthorpe**, where some poor Boys are taught upon private Charity.

**Utterby**, where three poor Children are instructed in reading and writing, at the Charge of the Minister of the Place.

**Waddingham**, within the Liberties of the City of Lincoln, where is a School for twenty Children, sixteen of which are taught at the Charge of the Minister, only 8 *l.* per An. is given by the Lord of the Manor, as an Addition to the Master's Salary.

**Waddington**, where twenty poor Children are taught at the Charge of the Inhabitants of the Place to read and write.

**Washingburgh**, where is a School for ten poor Boys, who are instructed in Reading, Writing, and Accompts, for which 5 *l.* 10 *s.* per Annum is paid by the Lord of the Manor.

**Wibberton**, where are taught ten Boys and ten Girls, to read, write and work, at the Expence of the People of the Town.

**Willsford**, where is a School, of late set up, for four Boys only, who are taught to read and write.

**Witham on the Hill**, where 4 *l.* is allowed to a Master for teaching eighteen Boys to read, write, and say their Catechism.

**Wooton**, where is a School, for an uncertain Number of poor Children, endowed with 2 *l.* per Annum, by one John Falding.

**Wrangle**, where is a Charity-School well endowed for all the Children of this Parish, and the Parish of Leak.

**Wrawley**, where is a School, whose Endowment is more considerable than their Instructions, which is 100 *l.* per Annum.

**Wroot**, where is a School and School-house for twenty Boys, endowed by the late Henry Travers, Esq.



A. D. D.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
<b>A</b> Ddethorp	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	9 10 2 00
Agle	Boothby		
Alderkirk	Kirton	R. Holland	50 18 1 00
Aleby	Calceworth		
Alesby	Bradley		
Alford	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	10 00 0 00
Allhallows	Candleshow		
Allington	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	8 13 1 00
Althorp	Louthesk	R. Calceworth	5 13 4 00
Alvingham	Louthesk		
Amcotes	Manlake		
Amwick	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	5 3 10 00
Ancafter	Loveden	V. Loveden	6 13 4 00
Ancafter	Loveden		
Anderby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	13 10 2 00
Apley	Wraggo		
Appleby	Manlake	V. Manlake	10 4 0 00
Armtree	Horncastle		
Asgarby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	10 14 4 00
Ashby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	14 10 10 00
Ashby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	7 10 2 00
Ashby	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	6 8 2 00
Ashby	Horncastle		
Ashby	Manlake		
Ashby-Childs	Hill	V. Hill	6 3 2 00
Aslackby	Aveland	V. Aveland	12 10 6 00
Aspy	Bradley		
Afterby	Gartree	R. Gartree	9 11 2 00
Asthorp	Lawris	R. Lawris	4 10 0 00
Aswardby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	12 4 6 00
Aswardby	Hill	R. Hill	7 19 4 00
Auborn	Boothby	V. Graffoo	7 13 2 00
Aukborough	Manlake	V. Manlake	10 00 0 00
Aukley	Manlake		
Aunsby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	3 8 9 00
Austhorp	Aswardburn		
Austhorp	Louthesk		
Awthorp	Manlake	R. Manlake	25 00 0 00
Bagenderby	Hill	R. Hill	6 00 8 00
Bamburgh	Gartree		
Bardney	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	7 00 0 00
Bardney-Daries	Wraggo		
Barnholm	Nesse	V. Nesse	5 11 6 00
Barkston	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	14 8 9 00
Barkworth-East	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	10 10 10 00
Barkworth-West	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	5 5 0 00
Barnalby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	14 13 4 00
Barnetby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	6 3 2 00
Barnetby-Hall	Yarborough		
Baroby	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	13 1 3 00



# LINCOLNSHIRE

1499

B A R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Baroby-Hall	Wivebridg	V. Yarborough	9 16 0
Barrow	Yarborough	R. Graffoo	26 16 8
Barthorp	Kirton	V. Yarborough	19 4 8
Bassingham	Boothby	V. Nefle	6 1 2
Bassingthorp	Beltisflow	R. Yarborough	13 10 10
BARTON	Yarborough	R. Loveden	41 6 8
Baſton	Nefle	R. Gartree	18 6 6
Beckley	Yarborough	R. Grimsby	8 17 6
Beckingham	Loveden		
Beckring-Hall	Wraggo	R. Wivebridge	12 13 6
Belchford	Gartrey	R. Corringham	32 2 2
Belesby	Brodley		
Belifton	Ellow		
Bellew	Calceworth	R. Wraggo	23 8 6
Belton	Grantham	V. Loveden	20 1 10
Belton	Manlake	R. Holland	33 8 10
Belfoſt	Manlake		
Belvoir-Caſtle	Grantham	R. Calceworth	13 10 2
Benby	Yarborough	V. Holland	15 00 0
Beningworth	Wraggo	V. Calceworth	13 3 2
Bennington	Loveden	R. Lango	13 14 0
Bennington	Skirbeck	V. Aveland	6 1 8
Berlings	Lawris	V. Walſcroft	8 00 0
Befeby	Calceworth	R. Walſcroft	10 4 2
Biker	Kirton	R. Wraggo	5 18 0
Bilesby	Calceworth	V. Betisflow	5 1 4
Billingay	Lango	R. Beltisflow	4 8 2
Billingborough	Aveland		
BINBROKE	Walſcroft	R. Lango	16 10 7
Binbroke	Walſcroft	R. Aſlaco	19 00 0
Biskthorp	Wraggo	V. Corringham	12 00 0
Bitchfield	Betisflow	R. Aſwardburn	9 9 4
Bitham	Beltisflow	V. Yarborough	6 4 4
Blankney	Lango	R. Lango	11 12 0
Blankney	Lango	R. Wivebridge	11 11 4
Bliborough	Aſlaco	V. Holland	33 6 8
Bliton	Corringham		
Bloxham	Flaxwell	V. Manlake	10 100 0
Boodby	Yarborough	R. Graffoo	7 5 2
Boothby	Boothby	V. Aveland	8 00 0
Boothby Panne	Wivebridge	V. Wivebridg	3 00 8
BOSTON	Shirbeck	R. Grimsby	5 1 10
St. Botolph	Shirbeck	V. Lango	3 9 8
Betsford	Manlake		
Boultham	Boothby		
BOURN	Aveland		
Braceby	Grantham		
Bradley	Bradley		
Braesbridge	Lincoln City		
Bramby	Well		



B R A.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bramton	Well		
Brandon	Loveden		
Branswell	Flaxwell	R. Aswardburn	6 13 2
Brant-Broughton	Loveden	R. Loveden	35 13 4
Brasborough	Nesse	R. Nesse	9 9 10
Bratost	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	18 3 6
Bratost-Hall	Candleshow		
Brattleby	Lawris	R. Lawris	7 10 0
Brawnston	Lincoln Lib.	R. Lango	18 17 10
Bridg-End	Aveland		
Briggesley	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 4 4
Brinkhill	Hill	R. Hill	8 00 0
Brocklesby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	7 10 10
Brocklesby-Hall	Yarborough		
Bromby	Manlake		
Bromby-Hall	Manlake		
Brother-House	Ellow		
Brothertoft	Aswardburn		
Brothertoft	Skirbeck		
Broughton	Loyndale		
Broughton	Manlake	R. Manlake	21 00 0
Broxholm	Lawris	R. Lawris	9 10 0
Brunthorp	Calceworth		
Buckland	Girtree		
Bucknall	Gartree		
Bulby	Beltisflow		
BULLINGBROOK =	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	9 19 2
Bullington	Wraggo		
BURGH =	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	13 6 8
Burgh upon Bane	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	7 10 10
Burham	Nesse		
Buringham	Manlake	V. Manlake	4 13 4
Burnham-Nether	Manlake		
Burnham-Upper	Manlake		
Burton	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	7 12 8
Burton	Beltisflow	R. Beltisflow	16 12 2
Burton	Lawris	R. Lawris	11 15 2
BURTON =	Manlake	V. Manlake	12 00 0
Burwell	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	8 00 0
Bushingthorp	Lawris	R. Lawris	2 00 0
Butterwick	Skirbeck	V. Holland	8 4 2
Butterwick East	Manlake		
Butterwick West	Manlake		
Caburn	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5 18 4
Cadeby	Bradley		
Cadney	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 4
Cainby	Aflaco	R. Aflaco	4 13 4
Calby	Lango	V. Lango	6 12 0
Calverthorp	Aswardburn		
Cameringham	Aflaco	V. Aflaco	5 4 1



C. A. N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Candlesby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	9 19 4
Candleshow	Candleshow		
Canesby	Manlake		
Canwick	Lincoln Lib.	V. Lango	5 6 8
Careby	Beltisflow	R. Beltisflow	7 17 0
Carhouse	Manlake		
Carlby	Nesse	R. Nesse	9 1 0
Carlby-Hall	Nesse		
Carlton-Castle	Loutheask		
Carlton-Hall	Lawris		
Carlton in Moreland	Boothby	V. Graffoo	7 00 0
Carlton Parva	Loutheask		
Carlton Magna	Loutheask		
N. Carlton	Lawris		
Carlton-Scroop	Loveden	R. Loveden	13 1 4
S. Carlton	Lawris		
Casthorp	Manlake		
Castle-Bitham	Beltisflow	V. Beltisflow	7 13 6
CASTOR =	Bradley	V. Yarborough	7 6 8
Cathorp	Loveden	R. Loveden	20 11 10
Carley	Flaxwell		
Causby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	5 10 2
Cawkwell	Gartrey	V. Gartree	4 8 5
Cawthorp	Aveland		
Cawthorp	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	3 4 4
Cawthorp	Ludbrough	R. Loutheask	6 2 4
Cawthorp Parva	Ludbrough		
Chappel-Marsh	Bradley		
Chicle	Kirton		
Claxby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	5 3 0
Claxby	Hill	R. Hill	6 10 9
Claxby	Horncastle		
Claxby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	8 10 10
Clay-Pool	Loveden	R. Loveden	16 8 3
Clay-Pool	Loveden	R. Loveden	15 14 11
Clay-Thorp	Calceworth		
Glee	Bradley		
Gleethorp	Bradley		
Cleytham	Corringham		
Clixby	Yarborough		
Clow-House	Ellow		
Coates-Hall	Bradley		
Coates Magna	Bradley	R. Grimsby	11 10 10
Coates North	Bradley	R. Grimsby	12 10 10
Coates Parva	Bradley	R. Grimsby	4 18 4
Cockerington North	Loutheask		
Cockerington South	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	5 1 4
Cokeswold	Bradley		
Coltsworth	Grantham	R. Beltisflow	14 9 10
Comberworth	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	10 10 2



G O M.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Comsholm	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	9 13 5 ½
Corby	Beltisflow	V. Beltisflow	5 12 2 0
Corringham	Corringham	V. Corringham	12 00 0 0
Cotes	Aflaco	V. Aflaco	3 16 8 0
Cotham Abbey	Yarborough		
Cottel-Hall	Manlake		
Covenham St. Bartho;	Ludborough	R. Louthesk	17 12 8 0
Covenham St. Mary	Ludborough	V. Louthesk	10 00 0 0
Colby	Boothby		
Colby	Manlake		
Cowbet	Ellow		
Cragglethorp	Boothby		
Cramwell	Flaxwell		
Cratby	Manlake		
Creton	Beltisflow	R. Beltisflow	4 15 9 0
Croft	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	23 7 2 0
Crosby	Manlake		
CROWLAND 0=	Ellow		
Crowe	Manlake		
Croxby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	6 4 2 0
Croxton	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	6 4 2 0
Cunesby	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	39 10 2 0
Dalby	Candleshow		
Dauderby	Gartrey	R. Gartrey	4 19 4 0
Deeping-James	Nesse	V. Nesse	6 19 8 0
DEEPING-MARKET 0=	Nesse	R. Nesse	16 1 2 0
Deeping West	Nesse	R. Nesse	19 17 11 0
Dembleby	Aveland	R. Aveland	6 11 3 0
Denton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	18 8 2 0
Derthorp	Manlake		
Digby	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	5 2 10 0
Dike	Aveland		
Doddington	Boothby	R. Boothby	7 9 6 0
Dowesby	Aveland	R. Aveland	11 19 2 0
Downe	Manlake		
Driby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	8 19 4 0
Dunholm	Lawris	V. Lawris	4 6 8 0
DUNNINGTON 0=	Kirton	V. Holland	13 17 3 ½
Dunnington upon Bane	Gartree	R. Gartree	15 12 2 0
Dunsby	Aveland	R. Aveland	12 14 6 0
Dunsby	Flaxwell	R. Aswardburn	3 5 7 0
Dunston	Lango	V. Lango	7 00 8 0
Durrington	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	6 3 7 0
Eagle	Boothby	V. Graffoo	3 5 10 0
Ealand	Manlake		
Earesby-Place	Bullingbrook		
Earnham	Beltisflow		
Easthope	Kirton		
Easton	Grantham		
Edenham	Beltisflow		



# L I N C O L N S H I R E.

1503

E D L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Edlington	Gartree	V. Gartree	8	4	6	0
Elkington North	Louthask	V. Louthask	4	12	4	0
Elkington South	Louthask	V. Louthask	5	7	4	0
Eltham	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7	18	4	0
Bagge Enderby	Hill	R. Hill	6	00	0	0
Enderby Malvish	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	12	11	2	0
Wood Enderby	Horncastle					
Epworth	Manlake	R. Corringham	28	16	8	0
Evedon	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	9	7	6	0
Ewerby	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	6	10	8	0
Faresby	Bullingbrook					
Fanthorp	Louthask					
Farforth	Louthask	R. Louthask	6	6	8	0
Farlesthorp	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	5	6	8	0
Farthington	Candleshow					
Fauston	Loveden					
Fenton	Loveden					
Fenton	Well					
N. Fereby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	12	17	6	0
S. Fereby	Yarborough					
Ferry East	Corringham					
Fesdike	Kirton					
Fillingham	Aflaco	R. Aflaco	22	00	0	0
Finningley	Manlake					
Firsby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	12	00	2	0
Fishtoft	Skirbeck					
Fisherton	Lawris	R. Lawris	12	1	8	0
Fleet	Ellow	R. Holland	15	00	0	0
Fleet Fenn	Ellow					
Fleet Hargate	Ellow					
Flixborough	Manlake	R. Manlake	13	10	0	0
FOKINGHAM 0=	Aveland	R. Aveland	18	00	0	0
Foldingworth	Lawris	R. Lawris	15	8	0	0
Folethorp	Calceworth					
Fotherby	Ludbrough	V. Louthask	3	00	0	0
Frampton	Kirton	R. Holland	26	5	4	0
Frampton	Kirton	V. Holland	18	19	4	0
Frekingham	Aveland					
Freston	Skirbeck	V. Holland	16	11	10	0
Friskney	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	15	16	8	0
Friethorp	Lawris	R. Lawris	4	10	0	0
Friston	Loveden					
Frodingham	Manlake	V. Manlake	12	16	3	0
Fulbeck	Loveden	R. Loveden	20	15	6	0
Fulbrook	Wivebridge					
Fulletby	Hill	R Hill	21	2	8	0
Fulletby	Wraggo					
Fulston	Aflaco	V. Louthask	1	10	3	0
Furby	Bradley					
Fusworth	Corringham					



G A I.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Gaiton in the Marsh	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	13 10 0
Gaiton in the Would	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	8 11 0
Ganby	Corringham	V. Corringham	22 16 8
Ganesborough	Gartree	R. Gartree	6 3 4
Garthorp	Manlake		
Gateburton	Well	R. Lawris	8 10 8
Gearsby-Hall	Wraggo		
Gedney	Ellow	R. Holland	23 11 0
Gedney	Ellow	V. Holland	30 11 0
Gelston	Loveden		
St. Giles	Corringham		
GLANFORDBRIDGE	Yarborough		
Glentham	Aflaco	V. Aflaco	8 0 0
Glentworth	Aflaco	V. Aflaco	7 17 6
Glentworth-Hall	Aflaco		
Gokewell	Manlake		
Goldsby	Gartree	V. Gartree	6 0 2
Gosberton	Kirton		
Goultho-Hall	Wraggo		
Goxhill	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	14 18 0
Graby	Aveland		
Grainham	Corringham	R. Corringham	25 17 4
Grange	Lawris		
GRANTHAM	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	12 10 0
Grantham	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	10 9 11
Granthorp	Louthesk		
Graves Land	Manlake		
Green-Field	Calceworth		
Greetwell	Lawris		
Gresby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	5 17 8
Gretford	Nesse	R. Nesse	18 9 10
Greetham	Hill	R. Hill	10 19 4
Grimbleby	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	9 10 0
GRIMSBY Magna	Bradley	V. Grimsby	7 8 0
Grimsby Parva	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	3 5 0
Grimsby St. Mary	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 18 4
Gunby	Beltislow	R. Beltislow	4 4 0
Gunby	Candlehow	R. Candlehow	3 10 2
Gunny	Manlake		
Gunwarby-North	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	2 4 8
Gunwarby-South	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	2 4 8
Hackcliff	Bradley	R. Grimsby	5 4 2
Hackenby	Aveland	V. Aveland	5 17 0
Hackthorn	Aflaco	V. Aflaco	4 0 0
Hagnaby	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	8 0 0
Hagnaby	Calceworth		
Hagworthingham	Hill	R. Hill	14 10 2
Haldingham	Flaxwell		
Hallam upon Bane	Horncastle	R. Gartree	8 11 1
Hallington	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	4 15 6
Hamringham	Hill	R. Hill	8 14 2



H A M.

Hundred.

Denary.

Valuation.

Hamton	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	7 10 10 0
Hanbeck	Flaxwell		
Hanby-Hall	Beltislow		
Hangholm	Louthesk	V. Lincoln	8 0 1 6 0
Hannay	Calceworth		
Hanthorp	Aveland		
Hanworth	Aflaco	R. Aflaco	5 10 0 0 0
Potter-Hanworth	Lango	R. Lango	13 16 6 0 0
Harbrough	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	8 0 0 0 0
Harbrough-West	Yarborough		
Hareby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	6 4 6 0 0
Harlaxton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	25 6 9 0 0
Harlton	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 0 4 0
Harmston	Boothby	V. Lango	7 6 8 0 0
Harpfwell	Aflaco		
Hattington	Hill	R. Hill	9 16 10 0 0
Harroby	Wivebridge		
Hartsholme	Boothby		
Hathet	Wivebridge	V. Wivebridge	12 16 9 0 0
Hatton	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	9 10 0 0 0
Haverholm	Flaxwell		
Haugh	Calceworth		
Haulton	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	16 17 0 0 0
Haulton	Horncastle		
Haulton	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	17 10 0 0 0
Haulton-West	Manlake	R. Manlake	16 0 0 0 0
Hawley	Loveden		
Hawsted	Gartree		
Hawthorn Fenns	Horncastle		
Haxey	Manlake	V. Corringham	20 17 8 0 0
Hayham	Louthesk		
Hay-Seby	Aveland	R. Aveland	5 2 10 0 0
Heapham	Corringham	R. Corringham	10 0 0 0 0
Heighington	Lango		
Heckington	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	12 16 2 0 0
Heling	Bradley	R. Grimsby	6 4 1 2 0
Hellow	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	13 13 16 0 0
Helpringham	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	8 3 3 0 0
Helley	Calceworth		
Hemingby	Gartree	R. Gartree	17 8 0 0 0
Hemswell	Aflaco	R. Aflaco	27 13 4 0 0
Hetoft	Calceworth		
Hiberstow	Manlake	V. Manlake	7 10 0 0 0
N. Hickham	Boothby	R. Graffoo	1 10 0 0 0
S. Hickham	Boothby		
Hilditch	Skirbeck		
Hoetbooth	Lango		
Hoggesthorp	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	10 10 0 0 0
HOLBECH	Ellow	V. Holland	20 8 0 0 0
Holbeck-Drove	Ellow		

9 G 2



H O L.	Handred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Holbeck Thorn	Ellow		
Hole Magna	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	8 6 0
Hole Parva	Aswardburn		
Holgate	Bullingbrook		
Holliwell	Beltislow		
Holm	Lawris		
Holm	Manlake		
Holmby Magna	Wivebridge		
Holmby Parva	Wivebridge		
Horbling	Aveland	V. Aveland	6 10 0
Horkstow	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	4 18 4
HORNCASTLE	Horncastle	V. Horncastle	14 4 2
Horsington	Gartree	R. Gartree	9 11 2
Hough	Loveden	V. Loveden	15 6 6
Hougham	Loveden	R. Loveden	33 8 6
Hougham Hall	Loveden		
Houghton	Grantham		
Houlby	Gartree		
Houlton	Bradley		
Howarby	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5 7 10
Howell	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	13 9 10
Howtham	Yarborough		
Howton in the More	Walshcroft	V. Grimsby	4 18 4
Humberstone	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5 18 4
Humby	Beltislow		
Hundal	Horncastle		
Hundleby	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	7 19 4
Hungerton	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	2 3 4
Hunington	Wivebridge		
Hurst	Manlake		
Immingham	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 4
Ingham	Aslaco	V. Aslaco	6 13 4
Ingleby	Well		
Ingoldesby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	21 6 10
Ingoldmels	Calceworth		
Ingoldmels	Candleshow		
Irby	Candleshow	R. Grimsby	18 0 0
Isford Abbey	Walshcroft		
Irnam	Beltislow	R. Beltislow	13 13 6
Keadby	Manlake		
Kealcotes	Bullingbrook		
Keal North	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	8 15 7
Keal South	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	8 15 7
Keal West	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	20 0 8
Kedlington	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	3 6 8
Kelby	Aswardburn		
Kelby	Yarborough		
Kelfield	Manlake		
Kelsey Hall	Walshcroft		
Kelsey North	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	8 0 0



# LINCOLNSHIRE.

1507

K E L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Kelsey St. Mary	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	12 4 2 0
Kelsey St. Nicholas	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	7 10 10 0
Kelston	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	5 11 10 0
Kettleby-Hall	Yarborough		
Kettlesby	Hill	R. Hill	5 3 10 0
Kettlethorp	Well	R. Lawris	28 0 0 0
Kexby	Well		
Killingholm	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	7 18 4 0
Killingthorp	Well		
Kingerby	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft	5 0 0 0
Kingston	Aveland		
Kirkby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	5 6 1 0
Kirkby	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	4 6 1 0
Kirkby	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft	8 18 4 0
Kirkby East	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	5 11 11 2
Kirkby Green	Lango	V. Lango	11 7 4 0
Kirkby Underwood	Aveland	R. Aveland	6 3 4 0
Kirkby upon Bane	Gartree	R. Gartree	13 13 6 0
Kirksted Abbey	Gartree		
Kirkton	Kirton	V. Holland	21 10 9 0
Kirkton Holm	Kirton		
Kirkton Marksted	Kirton		
Kirkton Schelick	Kirton		
Kirkton Withington	Kirton		
Kirminham	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	4 18 4 0
Kirmond	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	5 0 0 0
Kirmond in the Mite	Walshcroft		
KIRTON	Corringham	V. Corringham	6 13 4 0
Kifeby	Beltisflow		
Knath	Well	R. Lawris	3 3 4 0
Knath Hall	Well		
Kyme South	Aswardburn		
Kyme North	Lango		
Kyseby	Aveland		
Lafford	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	4 9 10 0
Lafford Old	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	8 0 0 0
Lamby-Grange	Lango		
Langrike Ferry	Horncastle		
Langton	Gartree	R. Gartree	7 19 6 0
Langton	Hill	R. Hill	10 12 2 0
Langton	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	4 13 4 0
Langtoft	Nesse	V. Nesse	5 5 6 0
Laseby	Bradely	R. Grimsby.	12 0 10 0
Laughton	Aveland	V. Corringham	12 0 0 0
Leak	Skirbeck	V. Holland	13 6 8 0
Lebthorp	Beltisflow		
Long Ledsham	Loveden	R. Loveden	29 12 18 0
Lee	Corringham	R. Corringham	9 4 0 0
Legburn	Calceworth		
Legsby	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	6 14 2 0

L. E. S.



L E S.	Hundred.	Deanerys	Valuation.
Lellingham North	Flaxwell	R. Afwardburn	10 15 5 0
Lellingham South	Flaxwell	R. Afwardburn	13 2 8 0
Leverton North	Skirbeck	R. Holland	15 8 8 0
Leverton South	Skirbeck	R. Holland	16 6 6 3
Levington	Beltisflow	V. Beltisflow	14 7 0 0
LINCOLN	City		
Lingwood Grange	Lango		
Linwood	Walthcroft	R. Walthcroft	17 4 2 0
Liffington	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	12 16 6 0
Littlewood	Horncastle		
Lokeswold	Bradley	R. Grimsby	5 7 6 0
London Eastcote	Nesse		
London Thorp	Grantham	V. Wivebridge	4 9 8 0
Loughton	Afwardburn	V. Aveland	3 12 2 0
Loughton	Corringham		
E. Lound	Manlake		
LOUTH	Louthask	V. Louthask	12 0 0 0
Lownd	Beltisflow		
Ludburgh	Ludborough	R. Louthask	20 19 4 0
Luddington	Manlake	V. Manlake	8 0 0 0
Ludford Magna	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	5 18 4 0
Ludford Parva	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	4 4 4 0
Lusby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	8 14 0 0
Luttonburn	Ellow		
Lymbergh Magna	Yarburgh	V. Yarburgh	9 18 4 0
Lymbergh Parva	Yarburgh		
Maden House	Loveden		
Maidwell	Louthask		
Mallerthorp St. Mary	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	17 10 2 0
Mallerthorp St. Peter	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	7 10 2 0
Malmeton	Manlake	R. Manlake	13 6 8 0
Maltby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	11 17 8 0
Maltby	Louthask		
Manby	Louthask	R. Louthask	11 10 2 0
Manby	Manlake		
Manesgate	Hill		
Manthorp	Beltisflow		
Manthorp	Calceworth		
Manthorp	Grantham		
Marham	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	13 10 10 0
Marham on the Hill	Horncastle		
St. Maries	Ellow		
St. Maries	Horncastle		
Markby	Calceworth		
Marsh Chapel	Bradley		
Marston Hall	Loveden		
Martin	Gartree	R. Horncastle	6 4 3 0
Marton	Corringham	V. Lawris	3 13 4 0
Marton	Well		
Melton Rolfe	Yarborough		



# LINCOLNSHIRE.

1508  
1509

M E R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation
Mere Booth	Horncastle		
Mere Hospital	Lincoln		
Mere Land	Boothby		
Merton	Lango		
Messingham	Manlake	V. Manlake	10 0 0
Metheringham	Lango	V. Lango	8 0 8
Milthorp	Aveland		
Money Bridge	Ellow		
Moningsby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	9 8 4
Moreby	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	7 11 7
Morton	Aveland	V. Aveland	9 1 10
Moulton	Ellow		
Muckton	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	6 3 6
Mumby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	9 12 3
Mumby Chapel	Calceworth		
Naneby	Boothby	R. Lango	17 9 10
Nettilham	Lawris		
Nettleton	Yarbrough	R. Yarbrough	19 10 10
Newsham Abbey	Yarbrough		
Newton	Aveland	R. Aveland	9 19 10
Newton	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 10 10
Newton	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft	4 10 10
Newton	Ellow	V. Lawris	4 0 0
Normanby	Aflaco	V. Aflaco	5 0 0
Normanby	Manlake		
Normanby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	9 10 10
Normanton	Loveden	R. Loveden	10 2 6
Northorp	Corringham	V. Corringham	4 0 0
Northorp	Kirton		
Norton	Lango	V. Lango	7 17 10
Norton Bishops	Aflaco	Aflaco	9 0 0
Norton Disney	Boothby	V. Graffoo	6 6 10
Norton Hall	Lango		
Orthorp	Nesse		
Oldfield	Lawris		
Oneby	Nesse		
Onesby	Aswardburn		
Orby	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	9 12 4
Ormesby	Ludbrough	V. Louthesk	3 0 0
Ormesby South	Hill	R. Hill	9 10 2
Osburnby	Aveland	V. Aveland	7 0 4
Osgarby	Beltislow		
Osgodby	Walshcroft		
Otenby	Yarborough		
Oumby	Aflaco	R. Aflaco	9 3 4
Ouston	Manlake	V. Corringham	19 10 0
Ouston Ferry	Manlake		
Owersby	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft	8 18 4
Owmby	Yarbrough		
Oxcomb	Hill	R. Hill	6 15 6



P A N.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Panton	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	12	0	0	0
Pantney	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	11	10	2	0
Paunton Magna	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	11	9	5	1
Paunton Parva	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	7	10	0	0
Pickworth	Aveland	R. Aveland	12	12	6	0
Pikale	Ellow					
Pilham	Corringham	R. Corringham	6	3	4	6
Pinchbeck	Ellow	V. Holland	40	6	4	8
Pinchbeck Fellend	Ellow					
Pinchbeck Milgreen	Ellow					
Pinchbeck Northgate	Ellow					
Pinfold Lane	Beltriflow					
Pluckar	Hill					
Portland	Ellow					
Poynton	Aveland					
Quadring	Kirton	V. Holland	10	1	1	0
Quarington	Aswardburn	R. Aswardburn	7	2	3	0
Rand	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	8	4	10	0
Randby	Gartree					
Rasen East	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft	10	0	0	0
MARKET RASEN=	Walshcroft					
Rasen Middle	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft	7	10	10	0
Rasen West	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	19	10	10	0
Rathby	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	12	6	0	0
Ravendale	Bradley	V. Grimsby	5	0	0	0
Reasby	Bullingbrook					
Reasby Hall	Wraggo					
Redborn	Manlake	V. Manlake	5	10	0	0
Repham	Lawris	V. Lawris	6	13	4	0
Reston North	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	4	11	10	0
Reston South	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	5	12	2	0
Riby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	4	18	4	0
Richmonton	Skirbeck					
Rigsby	Calceworth					
Ripingale	Aveland	R. Aveland	35	17	8	0
Risby Lower	Manlake	V. Manlake	5	6	8	0
Risby Upper	Manlake					
Riskington	Flaxwell	R. Aswardburn	81	0	0	0
Riskington	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	3	7	3	0
Root	Manlake					
Rothby	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	6	14	6	0
Rothby	Candleshow					
Rothwell	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7	10	10	0
N. Rouseby	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	5	0	11	0
S. Rouseby	Flaxwell					
Roughton	Gartree	R. Gartree	6	15	2	0
Roughton	Horncastle					
Rowston	Flaxwell	V. Aswardburn	6	6	1	0
Roxby	Manlake	V. Manlake	6	3	4	0
Roxham	Flaxwell					



R U C.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation,			
Ruckland	Hill	R. Louthask	6	3	8	0
Ryland	Lawris					
Rysome	Lawris	R. Lawris	4	0	0	0
Saleby	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	4	0	0	0
Salmonby	Hill	R. Hill	5	10	2	0
SALTFLEET 0=	Louthask					
Saltfletby All-Saints	Louthask	R. Louthask	12	19	4	0
Saltfletby Clement	Louthask	R. Louthask	7	0	1	0
Saltfletby Peter	Louthask	R. Louthask	5	0	0	0
Santoft	Manlake					
Sapperton	Grantham	R. Wivebridge	5	9	6	0
Sawcliff	Manlake					
Sawsthorp	Hill	R. Hill	6	3	6	0
Saxby	Aflaco	R. Aflaco	7	4	1	0
Saxby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	12	18	6	0
Saxilby	Lawris	N. Lawris	10	0	0	0
Scalby	Manlake	V. Manlake	7	0	0	0
Scamelsby	Gartree					
Scampton	Lawris	R. Lawris	8	16	8	0
N. Scarle	Boothby	R. Graffoo	4	17	2	0
Scartho	Bradley	R. Grimsby	8	10	10	0
Scothorn	Lawris	V. Lawris	4	5	3	0
Scrayfield	Hill					
Scrivelsby-Hall	Gartree					
Seamelly	Gartree					
Sedgbrook	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	7	18	6	1
Sedgbrook	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	7	4	6	3
Sedgbrook-Hall	Wivebridge					4
Sempringham	Aveland	V. Aveland	2	15	8	0
Sempriogham House	Aveland					
Sereby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	8	0	0	0
Shepewash	Lango					
Sibsey	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	11	11	2	0
Sixhill	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	6	0	0	0
Sixhill Abbey	Wraggo					
Sixhill Grange	Wraggo					
Sixwold	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	8	0	0	0
Skegnes	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	15	6	8	0
Skeldick	Kirton					
Skellingthorp	Boothby	V. Graffoo	6	18	8	0
Skendleby	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	4	0	0	0
Skidbrook	Louthask	V. Louthask	11	13	6	0
Skillington	Beltislow	V. Beltislow	4	19	4	0
Skinnand	Boothby	R. Lango	5	13	10	0
Skirbeck	Skirbeck	R. Holland	34	17	8	0
Skotter	Corringham	R. Corringham	22	4	0	0
Skotton	Corringham	R. Corringham	23	0	0	0
Skrekington	Gartree	V. Aswardburn	6	15	4	0
Skrelesby	Aswardburn	R. Horncastle	12	17	6	0
Skremby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	19	10	2	0



S L E.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Sleaford	Flaxwell		
Snacum	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	3 16 6 0
Snarford	Lawris	R. Lawris	4 0 0 0
Snarford Hall	Lawris		
Snelland	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	3 16 6 0
Snitterby	Aflaco		
Somerby	Corringham		
Somerby	Hill	R. Hill	4 16 3 1
Somerby	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	11 12 2 0
Somerby	Yarborough	R. Yarborough	7 7 6 0
Somerton Castle	Boothby		
Somercotes North	Loutheask	V. Loutheask	9 18 4 0
Somercotes South	Loutheask	R. Loutheask	20 6 11 0
Sotichra	Wraggo		
Southerton	Kirton	V. Holland	23 3 4 0
Southrey	Gartree		
Sowthorp	Beltiflow		
Spalding	Ellow		
Spanby	Aveland		
Spilsby	Bullingbrook		
Spittle in the Street	Aflaco		
Spridlington	Aflaco	R. Aflaco	11 10 0 0
Sringthorp	Corringham	R. Corringham	14 3 4 0
Stanby	Beltiflow	R. Beltiflow	6 6 8 0
Stainfield	Wraggo		
Stainfleet	Aveland		
Stallingborough	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	11 10 10 0
Stamford	Nesse		
Stane	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	5 6 8 0
Stanehall	Calceworth		
Stanfield	Wraggo		
Stanigot	Gartree	R. Gartree	7 12 2 0
Stanthorp	Manlake		
STANTON 0=	Gartree	V. Horncastle	4 13 4 0
Stanton	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	4 18 4 0
Stanton in the Hold	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	4 18 4 0
Stanton Lower	Manlake		
Stanton Upper	Manlake		
Stapleford	Boothby	R. Graffoo	5 3 4 0
Stather	Manlake		
Stoping Magna	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	7 18 4 0
Stoping Parva	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	9 17 4 0
Stickford	Bullingbrook		
Stillington	Grantham		
Stockwith East	Corringham		
Stoke North	Wivebridge	R. Beltiflow	9 9 1 0
Stoke South	Grantham	R. Beltiflow	9 4 11 0
Stow	Aveland		
Stow	Nesse	V. Nesse	4 3 8 0
Stow	Well		



S T R.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Strawton	Grantham		
Streglethorp	Loveden		
Stretton	Well		
Stroxton	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	3 8 6 0
Strubby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	4 13 4 0
Stubton	Loveden	R. Loveden	12 3 8 0
Stukefswold	Gartree		
Sturton	Manlake		
Sturton Great	Gartree	V. Horncastle	8 0 0 0
Stutton	Louthesk	R. Louthesk	7 0 0 0
Sudbroke	Lawris	R. Lawris	7 10 0 0
Surfleet	Kirton	R. Holland	27 17 9 0
Surfleet	Kirton	V. Holland	11 4 8 0
Sutterby	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	5 10 2 0
Sutton	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	19 0 0 0
Sutton	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	6 13 4 0
Sutton	Ellow	V. Holland	40 0 0 0
Sutton	Loveden		
Sutton St. Edmund	Ellow		
Sutton St. James	Ellow		
Sutton St. Leonards	Ellow		
Sutton St. Mary's	Ellow		
Swaby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	12 17 10 0
Swafield	Beltisflow	R. Beltisflow	11 12 10 0
Swallow	Bradley	R. Grimsby	7 10 10 0
Swarby	Aswardburn	V. Aswardburn	6 0 0 0
Swaton	Aveland	V. Aveland	12 7 0 0
Swincotes	Bullingbrook		
Swinehop	Bradley	R. Grimsby	4 17 7 0
Swinerton	Boothby	V. Graffoo	3 19 8 0
Swinested	Beltisflow	V. Beltisflow	6 19 6 0
Swinthead	Kirton	V. Holland	14 19 0 0
Swinsthorp	Boothby		
Swinsthorp	Wraggo		
Tathwell	Louthesk	V. Louthesk	10 0 0 0
Tathwell Hall	Louthesk		
TATTERSHALL =	Gartree		
Tattershall Castle	Gartree		
Taynton Higher	Horncastle		
Taynton Nether	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	11 11 7 0
Tedford	Hill	R. Hill	15 0 10 0
Ted St. Mary's	Ellow	R. Holland	17 6 4 0
Teleby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	6 16 8 0
Temple Bruer	Flaxwell		
Tharleby	Nesse	V. Nesse	10 9 3 1
Thedilthorp All Saints	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	7 5 2 0
Thedilthorp St. Helen	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	18 10 2 0
Theresby	Bradley	R. Grimsby	24 10 10 0
Theresthorp	Lawris		
Therestway	Walshcroft		



<i>T H I.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>Deanery.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>			
Thimbleby	Gartree					
Thimbleby	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	13	10	10	0
Thiniock	Corringham					
Thoresby	Calceworth					
Thorford	Louthask					
Thorganby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	6	0	10	0
Thorne	Manlake					
Thornham	Manlake					
Thornton	Gartree	V. Horncastle	6	12	0	0
Thornton	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	5	18	4	0
Thornton College	Yarborough					
Thornton in the More	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	9	10	0	0
Thorp	Bullingbrook	V. Bullingbrook	20	19	4	0
Thorp	Candlehow					
Thorp	Gartree					
Thorp	Lango					
Thorp-Hall	Louthask					
Thorp-Lodge	Gartree					
Thorp in the Fallow	Lawris	V. Lawris	5	7	6	0
Thorp in the Mount	Boothby	R. Graffoo	9	9	10	2
Thrikingham	Aveland	V. Aveland	6	6	8	0
Thrusthorp	Calceworth	V. Calceworth	19	10	2	0
Thursthorp	Calceworth					
Thurlby	Boothby					
Thursby	Calceworth					
Timberland	Lango	V. Lango	12	2	10	0
Toft	Beltisflow					
Toft	Elbow	R. Holland	19	6	8	0
Toft	Manlake					
Toft	Walshcroft					
Tointon Lower	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	12	0	2	0
Tointon Upper	Bullingbrook	R. Bullingbrook	5	11	2	0
Tollington	Nesse	V. Nesse	8	9	8	0
Torksey	Lawris	V. Lawris	5	13	4	0
Tothill	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	6	17	0	0
Totney	Bradley	V. Grimsby	7	18	4	0
Towes	Walshcroft					
Towre	Gartree					
Tumby	Horncastle					
Tupham	Gartree					
Turlby	Calceworth					
Turrington East	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	7	10	10	0
Turrington West	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	4	0	0	0
Twigmore	Manlake					
Vauby Abbey	Beltisflow					
Uffington	Nesse	R. Nesse	21	5	2	0
Ulseby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	9	16	6	0
Ulseby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	11	18	4	0
Upton	Well	V. Lawris	7	4	1	0
Usselby	Walshcroft					



U T T.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.			
Utterby	Ludborough	V. Loutheask	5	6	8	●
Waddingham St. Mary	Manlake	R. Manlake	21	6	8	●
Waddingham St. Peter	Manlake	R. Aslaco	8	●	●	●
Waddington	Lango	V. Lango	20	16	6	●
WAINFLEET ○=	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	8	13	4	●
Wainfleet All-Saints	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	16	3	6	●
Walcot	Aveland					
Walcot	Lango					
Walcotes	Manlake					
Walesby	Walshcroft	R. Walshcroft	23	18	●	●
Walkwood	Manlake					
Waltham	Bradley	R. Grimsby	15	10	10	●
Waltrith	Corringham					
Warson	Corringham					
Wathenburgh	Lango	R. Lango	26	13	2	●
Wath	Bradley	V. Grimsby	2	14	●	●
Welborn	Boothby	R. Lango	19	16	●	●
Welby	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	10	6	3	●
Well	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	7	2	1	$\frac{3}{2}$
Wellinghore	Boothby	V. Lango	11	10	●	●
Welton	Candleshow	R. Candleshow	14	7	10	●
Welton	Lawris	V. Lawris	7	6	8	●
Welton	Loutheask	R. Loutheask	11	12	●	●
Westborough	Loveden	R. Loveden	10	10	10	●
Westborough	Loveden	V. Loveden	20	●	●	●
Westby	Beltisflow					
Westby	Hill					
Westgate	Manlake					
Westthorp	Kirton					
Weston	Ellow					
Westwood	Manlake					
Whaplade	Ellow	V. Holland	16	14	8	●
Whaplade Drove	Ellow					
Whikenby	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	6	17	6	●
Whistly	Boothby					
Whitton	Manlake	V. Manlake	6	10	●	●
Wickham	Ellow					
Wickham	Loutheask					
Wigroft	Kirton	R. Holland	11	5	●	●
Wikrm	Wraggo	V. Walshcroft	3	6	8	●
Wikenby	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	6	17	6	●
Wilberton	Kirton	R. Holland	33	6	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wilberton Rode	Kirton					
Wildsworth	Corringham					
Wilkeby	Horncastle	R. Horncastle	11	1	7	●
Willesford	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	9	19	10	●
Willingham	Aslaco	V. Aslaco	7	4	2	●
Willingham	Lawris	R. Lawris	18	6	8	●
Willingham	Well	V. Lawris	6	13	4	●
Willingham North	Walshcroft	V. Walshcroft	5	4	4	●



W I L.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Willingham South	Wraggo	R. Wraggo	13 10 10 0
Willington	Aflaco		
Willoughby	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	39 10 2 0
Willoughby	Loveden		
Scots Willoughby	Aveland	R. Aveland	7 1 3 0
Silk Willoughby	Afwardburn	R. Afwardburn	14 8 1 0
Wilthorp	Nesse		
Winesby	Hill	R. Hill	7 0 2 0
Wingall	Walshcroft		
Wingsby	Bullidgbrook		
Winteringham	Manlake	R. Manlake	28 0 0 0
Winthorp	Candleshow	V. Candleshow	8 0 0 0
Wintrington	Manlake	V. Manlake	8 0 0 0
Wishby	Boothby		
Wispington	Gartree		
Witham North	Beltisflow	R. Beltisflow	6 19 0 0
Witham on the Hill	Beltisflow	R. Beltisflow	6 0 11 1/4
Witham South	Beltisflow	V. Beltisflow	3 12 10 0
Withcall	Loutheask	R. Loutheask	11 6 10 0
Witherne	Calceworth	R. Calceworth	18 10 2 0
Woodhall	Gartree		
Woodhouse	Aveland		
Woodhouse	Manlake		
Woodthorp	Calceworth		
Woodthorp	Grantham		
Woodthorp	Wivebridge	R. Wivebridge	12 2 7 0
Work	Manlake	R. Corringham	3 7 8 0
Worlabby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	6 8 4 0
Worlabby-Hall	Yarborough		
Wotton	Yarborough		
Would Newton	Bradley		
Wragby	Wraggo	V. Wraggo	8 4 2 0
Wragholm	Ludbrough		
Wrangle	Skirbeck	V. Holland	9 18 6 0
Wrawby	Yarborough	V. Yarborough	9 14 7 0
Wrighthold	Aveland		
Wyham	Ludbrough	R. Loutheask	20 19 4 0
Yarburgh	Loutheask		
Yeadlethorp	Manlake		
Yorksey	Well		



LINCOLN SHIRE	Lincolne	Grantham	Beckingham	Gaynsburgh	Burton	Parton	Market Rasen	Horne Castle	Bullingbrook	Spilsby	Wayne fleet	Boston	Quaploade	Spalding	Crowland	Market deeping	Bourne	Falkingham	Stamforde	Alforde	Dunnington	Lowthe	Saltfleet	Thongcaster	Grimsby	Great Limbe
Sleeforde SE	14	9	10	26	38	42	24	15	17	19	23	15	17	14	18	17	13	5	18	25	8	24	29	30	34	29
Kirtō in lundes.	13	33	15	7	14	13	10	20	25	27	32	31	40	38	44	43	38	31	51	27	32	19	23	9	16	10
Great Limberg	19	36	28	17	13	8	9	19	22	23	28	31	42	40	47	47	42	35	47	21	33	13	15	4	6	
Grymsbye NE	22	38	32	23	18	13	12	18	20	20	25	29	40	40	46	47	43	36	49	28	34	10	10	8		
Thongcaster N	16	32	25	15	14	11	6	10	20	20	26	27	37	36	43	43	38	31	44	20	30	11	14			
Saltfleet NE	24	38	33	29	28	22	44	14	14	13	16	23	34	35	42	43	39	33	45	9	29	6				
Lowthe NE	10	32	27	28	25	21	10	9	11	11	15	19	13	34	37	38	34	28	41	0	25					
Dunnington SW	22	15	18	31	41	41	24	16	16	17	19	8	9	7	13	14	11	7	17	23	LINCOLNSHIRE					
Alforde E	24	33	31	31	34	20	17	11	8	6	7	15	26	28	35	37	33	28	39	sends						
Stamforde S	31	14	22	40	52	54	38	32	32	34	35	25	18	14	10	5	7	13	111 Members							
Folkingham S	18	8	13	28	40	42	25	19	17	22	25	15	14	10	14	12	8	to Parliament								
Bourne S	26	12	19	35	48	40	32	25	25	27	29	19	13	8	8	5	has									
Market deeping	31	16	23	40	52	53	37	29	30	30	32	21	13	10	5	25 Market Towns										
Crowland SE	33	20	27	42	53	54	37	29	28	29	29	19	9	7	and											
Spalding SE	26	17	23	37	48	48	31	22	21	22	22	13	630 Parishes													
Quaploade S	28	21	26	39	49	48	32	12	20	20	20	11	is divided into													
Boston SE	22	22	23	32	40	30	22	12	9	10	11	30 Hundreds														
Waynfleet E	26	32	31	35	40	36	22	12	7	5	containing about															
Spilsbye E	21	28	26	29	35	31	17	7	3	1740000 Acres																
Bullingbrooke	18	26	24	28	33	30	16	5	40590 Houses																	
Horne Castle E	14	24	20	23	29	27	11	and about																		
Market Rasen N	10	27	20	14	18	17	243450 Inhabitants																			
Barton E	25	42	34	19	8	in Compass																				
Burton E	23	39	30	14	180 Miles																					
Gaynsburgh S	12	21	17																							
Beckingham S	10	9																								

sends  
111 Members  
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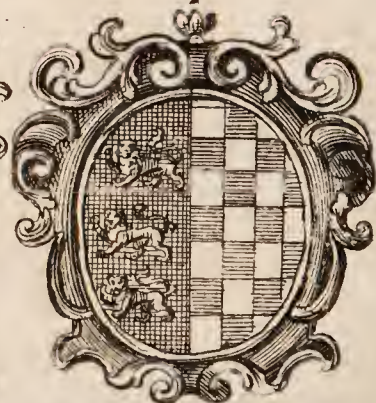
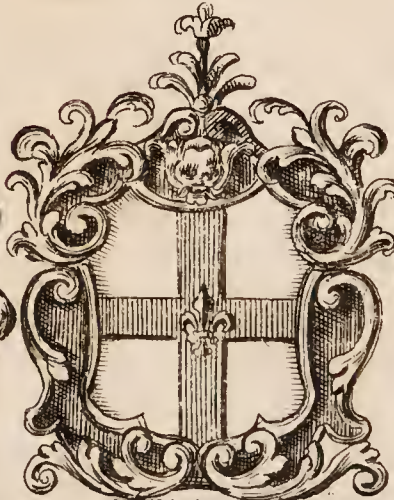
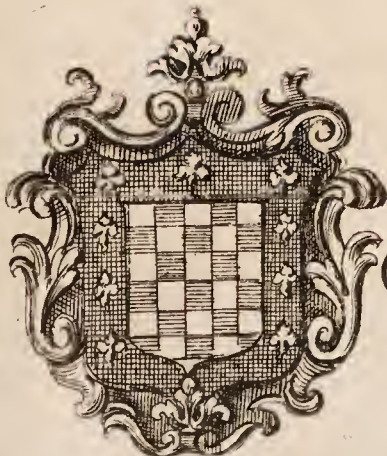
Boston

Grantham

Grimsby

Lincoln

Stamford





















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